

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1876.

BY

J. MONRO, Esq., C.S.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.



Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1877.

INDEX.

CRIME.

CRIME—*concluded.*

REPORT.

Introductory remarks.

In submitting the report of police administration for 1876, I labour under the disadvantage of not only having had no charge of the department during the year under review, but of having been during ten months of the period reported on absent from India on furlough in England. I have not, therefore, been able to bring to bear on the subject any personal experience of police operations during the period now reported on, and I must plead this as my excuse for any deficiencies which the report now furnished may present. As the report is really a record of the administration of the department during the year by other officers, I have thought it right to follow, as far as possible, the form of report adopted, with the approval of Government in 1875, by my predecessor, Mr. Hankey, the permanent holder of the post of Inspector-General, who was in charge of the department for eight months of the year now under review.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Bhagulpore	division	8th May 1877.
Chittagong	ditto	10th ditto.
Burdwan	ditto	14th ditto.
Dacca	ditto	17th ditto.
Orissa	ditto	22nd ditto.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	ditto	24th ditto.
Presidency	ditto	4th June 1877.
Chota Nagpore	ditto	27th ditto.
Patna	ditto	30th ditto.

Strength of district police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force for 1876 was—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
District Superintendents*	53
Assistant Superintendents*	†33
Total ...	89
Inspectors	213
Sub-Inspectors	702
Head-constables	2,355
Constables	15,502
European constables	3
Mounted ditto	60
Total ...	18,835

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACT FRONTIER POLICE.

	Armed Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Inspector	0	1	1
Subadar-Major	1	0	1
Subadars	5	1	6
Jemadars	6	0	6
Havildar-Major...	1	0	1
Havildars	27	7	34
Naiks	42	0	42
Buglers	12	0	12
Privates	446	104	550
Total ...	540	113	653

* Inclusive of 11 District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

† *Vide* Government order No. 2034C.S., dated 4th November 1875.

Increase.

4. The force has been augmented during 1876 by 3 sub-inspectors, 7 head-constables, and 31 constables, the details of which will be given further on in this report.

At the close of the year it was short of full sanctioned strength by only 1·2 per cent.

Budget grant.

5. The police budget of the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 39,56,625, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Regular police	37,65,610
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,91,015
Total ...	39,56,625

The pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 4,74,000. The grant for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under:—

		Rs.
Bhagulpore	division	2,52,806
Patna	ditto	4,97,547
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	ditto	4,51,114
Burdwan	ditto	4,31,375
Presidency	ditto	4,91,170
Dacca	ditto	3,86,003
Chittagong	ditto	1,34,004
Orissa	ditto	2,66,358
Chota Nagpore	ditto	2,44,787

Actual expenditure.

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1876-77 under each of the different heads is given in the following table, as compared with the estimate:—

Heads of Charges	Budget grant for 1876-77, including extra grants.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,19,171	1,23,393	4,222(a)	......	......
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,74,000	4,95,082	21,082(b)	....	....
3. Pay of executive police and establishment	27,00,468	25,62,267	......	1,38,201	......
4. Travelling allowance	62,270	64,951	2,681(c)	.....	......
5. Boat establishment	95,332	84,152	......	11,180	......
6. Clothing allowance	71,136	1,05,024	33,888(d)	......	......
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings...	72,818	70,464	.....	2,354	......
8. Official postage	28,088	27,947	.. ...	1,041	. ...
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents, &c.... ...	9,463	6,300	......	3,163	......
10. Compensation for lands	4,047(e)	186	......	3,861	......
11. General contingencies, including rewards, rents, country stationery, oil, &c.	1,14,689	1,13,139	......	1,550	......
12. Contribution towards municipal and railway police.	67,452	67,452*	......	......	......
Total ..	38,19,834	37,20,357	61,873	1,61,350	. ...
Deduct anticipated savings ...	54,224	......	......	54,224	.. . .
	37,65,610	37,20,357	61,873	1,07,126	......
13. Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,91,015	1,54,006	......	37,009	. . .
Grand Total ...	39,56,625	38,74,363	61,873	1,44,135	82,862

* It is expected that the whole of this amount would be expended.

(a.) This increase is due to the additional pay of Colonel Gordon whilst officiating as Deputy Inspector-General, and to the acting allowance of Colonel Paterson whilst officiating as Inspector-General, being charged against the grant of this office.

(b.) This excess is due to the pay of the Officiating Assistant Superintendent appointed during the year by Government being charged against the grant.

(c.) This has been more than covered by sums transferred to this head in the course of the year from contingencies.

(d.) Against this nominal increase, recoveries to the extent of Rs. 37,588 have been made from the men and credited to the fund; there is, therefore, a saving of Rs. 3,700.

(e.) This amount is estimated by the Board of Revenue for land for police buildings, and is therefore not distributed.

The cost of purely district police.

7. The cost of the force employed on purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 25,27,809, or 8 pies per head of population. The amount is thus distributed:—

	Rs.		Pies.	
Bengal	... 14,66,739,	or	8·4	per head of population.
Behar	... 6,51,432,	„	6·1	ditto.
Orissa	... 1,97,120,	„	11·7	ditto.
Chota Nagpore ...	... 2,12,518,	„	1 anna	ditto.

Distribution of force.

8. The general distribution is as follows:—

GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors	209
Sub-inspectors	686
Head-constables	2,015
Constables	12,712
European constables	3
Mounted ditto	60
Subadars	1
Havildars	7
Privates	104
Total ...	15,797

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Guards over Jails, &c.

Sub-inspectors	5
Head-constables	123
Constables	1,533
Total ...	1,661

—being one head-constable less and four constables more than the year before.

MAGAZINE GUARD.

Guards over Police Magazines.

These guards are now included in the sanctioned reserves of the districts from which they are furnished, and are therefore not shown separately.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Insprs.	Sub-insprs.	Head-cons.	Cons.	Total.
Guards over treasuries	0	0	149	825	974
Salt preventive police	4	7	44	206	261
Opium guard	0	1	16	151	168
Total ...	4	8	209	1,182	1,403

FRONTIER GUARDS.

Tipperah Frontier.

Inspector	1
Sub-inspectors	2
Head-constables	4
Constables	30
Total ...	37

NOAKHOLLY FRONTIER.

Inspector	0
Sub-inspector	1
Head-constables	2
Constables	25
Total ...	28

Mymensingh Frontier.

Head-constables ...		
Constables ...	...	20
	Total ...	22

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Subadars	6
Jemadars	6
Havildars	28
Naiks	42
Buglers	12
Privates	446
Total ...	540

The frontier station of Chagulnaya having been transferred from Tipperah to Noakholly during 1876, the guard attached thereto is now shown in the latter district.

Force employed on purely police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population in the several provinces is as follows:—

Provinces.	Number of police	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	9,001	72,220	33,313,030	1 to 8	1 to 3,701
Behar	4,116	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 10·7	1 to 4,959
Orissa	1,359	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 7·2	1 to 2,365
Chota Nagpore	1,321	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 21·1	1 to 2,505
Total ...	15,797	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 9·7	1 to 3,814

Changes in the force.

10. An addition of five sub-inspectors, 13 head-constables, 78 constables, and seven sowars, has been made in the following districts for reasons noted against them:—

Districts.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Sowars.	Remarks.
Beerbhoom	......	......	......	4	......	In the reserve.
Rajshahye	......	2	1	15	......	In consequence of the formation of a new sub-division at Noorool-abad.
Backergunge ...	......	......	6	......	......	These head-constables were shown hitherto as extra, but their permanent retention was sanctioned during the year under report.
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	......	1	......	4	......	The sub-inspector is for the Rajmehal court, and the constables for the Doomka jail.
Hazareebagh ...	......	......	2	8	......	For escorting time-expired convicts from central jail to their districts on liberation
Noakholly	......	2	4	47	......	Received from the Chittagong and Tipperah districts with the stations and outposts transferred from those districts on the creation of the Fenny sub-division.
Purneah	......	......	......	......	7	These sowars have been received from the Julpigoree district for road patrol.
Total increase ...	......	5	13	78	7	

On the other hand, a reduction of 2 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 47 constables, and 7 sowars, has been made in the districts noted below:—

Districts.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Sowars.	Remarks.
Burdwan	......	......	2	......	......	These head-constables were reduced from the reserve to meet an increase to the strength of the police on court duty
Julpigoree	......	......	......	......	7	Transferred to Purneah.
Tipperah	......	1	2	29	......	Transferred to Noakholly with Chagulnaya frontier station.
Chittagong	... ..	1	2	18	......	Transferred with the Mir-ke-Serai station and its subordinate outpost.
Total decrease ...	......	2	6	47	7	

From the above it will be seen that the net increase amounts to three sub-inspectors, seven head-constables, and thirty-one head-constables.

Municipal police.

11. The following statement shows the strength of the municipal police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	European constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not marked under Act V.
For 1876	4	13	327	3	6,105	54
For 1875	4	15	330	3	6,121	50
Increase	......	......	......	......	......	4
Decrease	......	2	3	.....	16	..

In Hooghly 9 constables were added,—six for the formation of a small reserve, one in the Mugrah and two in the Bhuddressur unions; and in Howrah 8 constables were added to the Khanacool union.

In Julpigoree one head-constable and 13 constables were enrolled under Act V of 1861 in place of the old chowkidars under Act XX of 1856, Act VI of 1867 having been put in force in that town.

Two other new unions were formed, viz. Rajapore in the 24-Pergunnahs and Mehnar in Mozufferpore.

In Howrah one sub-inspector was abolished and some office establishment provided for by the savings. Some petty reductions were made in the districts of Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna, Gya, and Purneah, which, together with some trifling alterations in other districts, brought down the net decrease to two sub-inspectors, three head-constables, and sixteen constables.

Casualties in the municipal police.

12. Casualties in this body continue to be very heavy, being 23·4 per cent. in 1876, as compared with 22·4 the year before. Resignations, discharges, and desertions, were 13 per cent.—the same as in 1875; while deaths amounted to 2·3, dismissals 7·7, and discharges on pension or gratuity ·3 per cent.: and all these compare unfavourably with the returns for 1875.

In the last report the excessive casualties in the municipal police of the Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca districts were specially noticed; but these are now greater than ever, and rise to 75 per cent. in the first, 46 per cent. in the second, and 45 per cent. in the last district. No force can possibly be efficient if it be renewed every two or three years; and there must be something radically wrong in the organization of a body of which the members desert or resign in this wholesale manner.

It is worthy of note that the casualties among the police of the town of Calcutta amounted to only 12·9 per cent. per annum in 1875, and of the suburbs

to 20·8 per cent., the average of the two being 16·8; whereas the average in the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah amounted to 60·5, or nearly four times the former. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Dacca divisions have not made any remarks on this subject; and the only conclusion which can be arrived at is that the scale of pay offered in the towns of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah is out of proportion to the amount of duty demanded of the constables, who are, as a body, much the same class of men as those who take service in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Rural police.

13. In the course of the past year Act VI of 1870 was extended to all the districts in the Patna, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Burdwan, and Bhagulpore divisions, except Dinagepore, Mymensingh, Howrah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but nowhere has it been in force sufficiently long to allow of an opinion to be formed on its merits, Rajshahye alone excepted, and in that district it has been in operation three years in certain groups of villages. But the Commissioner expresses no opinion on the subject. The District Superintendent, however, observes that "it does not appear that the chowkidars in whose villages the new Act has been introduced receive their pay with fair regularity;" and regarding the character of this new body of rural police, he remarks that "they are more subservient than they ever were before to village communities, the result being that they are far from being the independent machinery which was contemplated;" and again, by "the new Act they are made more independent of the heads of the police" than the old class of men used to be. Without further experience of the working of the Act, I am not prepared to express an opinion on the merits of the system which it lays down. I have only seen indirectly its working in one district, and the result was not favourable. I shall be prepared after further inquiry to express an opinion on the subject.

14. All that can now be said on the subject is that the experiment seems now to be getting a fair trial. It may, however, be well to note that the Commissioner of Patna thinks the great difficulty is the uncertainty of the chowkidars receiving their pay regularly; and he mentions as one defect the want of control of the District Superintendent over the village chowkidars: but on the whole he is of opinion that the Act in question is a "move in the right direction, and experience will enable us eventually very much to improve it."

15. The Commissioner of Dacca considers that the introduction of the Act "has done some good, and will, if judiciously worked and closely supervised, do more."

16. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore observes that "one thing, however, is certain, that it has removed the great blot in the former system that the Magistrate could not enforce payment of a chowkidar's salary. In some places (Purneah) it is said that the condition also of the chowkidars has improved, and as such the measure is popular with them. It is, however, not the case with the ryots. They would certainly prefer to have the services of the chowkidars without paying for them at all, or paying at convenience." Again, "the working of the Act does not appear to be easy. The great difficulty is to secure the punctual payment of the chowkidars and the keeping of honest accounts by the punchayets."

17. The Commissioner of Burdwan expects a considerable improvement "when the Act comes into full operation, the chakran lands are settled, and the chowkidars are remunerated by monthly salaries."

18. The Commissioner of Chittagong gives no opinion on the subject of the new Act, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division omits all mention of it in his police report.

19. During the year under review inspecting officers have noticed that in many districts the chowkidars have reported more regularly and more fully than heretofore at the police-stations; they are bound to attend at certain fixed periods.

20. In the course of the year 182 village policemen were rewarded in various ways for special acts of good conduct; on the other hand, punishments

were numerous: in one district (Burdwan) as many as 950 in the twelve months. But no instance, whether of special good conduct or of the contrary, calls for particular notice.

Railway police.

21. This force stands precisely on its former footing, and consists of—

Assistant Inspector-General			1
Inspectors			7
Sub-inspectors			9
Serjeants			7
Head-constables			64
Constables...	Class A	92	457
	" B 1 and 2	82	
	" B 3 and 4	283	
	Total		545

The casualties were 26 per cent. during 1876, or 4 per cent. less than in the preceding year; but sickness in the force was much greater, the total admissions into hospital having been 145 per cent. of the force, or 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1875.

22. The Assistant Inspector-General states that he finds some difficulty in obtaining recruits, and that in consequence of the smallness of the reserve, the great amount of sickness among the men, and the numerous resignations, nothing can be done in the way of education or general improvement of the force. By transfers from out-stations the reserve was increased by two head-constables and 15 constables in February last, in order to relieve the demands made upon it, which were found to be greater than it could fairly meet.

Cantonment police.

23. There was no change in the police at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum in the year under report. The transfer of the control from the Cantonment Magistrates to the District Superintendent, 24-Pergunnahs, alluded to in the last report, was not effected till February of the current year.

A small increase of two constables was made to the Cuttack cantonment police.

Salt preventive police.

24. By a redistribution of the district allotments, the police told off for salt preventive duties now number—

Inspectors	4
Sub-inspectors	7
Head-constables	44
Constables	206
Total	261

A sub-inspector was added to, and four head-constables and 19 constables withdrawn from, this special force during 1876.

Road patrol.

25. Patrols have been maintained without any change, except that seven "sowars" transferred from Julpigoree have been put upon the Purneah and Darjeeling road, and have kept their beat free from crime. Taking the immense lines of communication in the Lower Provinces into consideration, it must be admitted that they are remarkably free from robbery; and where formerly travellers did not venture to pass unless armed and in numbers, they now move fearlessly, unarmed and alone, day or night.

Boat establishment.

26. Since the submission of the last report, the boat establishment has been, with the sanction of Government, revised and put upon as good a footing as the finances of the department would allow; and although it is by no means as efficient as could be

desired, it nevertheless has succeeded in keeping down crime on the main waterways of the Lower and Eastern Bengal.

27. Complaints are common that the patrol boats in Backergunge and elsewhere are not sufficiently well manned, and are consequently quite incapable of overhauling fast native craft; and this is no doubt quite true, but cannot be remedied for the present at least, and, as the Commissioner of Dacca justly observes, the district officers are bound to do the best they can with what they have: and this, I think, they have done. Again, with respect to the inadequacy of the number of small boats now attached to the police-stations of Eastern Bengal during the rainy season, although the same argument applies with equal force, and cogent reasons can be, and are, given in abundance for a material increase of them, the still more cogent one of want of the necessary funds prevents anything being done in that direction.

On this head Mr. Peacock observes:—"The police are put to all sorts of discreditable shifts in impressing chowkidars and their boats to take them about from place to place. The heavy drain on the head-constables' salaries on this account alone may be fairly said to be the chief cause of their being driven by force of circumstances to be dishonest in the discharge of their duties." No doubt some reform is as urgently called for in this matter as in at least a dozen others equally important; but the question still is not what ought to be done, but how much can be done towards what is wanted with the means at our disposal.

Special and extra police.

28. The great destruction of life and property in Backergunge and Noakholly after the last cyclone having necessitated a temporary reinforcement of the police in those districts, a force consisting of an inspector, a sub-inspector, three head-constables, and 30 constables, was sent to the former; and one inspector, one sub-inspector, and 30 constables, to the latter. These officers and men were drawn from Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Bankoora, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Burdwan, and Patna, and temporary appointments were made in some of them to fill the places of those detached for duty.

In Rungpore a head-constable and 16 constables were entertained as an extra guard during the construction and completion of additions to the local jail.

Punitive police.

29. In 1875 there were only five bodies of police located as a punitive force, but last year there were twelve, in all aggregating 2 sub-inspectors, 18 head-constables, and 148 constables.

	Parties.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Backergunge	4	...	...	4	28
Shahabad	3	...	...	6	52
Furreedpore	1	...	...	3	12
Pubna	1	...	...	2	20
Rajshahye	1	...	...	...	8
Noakholly	1	...	2	2	24
Manbhoom	1	...	...	1	4
Total	12	...	2	18	148

30. In Backergunge and Pubna these measures were necessitated by continual disturbances arising from disputes between landlords and tenants, and in Shahabad for the suppression of robberies committed by certain villagers with the countenance and support of the "maliks."

In Furreedpore a party was quartered in a cluster of three villages in consequence of the brutal murder of a zemindar by their disaffected inhabitants.

30. In Rajshahye a similar party was located on account of injuries done to the railway line; in Noakholly, to check disturbances arising out of quarrels between the Rajah of Tipperah and certain of his tenants in the Chagulnaya pergunnah; and lastly in Manbhoom, at Maura and adjacent villages, the inhabitants of which had screened from justice persons concerned in some murders of a particularly daring character which have been committed within the last four years. The measures thus adopted have had beneficial results in checking crime and overawing bad characters, and there can be no doubt that the law on this point is a most salutary one, and has a great effect among a turbulent population and on communities habitually addicted to robbery and harbouring of notorious criminals.

Frontier police.

31. The frontiers have been free from incursions and disturbances, and their protection has been very effective throughout the year.

32. The 198 fairs held in the Lower Provinces last year, attended by over three millions of people, passed off in peace and quiet, without the occurrence of any incident worthy of note. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings, and of the 165 petty offences committed arrests were made and convictions followed in 134. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 1,330, of which 63 per cent. was recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand people attending fairs in Bengal five petty offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting the recoveries, was at the rate of one rupee and a half for every ten thousand.

Fairs.

33. Wherever and whenever practicable, instruction in reading and writing the vernacular continues to be given, and not without good results, as will be shown by the figures given below. Some sort of instruction also is given in criminal law and procedure, abkaree and salt regulations, and Act V of 1861; but, as has been explained in former reports, the adoption of any systematic course of education is no longer possible under present circumstances, and all that can be done is to instruct the rank and file in a desultory manner when off duty at head-quarters or at police-stations and outposts. Promotion is not given to the grade of head-constable without some kind of examination; and now, even including the havildars and naiks of the frontier force and some old members of the late military police still serving as head-constables, the percentage of those in that grade who can read and write and are under tuition amounts to 94 per cent. of the total employed. The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are—

Instruction.

Inspectors	231, or 99 per cent.	A.
Sub-inspectors	694 „ 98 „	B.
Head-constables	2,182 „ 91 „	C.
Constables	6,292 „ 41 „	D.

A. includes subadars of the frontier police.
B. ditto jemadars ditto.
C. ditto havildars and naiks ditto.
D. ditto sepoys ditto.

34. In addition to the above the following officers and men can read and write a little, or are being taught:—

4 sub-inspectors.
123 head-constables.
3,340 constables.

35. The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following only read and write :—

Inspectors	4, or 100 per cent.
Sub-inspectors	21 „ 93 „
Head-constables	227 „ 69 „
Constables	672 „ 11 „

but 11 head constables and 1,124 constables are under instruction.

36. It is worthy of note here that many constables now read, write, and speak English besides being well up in the vernacular, and it is satisfactory to find this class steadily increasing in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Howrah, and other districts.

37. Nothing can be added to the remarks made on this subject in the last report. The standard of the last few years has been maintained, but not without difficulty.

Drill.

38. In the 24-Pergunnahs a new masonry barrack for the reserve force at Alipore, and two new latrines at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore; in Nuddea new barracks for nine stations made of mud walls with thatched roof; in Rungpore the cutcherry houses attached to the police-stations at Dimla, Darwan, and Ulipore, were

Buildings.

built during the year, besides 13 stations and 5 outposts throughout the province. The names are given below:—

	Stations.	Outposts.
In Julpigoree	Kyrantee	......
" Midnapore	Binpore	......
" Hooghly	....	Tarekissur.*
" 24-Pergunnahs	Bistopore	......
" Moorshedabad	Hurripore	.....
" Rungpore	....	Polasbaree.
" Dacca	....	Kallygungee.
" Dinagepore	Purbuthpore	......
" Furreedpore	... .	Khangunge.
" Tipperah	Burkampta	......
	Nasirnagur	......
" Bhagulpore	Colgong	......
" Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rajmehal	......
	Sahebgunge	......
	Suruth	......
	Sarwan	......
" Sarun	Gopalgunge	Kochaikote.

In Jessore some additions were made in the shape of barracks to the Magoorah station and Sreepore outpost. In Dinagepore similar additions were made to the station building at Putnitollah. In Noakholly and Julpigoree the new reserve buildings, which were commenced in 1875, were finished during the year.

39. The cyclone and the storm-wave of the 31st October last swept away the police-stations of Hattia, Sundeep, and Bamini, and the outposts of Nulchira and Sidhee in Noakholly; and the reserve barrack and the Soodharam station guard, together with all other stations and outposts in that district, were blown down, and a serious loss caused to Government. Considerable damage was also caused to the police buildings in Dacca, Backergunge, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Chittagong, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

40. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year will be found in the table below:—

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	1,075	0	0
Larger works (above ditto) ...	14,000	0	0
Repairs (up to ditto)	11,942	0	7
Total from Public Works Department budget ...	27,017	0	7

Expenditure from Police Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	43,994	6	7
Ditto construction (up to ditto)...	28,047	11	0
Construction (above ditto) ...	......		
Total from police budget ...	72,042	1	7
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	3	11	1
Grand total outlay ...	99,059	2	2
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	5	1	3

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	72,034	14	7
2. Behar	15,709	13	7
3. Orissa	4,691	11	6
4. Chota Nagpore	6,622	10	6
Total ...	99,059	2	2

* This was erected at the expense of the Mohunt.

Casualties.

* Casualties in 1873 ... 12·4 per cent.
Ditto 1874 ... 18·1 „
Ditto 1875 ... 11·5 „

41. The casualties in 1876 in the regular police were much greater than in the preceding year, and amounted to nearly 13 per cent.* of the entire strength of all ranks:—

Retirements on pension or gratuity	·68	per cent.
Resignation	4·45	„
Dismissals	3·02	„
Discharges	1·18	„
Desertions	·84	„
Deaths	2·33	„

Dismissals only were less than in the year before, but under all other heads the casualties were more. With respect to resignations, the districts named last year (Rungpore excepted) still show the greatest numbers:—

Howrah	53, or 17·3	per cent.
Railway police	71 „ 13	„
Chittagong	51 „ 12·3	„
24-Pergunnahs	102 „ 12·1	„

In like manner Howrah and the railway police show the highest number of dismissals as in 1875:—

Howrah	57, or 18·7	per cent.
Railway police	46 „ 8·4	„

showing that misconduct abounds when the service offers little attraction.

Mortality.

42. Deaths in the force during 1876 amount to 484, or 2·4 nearly, or ·5 per cent. more than in the two years immediately preceding it. This is accounted for to some extent, but not entirely, by the mortality following the cyclone and outbreak of cholera in Backergunge and Noakholly.

43. The death-rate was particularly high in the following districts:—

1. Backergunge	5·7	per cent.
2. Maldah	4·8	„
3. Dinagepore	4·6	„
4. Noakholly	4·5	„
5. Julpigoree	4	„
6. Darjeeling	3·8	„
7. 24-Pergunnahs	3·8	„
8. Rajshahye	3·6	„
9. Rungpore	3·4	„
10. Purneah	3·4	„
11. Furreedpore	3·2	„
12. Hooghly	3·1	„

As the great body of the force is composed of men under middle age, enlisted after medical examination, the figures given above exhibit an unusually high death-rate among them, due probably to great exposure and constant and fatiguing duty in a malarious climate. The following are the districts in which the mortality has been least:—

Mozufferpore	·2	per cent.
Shahabad	·8	„

Health.

44. The health of the force has been very bad in the districts named below, as shown by the hospital returns; but, as remarked last year, these returns are necessarily very incomplete, and do not, and cannot, show the numbers ill at distant police-stations and outposts.

45. Admissions into hospital—

1. Chittagong Hill Tracts	209	per cent.
2. Railway police	145	„
3. Julpigoree	100	„
4. Dinagepore	97·3	„
5. Rajshahye	86·3	„
6. Howrah	84	„
7. Beerbhoom	83·5	„
8. Maldah	82	„
9. Gurjhats	80	„
10. Singbhoom	76·8	„
11. Burdwan	75·9	„
12. Bogra	73·5	„

46. The average rate throughout the Lower Provinces was 49·5 per cent., and in the following districts the hospital admissions were comparatively few :—

1. Sonthal Pergunnahs	... ...	15 per cent.
2. Mozufferpore	... ...	16 „
3. Patna	... ...	17 „
4. Balasore	... ...	17·7 „
5. Shahabad	... ...	19·3 „
6. Gya	... ...	21·3 „

Cases of torture.

47. A sub-inspector in the Gurjhats, charged with extorting a confession in a case of theft by maltreatment of the suspected man, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and this is the only instance of this kind during the year under report of any such conviction of an officer above the rank of head-constable. In Midnapore a head-constable and a constable were convicted of torturing a woman in order to extort a confession in a "dacoity" case, and sentenced to six and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In Patna three constables were convicted of beating a woman to extort confession in a case of theft, and sent to jail—one for three and the other two for two years each. Two sub-inspectors of the Backergunge police were under trial at the close of the year, charged with extorting confession and fabricating false evidence in a "dacoity" case. Thus in all one sub-inspector, one head-constable, and four constables, received punishment for torture or maltreatment of prisoners during the year 1876.

Cases of extortion.

48. In Midnapore a head-constable and a constable were convicted by the Magistrate of extortion, but were acquitted on appeal. In Burdwan two constables were convicted of the like offence, in Hooghly one constable, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs one, in Bogra one, in Maldah two, in Furreedpore one, in Durbhunga three, and lastly in Gya a head-constable was found guilty of taking an illegal gratification and imprisoned and dismissed. Briefly, one head-constable and 11 constables were convicted of this offence throughout the Lower Provinces. Besides the above convictions, an inspector of the Bogra district, two sub-inspectors, four head-constables, and four constables, accused of extortion or torture, were tried and acquitted. The inspector was honourably acquitted.

Punishments.

49. The following figures show the punishment inflicted during 1876 :—

	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishment.
Inspectors	1	0	7
Sub-inspectors	14	6	283
Head-constables	36	29	809
Constables	290	255	2,733
Total ...	341	290	3,832

	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishments.	Total.
1875 ...	332	268	3,589	4,189
1874 ...	422	266	4,028	4,716

Thus we have had of officers 1·5 per cent., and of constables 1·7 per cent., punished for offences under the Penal Code, 1 and 1·5 per cent. under Act V of 1861, and lastly 32·1 per cent. officers and 16·2 per cent. of the rank and file departmentally punished. So far as the above figures are concerned, no improvement appears in the general conduct of the force as compared with the two preceding years, *vide* table given in the margin.

50. In the districts named below the offences under the Penal Code were most numerous :—

1. Railway police	... ...	23	6. Moorshedabad	... ...	14
2. Noakholly	... ...	22	7. Nuddea	... ...	13
3. Jessore	... ...	21	8. Gurjhat	... ...	13
4. Midnapore	... ...	15	9. Dacca	... ...	13
5. Mymensingh	... ...	14			

Taking into account the numerical strength of each of the above, the Gurjhat police stands at the head of the list, with 6 per cent. as the proportion punished; those of the railway coming next, with 3·8.

51. Departmental punishments were most common in—

1. Government railway police	245	6. Jessore	165
2. Cuttack	239	7. Burdwan	163
3. Gya	224	8. Dinagepore	140
4. Hooghly	179	9. Sarun	117
5. Moorshedabad	167		

52. Punishments under Act V of 1861, as compared with those imposed departmentally, were rare, but in the following districts were most frequent:—

1. Noakholly	26	6. Burdwan	14
2. Government railway police ...	25	7. Maldah	14
3. Jessore	19	8. Midnapore	13
4. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15	9. Moorshedabad	12
5. Mymensingh	15		

53. It is worthy of note that, as in the last report, the railway, Noakholly, and Gurjhat police, were shown as the worst conducted; they again appear in the same unfavourable light this year: and this is the more curious since the force in those three districts is composed of totally different materials, being mostly up-countrymen in the first, natives of Eastern Bengal in the second, and of Orissa or the tributary mehals in the last.

Good conduct allowance.

54. The allowance for good conduct was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	3,072
Behar	1,972
Orissa	552
Chota Nagpore	204
Total ...	5,800

At the end of the year 1876, 4,570 men wore one or more good conduct rings:—

More than 3 rings	47
3 rings	444
2 ditto	379
1 ring	3,700
Total ...	4,570

or 421 more than at the end of the previous year.

55. In 19 districts 10 inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 58 head-constables, and 175 constables, were specially rewarded for distinguished ability, courage, or address.

Special rewards by promotion or in money.

56. In Mozufferpore, court-inspector Judoo Nath Bhuttacharjee received a silver watch and chain for excellent services rendered in connection with a case in which gangs of Sarun bad characters were sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

Sub-inspector Heeranund Patuck (now promoted to be inspector) also received a silver watch and chain for similar good conduct in the same case.

Inspector Green and a sub-inspector of the Hooghly district were specially rewarded for excellent service in connection with the breaking up of a formidable gang of "dacoits;" and sub-inspector Hurropersad (now an inspector) again distinguished himself in "dacoity" cases in Midnapore.

57. Besides the above, many other officers exhibited conspicuous ability in similar cases, and were rewarded either by promotion or by donations of money.

Religion and castes.

58. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total strength of constables as they stood on the 31st December 1876:—

	Regular police.	Municipal police.
Christians	·5	·2
Mahomedans	29·6	32·8
Brahmins	14·9	13·3
Rajpoots and Khetrees	19·5	18·6
Goorkhas	2·9	·3
Sikhs	·4	...
High-caste Soodras	8·8	6·4
Low-caste "	4·9	7
Hillmen	1·5	...
Hindoos of all other castes	14·4	21·37
Other religions ...	2·6	·03

Escapes and recaptures.

59. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 342, of which 28 were from jails, 45 from lock-ups, 104 from police buildings, 25 from other places, and 140 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were 36 from jails and 4 from lock-ups. It is satisfactory to find that out of 382 escapes the recaptures were 238, or 62 per cent., viz. 7 per cent. more than in 1875.

The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Warders.
Judicially punished ...	0	0	4	100	3
Departmentally punished ...	0	1	25	69	0
Total ...	0	1	29	169	3

Loss of treasure.

60. No loss of treasure was reported anywhere during the year.

Escorts.

61. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Mounted police.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	1	62	1,217	7,757	10	10	9,057
Prisoners and lunatics	3	22	640	9,236	......	11	9,912
Miscellaneous	8	9	65	825	......	......	907
Total ...	12	93	1,922	17,818	10	21	19,876

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1876 was more than Rs. 13,30,15,590:—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,74,16,097
Behar	4,21,78,602
Orissa	23,02,146
Chota Nagpore	11,39,302
Total ...	13,30,36,147

The number of prisoners escorted was	13,357
And lunatics	221
Total ...	13,578

Suicides.

* Men	655
Women	1,333
Children	32
Total ...	2,020

62. The number of suicides was 2,020,* or less by nearly 8 per cent. than in the year 1875.

As noticed last year, the districts of Cuttack, Jessore, Gya, and Patna, have the greatest number; Darjeeling and Bhagulpore the smallest: while the disproportion between those of males and females is again particularly noticeable in Gya, being 4 of the former and 87 of the latter. Nuddea heads the list of districts (with five) in which suicides of children appear.

Accidental deaths.

	1876.	1875.
† By drowning ...	10,228	10,386
„ snake-bites...	9,152	9,095
„ wild beasts...	1.388	1,320
„ fall of buildings	648	365
„ other causes	4.048	3,365
Total ...	25,464	24,531

63. Not taking into account the loss of life by drowning in the late cyclone, there were 25,464† deaths in all from accidental causes, or 3·6 per cent. more than in 1855, an increase appearing under every head but "drowning."

The destruction of life annually in Bengal by snake-bites and wild beasts amounts to 10,540, or ·17 per thousand.

64. There were 96 accidents reported on the railway, in which 14 railway servants and 35 other persons were killed, and 21 servants and 14 others more or less injured.

Inspection.

65. The following 25 districts were inspected during 1876 by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General:—

1. Backergunge.
2. Bankoora.
3. Beerbhoom.
4. Bhagulpore.
5. Burdwan.
6. Dinagepore.
7. Durbhunga.
8. Furreedpore.
9. Gya.
10. Hooghly.
11. Julpigoree.
12. Maldah.
13. Manbhoom.
14. Midnapore.
15. Monghyr.
16. Mozufferpore.
17. Noakholly.
18. Patna.
19. Pubna.
20. Rajshahye.
21. Sarun.
22. Shahabad.
23. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
24. 24-Pergunnahs.
25. Government railway police.

66. In the districts named below the duty of inspection was most thoroughly performed by the District Superintendents of Police:—

1. Hooghly.
2. 24-Pergunnahs.
3. Rungpore.
4. Bogra.
5. Dacca.
6. Furreedpore.
7. Dinagepore.
8. Tipperah.
9. Noakholly.
10. Gya.
11. Patna.
12. Durbhunga.
13. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
14. Monghyr.
15. Maldah.
16. Shahabad.
17. Cuttack.
18. Pooree.
19. Balasore.
20. Gurjhats.
21. Hazareebagh.
22. Singbhoom.

In the following the same duty was very insufficiently attended to:

1. Burdwan.
2. Chittagong.
3. Midnapore.
4. Jessore.
5. Moorshedabad.
6. Lohardugga.

67. In respect of prompt attention to communications from the head-quarters office, the officers in charge of the districts below mentioned are deserving of much credit:—

1. Chumparun.
2. Purneah.
3. Furreedpore.
4. Rajshahye.
5. Singbhoom.
6. Bogra.
7. Bankoora.
8. Tipperah.
9. Gurjhats.
10. Sonthal Pergunnahs.

whereas those in charge of the below named have been the most dilatory:—

1. Lohardugga.
2. Backergunge.
3. Sarun.
4. Chittagong Hill Tracts.
5. Gya.
6. Durbhunga.
7. Noakholly
8. Chittagong.

68. My predecessor desired to record an expression of his thanks to the Deputy Inspectors-General, Colonel Paterson and Mr. E. B. Baker, for their able and efficient discharge of the duties committed to their charge. Mr. Hankey specially wished to mention the loss sustained by the department in the departure to England of Colonel Paterson, of whose services he entertained the highest opinion. The care, ability, and success with which Captain Wilkinson performed the duties of Personal Assistant, Mr. Hankey wished specially to acknowledge.

69. The following District Superintendents and Assistants my predecessor considered worthy of mention as having successfully performed their duties:—

Mr. W. P. Davis.
" O. S. Stack.
" E. I. Shuttleworth.
" H. M. Reily.
Major H. E. Waller.
Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.
Captain R. P. Davis.
Mr. A. H. Giles.
Captain H. M. Ramsay.
Mr. W. D. Pratt.
" R. H. G. Irvine.
" F. Wilcox.
" D. W. Ritchie.
" H. N. Harris.
" W. J. Kilby.
Mr. H. G. Wilkins.
" A. V. Knyvett.
" E. M. Showers.
" F. Graves.
" H. Dawson.
" G. R. K. Meares.
" H. Munro.
" W. F. Smith.
Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra.
Mr. C. E. F. Tonnerre.
" R. A. D. Bignell.
" J. H. W. Clark.
" L. E. F. Tonnerre.
" G. D. Graham.
" H. Bayley.

CRIME, GENERAL.

70. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been 117,559, as compared with 120,838 of last year and 126,122 of the year immediately preceding it, showing a diminution of 3,279 cases as compared with 1875 and of 8,563 cases as compared with 1874. Last year may be considered an average year as regards crime; whereas in 1874 there were exceptional circumstances which tended to raise the percentage of cases. The diminution during the present year as compared with 1875 may therefore be considered satisfactory.

There has been a decrease both in cases against person and property, with an increase in cases of a miscellaneous nature, as shown below:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cases against property	92,489	81,809	77,948
„ „ person	15,489	19,249	17,351
Other cases	18,144	19,780	22,260
	126,122	120,838	117,559

71. In the table below a comparison is made of the number of cognizable cases reported during the past five years, with the number and result of arrests:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cases reported	1,04,121	110,627	126,122	120,838	117,559
Number arrested	77,537	80,663	95,729	91,531	91,706
Finally convicted	43,920	46,705	57,704	54,528	57,092
Acquitted	30,526	29,878	32,801	30,322	30,146

Deducting false cases, the number accepted as true is 95,747, against 94,783 of 1875 and 99,191 of 1874.

72. The proportion of true crime to area and population for the whole province has been with reference to

Area ... ... 1 to 1·6 square miles,

and with reference to

Population ... ... 1 to 629 souls.

I have not given the figures on this point by divisions as in last year's report, for I find that the area, and consequently the population, of each division has undergone several changes during different years on account of transfer of districts or part of districts, and any comparison divisionally is misleading.

73. The following statement shows divisionally the number of cases reported, those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared to be false during the past four years:—

Divisions.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	12,404	15,030	14,856	13,817	15,975	18,740	18,259	17,077	3,571	3,710	3,403	3,260	22	19·8	18·6	19
Presidency	11,807	10,568	15,445	14,448	15,536	13,170	18,953	17,520	3,729	2,602	3,508	3,072	24	19·7	18·5	17·5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	12,082	16,145	12,350	11,528	15,656	20,885	15,797	14,352	3,574	4,710	3,447	2,824	22	22·5	21·8	19·6
Dacca	10,027	9,320	12,472	15,166	16,740	15,780	19,496	19,838	6,713	6,460	7,024	4,672	40	40·9	36	23·5
Chittagong	1,194	3,307	2,480	2,667	2,235	4,560	3,161	3,119	1,041	1,253	681	452	46	27·4	21·5	14·4
Total ...	47,514	54,370	57,603	57,626	66,142	73,105	75,666	71,906	18,628	18,735	18,063	14,280	28	25·6	23·8	19·8
Patna	20,937	25,360	19,173	19,052	24,002	29,020	22,700	21,744	3,065	3,660	3,527	2,692	14	12·6	15·5	12·3
Bhagulpore	8,375	11,012	8,101	10,260	10,457	12,833	9,741	12,301	2,082	1,821	1,640	2,041	21	14·2	16·8	16·5
Total ...	29,312	36,372	27,274	29,312	34,459	41,853	32,441	34,045	5,147	5,481	5,167	4,733	15	13	15·9	13·9
Orissa	3,309	3,509	5,498	4,482	4,481	5,002	7,586	6,801	1,172	1,493	2,088	2,198	26	29·8	27·6	32·3
Chota Nagpore... ...	4,472	4,940	4,408	5,545	5,545	6,162	5,145	4,807	1,073	1,222	737	601	19	19·8	14·3	12·5
Grand Total ...	84,607	99,191	94,783	95,747	110,627	126,122	120,838	117,559	26,020	26,931	26,055	21,812	23	21·3	21·6	18·5

74. In none of the divisions of the province, except Bhagulpore, has there been any fluctuation in the way of increase of crime worth mention. In the Bhagulpore division the figures show that there has been an increase of above 1,000 cases during the year, the figures* for 1875 showing 11,242 cases as compared with 12,301 in 1876. This increase is apparent in two districts of that division,—Bhagulpore, which shows an increase of 550 cases, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which shows an increase of 355 cases as compared with last year. Such increase in districts will be dealt with subsequently.

Fluctuation of crime.

75. In the divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Orissa, there is a considerable fluctuation in the way of decrease of crime,—Burdwan showing a decrease of 1,182 cases, Presidency of 1,433 cases, Patna of 956 cases, and Orissa of 785 cases. Putting aside, for the present, consideration of decrease in individual districts, the fluctuation treated divisionally throughout the province appears very trifling when the numbers of the population are borne in mind. The increase of 1,000 cases in Bhagulpore has occurred in a population of above six millions, the decrease of 1,182, 1,433, 956, and 785 cases amongst a population of 6 millions, 7¼ millions, 13 millions, and 4 millions, respectively, in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Orissa divisions.

76. As observed last year, the decrease in serious crime continues, while petty crime shows an increase—a result which must be considered satisfactory from *our* police point of view. It is quite a question, however, whether this increase of petty crime is satisfactory to villagers, most of whom, I imagine, prefer taking the chance of a dacoity or two happening at intervals in their villages to being systematically plundered of small sums, or property of small value, by old dacoits converted into local petty thieves.

77. The number of false cases instituted still continues large ; but it is satisfactory to observe that the gradual diminution in these cases noticed last year still continues. The percentage has been reduced gradually since 1873, as the table below shows :—

False cases.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4,259	4,643	4,304	4,005	938	1,109	1,102	1,059	22	24	25	26·4
	Bankoora	876	850	913	852	167	158	157	123	19	18	17	14·4
	Beerbhoom	1,677	1,885	1,504	1,437	473	503	402	410	28	26	26	30·6
	Midnapore	4,406	4,939	5,108	4,392	1,040	762	910	815	24	15	18	18·5
	Hooghly	2,564	2,933	3,154	3,062	584	717	574	427	23	24	18	13·9
	Howrah	2,193	3,597	3,276	3,329	369	462	258	396	16	12	8	11·8
	Total ...	15,975	18,747	18,259	17,077	3,571	3,711	3,403	3,260	22	19	18	19
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,206	4,966	5,698	5,179	895	921	841	789	21	18	15	15·2
	Nuddea	3,644	4,256	4,420	4,260	799	807	756	809	22	19	17	19
	Jessore	4,036	3,948	4,217	4,098	1,097	875	934	810	27	22	22	19·7
	Moorshedabad	3,650	4,438	4,618	3,983	938	994	977	664	26	23	21	16·6
	Total ...	15,536	17,608	18,953	17,520	3,729	3,597	3,508	3,072	24	20	18	17·5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	2,879	2,641	3,100	2,708	417	515	940	701	14	19	30	25·[illegible]
	Rajshahye	2,837	3,187	3,240	2,890	440	553	593	464	15	17	18	16
	Rungpore	2,737	2,631	2,922	3,102	549	942	887	956	31	35	30	30·[illegible]
	Bogra	1,982	2,152	1,518	1,785	502	572	318	323	25	26	21	18
	Pubna	2,077	2,738	1,952	1,763	1,144	655	267	240	39	24	13	13·[illegible]
	Darjeeling	520	559	747	922	73	57	68	41	14	10	9	4·[illegible]
	Julpigoree	535	938	817	1,182	30	70	52	99	6	7	6	8·3
	Total ...	14,476	14,844	14,296	14,352	3,455	3,364	3,125	2,824	23	22	21	19·
Dacca	Dacca	3,692	4,226	4,949	5,019	1,458	1,212	1,359	1,156	40	28	27	23
	Furreedpore	2,232	2,978	3,303	3,092	299	707	807	638	13	23	24	20·[illegible]
	Backergunge	5,805	4,776	4,818	4,422	2,952	2,537	1,970	1,684	51	53	41	38
	Mymensingh	3,043	3,808	3,962	4,680	1,506	2,004	2,189	763	50	53	55	16·[illegible]
	Tipperah	1,968	2,193	2,464	2,625	498	698	699	431	25	31	28	16·[illegible]
	Total ...	16,740	17,981	19,496	19,838	6,713	7,158	7,024	4,672	40	39	36	23·5
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,328	1,368	1,658	1,287	705	250	212	119	53	18	12	9·
	Noakholly	864	941	1,449	1,768	334	291	464	333	39	30	32	18·
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	43	64	54	64	2	16	5	...	5	25	9	*Nil.*
	Total ...	2,235	2,373	3,161	*3,119	1,041	557	681	452	46	23	21	14·[illegible]

* For the purpose of comparison the cases for 1875 for the Maldah district have been added to those of the Bhagulpore division.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Patna ...	Patna	4,556	5,891	5,041	4,585	422	563	592	481	9	9	11	10·4
	Gya	5,460	6,497	* 4,402	3,931	490	749	682	419	9	11	16	10·6
	Shahabad	3,857	4,568	3,514	3,338	723	815	687	372	19	17	19	11·1
	Mozufferpore	5,050	6,695	2,971	2,588	956	946	444	408	19	14	15	15·7
	Durbhunga			2,786	2,705			580	536			20	19·8
	Sarun	3,750	3,800	2,444	3,168	324	438	388	336	8	11	18	10·6
	Chumparun	1,329	1,573	1,542	1,429	150	149	154	140	11	9	9	1
	Total ...	24,002	29,024	22,700	21,744	3,065	3,660	3,527	2,692	12	12	15	12·3
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	2,754	3,349	3,717	2,761	479	325	520	343	17	9	12	13·1
	Bhagulpore	1,617	2,078	1,636	2,186	561	594	647	809	34	28	39	37
	Purneah	3,027	3,204	2,290	2,399	921	790	590	475	30	24	25	19·7
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,059	4,211	3,092	3,447	121	114	70	75	4	2	2	2·1
	Maldah	1,180	1,585	1,501	1,508	119	354	322	339	10	22	21	22·4
	Total ...	11,637	14,427	11,242	12,301	2,201	2,177	2,149	2,041	19	15	19	16·5
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,769	1,772	2,139	2,102	471	622	780	771	27	35	36	36·6
	Pooree	1,044	1,432	3,577	2,011	325	436	701	820	32	30	19	31·4
	Balasore	1,290	1,344	1,359	1,562	316	362	520	544	25	26	38	34·8
	Gurjhats	328	463	511	526	60	74	87	63	16	15	17	11·9
	Total ...	4,481	5,011	7,586	6,801	1,172	1,494	2,088	2,198	26	29	27	32·3
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	1,572	2,101	2,091	2,290	334	553	373	400	21	26	17	17·7
	Lohardugga	1,211	1,221	938	853	177	94	69	56	14	7	7	6·5
	Singbhoom	411	492	345	307	52	63	21	10	12	12	6	3·2
	Manbhoom	2,351	2,355	1,771	1,357	510	513	274	129	21	21	15	9·5
	Total ...	5,545	6,169	5,145	4,807	1,073	1,223	737	601	19	19	14	12·5

In the present year in seven divisions the percentage of false cases has fallen; in twenty-eight districts the same results are visible; while in only eight districts has the number of false cases increased. The most prominent instance of steady reduction is the Dacca division. The average percentage of false cases in this division for the past three years has been 38 per cent. During the past year it has fallen to 23 per cent. In one district, Mymensingh, the percentage has fallen from an average of 52 to 16 per cent.

78. I have not been furnished in the Commissioners' reports with materials from which to prepare a table showing the results of prosecutions for false cases instituted; but in every division the subject receives marked attention. The old difficulty, however, of determining whether many of those cases returned as false are in reality only non-cognizable still continues; and the subject is now again before Government. There is no doubt that constant vigilance on the part of the Magistrate is necessary to prevent the number of false cases returned from police-stations increasing; but, as every Magistrate is aware, the utmost vigilance rarely results in the Magistrate arriving at a conclusion other than that arrived at by the police. In deciding whether a case returned by the police as false is really false or not, the Magistrate has only before him the evidence which has already come before the police. If he orders further inquiry by the police, he has them against him; and local investigations after police inquiry do not usually, in the matter of successful results, repay the time and trouble expended by the Magistrate on them. If the figures showing the number of cases returned as false by the police, in which the Magistrates took action by summoning the complainant, by local inquiry or otherwise, be looked at, it will be found that practically in the vast majority of cases the Magistrates agree with the police in the conclusion at which the latter have arrived. I make this remark not with the intention of suggesting that the vigilance of Magistrates in this matter is useless (for such vigilance undoubtedly prevents careless or lazy police-officers sending up many cases as false), but with the object of making it clear that such vigilance on the part of Magistrates does not enable them in the great majority of instances to do anything more than adhere to the opinion of the police in cases which are actually reported by them as false.

Cases not inquired into.

79. The table below shows that gradually more uniformity in practice as to non-inquiry into cases by the police is being attained. The percentage for the present year of cases not inquired into is 9, against an average of 11 per cent. for the past three

years. The districts which still show the largest number of cases not inquired into are Sarun (38 per cent.) and Gya (32 per cent.).

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported.				Not inquired into.				Percentage of cases not inquired into to cases reported.			
		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	4,259	4,643	4,304	4,005	198	352	478	441	4·6	7·5	11·1	11
	Bankoora ...	870	850	913	852	173	166	181	135	19·7	19·5	19·8	15·8
	Beerbhoom ...	1,677	1,885	1,504	1,437	83	89	65	76	4·9	4·7	4·3	5·2
	Midnapore ...	4,406	4,839	5,108	4,392	389	409	542	383	8·8	8·4	10	8·7
	Hooghly ...	2,564	2,933	3,154	3,062	136	101	163	107	5·3	3·4	5·1	3·4
	Howrah ...	2,193	3,597	3,276	3,329	26	118	141	131	1·1	3·2	4·3	3·9
	Total ...	15,975	18,747	18,259	17,077	1,003	1,235	1,570	1,273	6·2	6·5	8·5	7·4
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,206	4,966	5,698	5,179	418	476	549	393	9·9	9·5	9·6	7·5
	Nuddea ...	3,644	4,256	4,420	4,260	368	394	420	171	10·09	9·2	9·5	4
	Jessore ...	4,036	3,948	4,217	4,098	473	499	157	101	11·7	12·6	3·7	2·4
	Moorshedabad ...	3,650	4,438	4,618	3,983	248	316	473	258	6·7	7·1	10	6·4
	Total ...	15,536	17,608	18,953	17,520	1,507	1,685	1,599	922	9·7	9·5	8·4	5·2
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	2,879	2,641	3,100	2,708	333	486	674	368	11·5	18·4	21·7	13·5
	Rajshahye ...	2,837	3,187	3,240	2,890	835	958	868	751	29·4	30	27·7	25·9
	Rungpore ...	2,737	2,631	2,922	3,102	175	34	94	87	6·4	1·2	3·2	2·8
	Bogra ...	1,982	2,152	1,518	1,785	554	542	346	333	27·9	25·1	22·7	18·6
	Pubna ...	2,977	2,738	1,952	1,763	363	409	153	117	11·8	18·2	7·8	6·6
	Darjeeling ...	529	559	747	922	8	15	11	31	1·5	2·6	1·4	3·3
	Julpigoree ...	535	936	817	1,182	21	18	24	48	3·9	1·9	2·9	4
	Total ...	14,476	14,844	14,296	14,352	2,279	2,552	2,170	1,735	15·7	17·2	15·1	12·0
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	3,692	4,226	4,949	5,019	240	375	680	587	6·5	8·8	13·7	11·6
	Furreedpore ...	2,232	2,978	3,303	3,092	151	127	234	253	6·7	4·2	7	8·1
	Backergunge ...	5,805	4,776	4,818	4,422	38	23	90	133	·6	·4	1·8	3
	Mymensingh ...	3,043	3,808	3,962	4,680	28	17	19	163	·9	·4	·4	3·4
	Tipperah ...	1,968	2,193	2,464	2,625	67	75	183	171	3·4	3·4	7·4	6·5
	Total ...	16,740	17,981	19,496	19,838	524	617	1,206	1,307	3·1	3·4	6·1	6·5
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,328	1,368	1,058	1,287	19	68	120	63	1·4	4·9	7·2	4·8
	Noakholly ...	864	941	1,449	1,768	19	19	54	91	2·2	2	3·8	5·1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	43	64	54	64	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
	Total ...	2,235	2,373	3,161	3,119	38	87	174	154	1·7	3·8	5·1	4·9
Patna ...	Patna ...	4,556	5,891	5,041	4,585	21	22	9	20	·4	·3	·1	·4
	Gya ...	5,460	6,407	4,402	3,931	1,451	2,409	1,470	1,262	26·5	37	33·3	32·1
	Shahabad ...	3,857	4,568	3,514	3,338	554	773	553	222	14·3	16·9	10	6·6
	Mozufferpore ...	} 5,050	6,695	{ 2,971	2,588	} 219	169	{ 163	147	} 4·3	2·5	{ 5·4 } 3·8	{ 5·0
	Durbhunga ...			{ 2,786	2,705			{ 56	77			{ 2·3 }	{ 2·8
	Sarun ...	3,750	3,800	2,444	3,168	2,294	2,035	623	1,226	61·1	53·5	25·4	38·7
	Chumparun ..	1,329	1,573	1,542	1,429	1	......	2	3	·07	...	·1	·2
	Total ...	24,002	29,024	22,700	21,744	4,540	5,408	2,876	2,957	18·8	18·6	12·6	13·6
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,754	3,347	2,717	2,761	717	779	599	623	26	23·2	22	22·5
	Bhagulpore ...	1,617	2,078	1,636	2,186	188	216	168	357	11·6	10·3	10	16·3
	Purneah ...	3,027	3,204	2,296	2,399	392	319	229	218	12·9	9·9	9·9	9
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,059	4,211	3,092	3,447	1,040	59	22	39	34	1·4	·6	1·1
	Maldah ...	1,180	1,585	1,501	1,508	182	181	226	83	15·4	11·4	15	5·5
	Total ...	11,637	14,427	11,242	12,301	2,519	1,564	1,244	1,320	21·6	10·7	11·0	10·7
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,769	1,772	2,139	2,102	95	134	195	144	5·3	7·5	9·1	6·8
	Pooree ...	1,044	1,432	3,577	2,611	3	18	1,581	161	·28	1·2	44·1	6·1
	Balasore ...	1,290	1,344	1,359	1,562	57	20	28	37	4·4	1·4	2	2·3
	Gurjhats ...	378	463	511	526	52	80	115	133	13·7	17·2	25·5	25·2
	Total ...	4,481	5,011	7,586	6,801	207	252	1,919	475	4·6	5	25·2	6·9
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh ...	1,572	2,101	2,091	2,290	161	194	220	258	10·2	9·2	10	11·2
	Lohardugga ...	1,211	1,221	938	853	130	145	95	84	10·7	11·8	10	9·8
	Singbhoom ...	411	492	345	307	20	22	34	27	5·3	4·4	9	8·7
	Maubhoom ...	2,351	2,355	1,771	1,357	299	574	332	352	12·7	24·3	18·7	25·9
	Total ...	5,545	6,169	5,145	4,807	612	935	681	721	11·03	15·1	13·2	15
	GRAND TOTAL ...	110,627	126,184	120,838	117,559	13,229	14,325	13,439	10,864	11·9	11·3	11·1	9·2

80. In the resolution on last year's Police Report, Government declared that the adoption of any hard-and-fast rule in dealing with this subject is unadvisable, and that a discretion should be left with the local authorities. It is, in my opinion, satisfactory to find that local authorities are using this discretion more in the way of making the police take up, than reject, complaints. I would rather spend the time of the police than encourage the people to conceal petty crime, which, in my opinion, is the result of extensive rejection of complaints and refusal of inquiry in petty cases. I quite agree with my predecessor that no arbitrary money standard of investigation should be fixed. This practice still exists in some districts, thefts of property under five rupees being treated as petty and not inquired into—a practice, in my opinion, mischievous. Loss of *five* rupees represents more than a month's subsistence allowance of a ryot and his family, and he looks upon such a loss as the reverse of inconsiderable. Denial of inquiry in, to him, such an important case, he looks upon as injustice,

especially when he has taken the trouble to complain at the police-station, and his fellow villagers, agreeing with him in this opinion, cease giving information of such thefts when no police action follows report at the thana unless a clue to the offender be given along with such report.

81. I have always looked with great suspicion on police reports of petty thefts in which it was stated the complainant desired no inquiry. The very fact of his giving information at all is an indication that he desires inquiry; and the record of his abandoning such intention is too often only the device of an indolent policeman to save himself the trouble of going to the village where the theft took place, especially if the weather be hot or rainy.

82. Not merely, moreover, does absence of inquiry discourage the villagers who have been plundered of property of no very large amount, but it acts as a direct encouragement to local bad characters to persevere in petty crime. With the diminution of serious crime, which has taken place of late years, petty crime has increased; and if local *budmashes* are led to believe that so long as thieving operations are confined to small amounts the police will remain inactive, they will inflict more general injury on villagers than did the old gangs on the well-to-do residents.

General analysis of cognizable crime.

83. The total number of cases reported during the year was 117,559, and the number which occurred in previous years but was brought under inquiry in the present year was 2,132,—grand total 119,691. Deducting from this total the number of false cases (21,812) and of cases not inquired into (10,864), the net total of cases was 87,015. In 34,092 cases conviction was obtained, or 39·2 per cent., against 38·9 of last year and 39·8 of 1874.

The total number of persons arrested during the year, including those pending at the close of 1875 (4,029) and transfers (35), was 95,770. Of these 57,092, or 59 per cent., were convicted. Arrests under Magistrates' orders were 22,625, against 22,921 of last year,—nearly the same percentage as in previous years. The remaining number was thus disposed of:—

Released by Magistrate without trial	3,970
Died, transferred, or failed to appear	223
Otherwise disposed of	333
Awaiting trial at sessions	322
„ before Magistrate	3,358
On bail or in police custody	324

The number of persons actually put on trial was 91,253; of whom 57,092, or 62 per cent., were convicted, against 61·3 of last year, and 30,146, or 33 per cent., acquitted, against 34 per cent. of 1875.

84. The numbers for the past three years, compared divisionally, are exhibited in the following table:—

	True cases.			Arrested						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By Police.			By Magistrate.								
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	15,030	14,856	13,817	13,902	13,091	12,744	3,093	2,829	2,493	10,405	10,589	10,252	5,922	5,221	4,745
Presidency	10,568	15,445	14,448	8,264	12,901	11,490	2,949	3,416	3,413	6,234	9,110	8,619	4,044	5,484	5,625
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	16,145	12,350	11,528	12,325	7,980	8,177	3,416	2,546	2,827	9,104	6,112	6,615	5,809	3,591	3,560
Dacca	9,320	12,472	15,166	5,570	8,140	8,973	3,644	4,080	4,295	5,353	7,283	7,681	3,568	4,495	4,979
Chittagong	3,307	2,480	2,667	2,909	1,618	1,870	1,467	1,387	1,056	2,651	1,897	2,000	1,609	996	880
Total ...	54,370	57,603	57,626	42,970	44,330	43,254	14,569	14,258	13,584	33,747	34,991	35,167	20,952	19,787	19,789
Patna	25,360	19,173	19,052	14,609	12,412	12,180	4,180	4,082	3,988	12,170	9,563	10,228	5,347	5,110	4,574
Bhagulpore	11,012	8,101	10,260	6,862	4,571	5,879	3,293	2,568	2,797	6,115	4,177	5,481	3,380	2,479	2,568
Total ...	36,372	27,274	29,312	21,471	16,983	18,059	7,473	6,630	6,785	18,285	13,740	15,709	8,727	7,589	7,142
Orissa	3,509	5,498	4,603	2,900	3,526	4,127	1,315	1,417	1,776	2,522	2,811	3,310	1,542	1,797	2,174
Chota Nagpore	4,940	4,408	4,206	4,453	3,771	3,641	578	616	480	3,150	2,986	2,906	1,580	1,149	1,041
Grand Total ...	99,191	94,783	95,747	71,794	68,610	69,081	23,935	22,921	22,625	57,704	54,528	57,092	32,801	30,322	30,146

85. The comparative statement below, which is somewhat more complete than the statement in paragraph 87 of last year's report, shows the number arrested, convicted, and acquitted, with the proportions of convictions and acquittals to arrests and trials.

Districts.	Number arrested: By Police. 1874.	By Police. 1875.	By Police. 1876.	By Magistrate. 1874.	By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	Pending at end of 1875.	Received by transfer.	Total arrests in 1876, including those pending at end of 1875 and received by transfers.	Actually brought to trial during 1876.
Burdwan	3,420	2,453	2,435	1,177	1,064	726	155	1	3,317	3,214
Bankoora	597	362	673	51	26	76	35	...	784	755
Beerbhoom	1,297	713	562	278	263	221	29	...	812	809
Midnapore	3,049	3,164	2,395	957	884	916	299	1	3,611	3,528
Hooghly	1,798	2,314	2,200	365	443	368	37	...	2,605	2,529
Howrah	3,751	4,485	4,479	265	149	186	82	...	4,747	4,610
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,881	4,841	3,652	757	553	832	147	1	4,632	4,433
Nuddea	2,189	2,376	2,296	1,258	893	702	102	9	3,109	2,963
Jessore	2,254	2,544	2,486	934	1,062	1,212	130	...	3,828	3,605
Moorshedabad ...	3,582	3,140	3,056	918	908	667	287	1	4,011	3,810
Dinagepore	1,749	1,403	1,715	149	181	330	55	...	2,100	1,986
Rajshahye	1,093	1,306	1,152	580	342	388	68	2	1,610	1,566
Rungpore	1,467	1,150	1,293	574	663	549	105	...	1,947	1,850
Bogra	933	1,033	1,314	171	247	222	128	...	1,664	1,652
Pubna	1,314	1,220	1,181	346	309	421	84	..	1,686	1,634
Darjeeling	487	691	818	62	60	56	9	...	883	825
Julpigoree	874	503	704	360	344	361	25	...	1,090	1,082
Dacca	2,281	2,698	3,116	789	629	780	169	4	4,069	3,972
Furreedpore ...	899	1,111	1,201	753	790	748	73	3	2,020	2,003
Backergunge ...	1,158	1,461	1,673	1,151	973	792	171	...	2,636	2,502
Mymensingh ...	1,252	1,293	1,340	951	975	1,291	160	...	2,791	2,630
Tipperah	1,695	1,677	1,643	585	713	689	97	.	2,429	2,404
Chittagong	659	816	822	453	664	397	51	..	1,270	1,253
Noakholly	536	789	985	313	641	611	99	..	1,695	1,683
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	13	63	......	82	48	3	..	114	114
Patna	4,176	3,604	3,413	597	511	441	177	5	4,039	3,746
Gya	3,040	1,953	2,045	381	457	443	169	1	2,658	2,413
Shahabad	2,104	1,844	2,124	711	678	747	85	2	2,958	2,890
Mozufferpore ...	3,297	1,619	1,478	1,211	612	499	78	2	2,057	1,848
Durbhunga ...		1,444	1,261		609	551	139	2	1,953	1,736
Sarun	1,024	1,060	1,045	1,025	904	854	57	..	1,956	1,767
Chumparun ...	988	858	814	251	291	450	14	...	1,278	1,267
Monghyr	2,587	1,947	1,916	616	564	576	118	...	2,610	2,384
Bhagulpore	1,089	639	840	376	335	425	36	...	1,301	1,287
Purneah	2,024	977	1,145	644	511	365	76	...	1,586	1,437
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,182	1,008	1,197	1,657	1,158	1,071	37	...	2,305	2,292
Maldah	856	674	781	256	360	360	14	..	1,155	1,014
Cuttack	1,006	1,645	1,091	387	551	672	102	...	1,865	1,732
Pooree	942	1,426	1,811	350	415	526	71	1	2,400	2,309
Balasore	641	645	738	511	420	542	39		1,319	1,219
Gurjhats	321	410	487	67	31	36	34	..	557	422
Hazareebagh ...	1,670	1,463	1,724	297	321	173	37	...	1,934	1,825
Lohardugga ...	1,005	795	781	247	216	221	60	.	1,062	1,039
Singbhoom	594	322	298	23	39	35	12	...	345	270
Manbhoom	1,213	1,191	838	14	40	51	74	...	963	944
Total ...	71,794	68,610	69,081	23,935	22,921	22,625	4,029	35	95,770	91,253

Districts.	Convicted: By Magistrate. 1874.	By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	By Sessions. 1874.	By Sessions. 1875.	By Sessions. 1876.	Percentage of convictions to total arrests. 1874.	1875.	1876.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial. 1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	2,422	1,848	1,984	92	20	33	...	...	60	...	...	62
Bankoora	346	325	412	26	14	21	...	...	55	...	...	57
Beerbhoom	774	467	493	77	39	6	..	...	61	...	..	61
Midnapore	2,184	2,198	1,776	88	111	162	...	...	53	...	...	54
Hooghly	1,231	1,696	1,584	44	16	27	...	...	61	...	...	63
Howrah	3,175	3,840	3,730	26	15	24	...	...	79	...	...	81
24-Pergunnahs	2,745	3,281	2,954	121	43	54	...	...	64	...	...	70
Nuddea	1,593	1,681	1,621	59	59	66	...	...	54	...	...	56
Jessore	1,630	1,942	1,782	86	107	90	...	...	48	...	...	51
Moorshedabad	2,084	1,922	1,978	133	75	74	...	...	51	...	...	54
Dinagepore	1,333	1,009	1,066	99	26	63	...	...	53	...	...	56
Rajshahye	843	942	897	63	39	35	...	...	57	...	...	59
Rungpore	1,092	893	996	65	66	70	...	...	54	...	...	57
Bogra	513	627	1,017	79	47	34	...	...	63	...	...	63
Pubna	912	773	945	66	50	32	...	...	57	...	...	59
Darjeeling	410	538	662	8	10	5	...	...	75	...	...	80
Julpigoree	805	531	778	11	23	15	...	...	72	...	..	73
Dacca	1,916	1,932	2,258	34	54	56	...	...	56	...	...	58
Furreedpore	964	1,080	1,118	60	76	46	...	...	57	...	...	57
Backergunge	1,119	1,152	1,066	70	109	139	...	...	45	...	...	48
Mymensingh	1,107	1,193	1,348	83	43	98	...	...	51	...	...	54
Tipperah	1,412	1,565	1,522	85	79	35	...	...	64	...	...	64
Chittagong	606	903	762	23	27	20	...	..	61	..	...	62
Noakholly	420	914	1,103	42	7	28	...	...	66	...	..	67
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	41	85	...	5	2	...	...	76	..	...	76
Patna	3,481	2,603	2,574	41	15	24	...	...	64	..	...	69
Gya	1,998	1,146	1,530	151	27	56	...	...	59	...	...	65
Shahabad	1,602	1,379	1,883	66	41	53	...	...	63	...	...	66
Mozufferpore	2,892	1,463	1,203	55	27	41	...	...	60	...	...	66
Durbhunga		1,013	958		21	24	...	...	50	...	...	56
Sarun	1,025	946	1,027	27	35	16	...	...	53	...	..	56
Chumparun	788	836	823	45	11	16	...	..	65	...	...	66
Monghyr	1,957	1,484	1,636	31	20	33	...	...	63	...	...	70
Bhagulpore	968	515	699	12	9	17	...	...	55	...	...	55
Purneah	1,449	740	849	80	24	25	...	...	55	...	...	60
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,598	1,356	1,622	20	29	19	...	...	71	...	...	71
Maldah	557	530	571	31	13	10	...	...	50	...	...	57
Cuttack	739	786	846	14	13	72	...	...	49	...	...	52
Pooree	849	1,123	1,311	11	...	8	...	...	54	...	...	57
Balasore	667	624	713	19	13	36	...	...	56	...	...	61
Gurjhats	212	247	320	11	5	4	...	...	58	...	...	76
Hazareebagh	991	1,205	1,306	46	15	31	...	...	69	...	...	73
Lohardugga	854	620	676	19	82	32	...	...	66	...	...	68
Singbhoom	359	206	168	5	6	12	...	...	52	...	...	66
Manbhoom	867	774	657	9	78	24	...	...	70	...	...	72
Total	55,468	52,884	55,304	2,236	1,644	1,788	58	57	59	61	61	62

Districts.	Acquitted: By Magistrate. 1874.	By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	By Sessions. 1874.	By Sessions. 1875.	By Sessions. 1876.	Percentage of acquittals to total arrests. 1874.	1875.	1876.	Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial. 1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	1,741	1,435	1,037	129	52	61	...	...	33	42	44	34
Bankoora	252	174	281	19	30	7	...	...	36	42	37	38
Beerbhoom	626	462	273	118	35	7	...	...	34	46	49	34
Midnapore	1,469	1,423	1,351	91	57	96	...	...	40	40	39	41
Hooghly	741	877	840	26	52	25	...	...	33	37	35	34
Howrah	700	615	758	19	9	9	...	...	16	18	13	16
24-Pergunnahs	1,145	1,296	1,251	41	91	42	...	...	27	29	29	29
Nuddea	1,455	1,118	1,123	43	94	59	...	...	38	47	41	39
Jessore	1,330	1,106	1,405	30	64	112	...	...	39	44	36	42
Moorshedabad	1,893	1,623	1,512	168	92	121	...	...	40	48	46	42
Dinagepore	397	370	717	34	20	51	...	...	36	23	27	39
Rajshahye	654	589	550	38	9	22	...	...	35	43	37	36
Rungpore	657	723	605	133	39	61	...	...	34	40	44	38
Bogra	421	421	519	12	38	46	...	...	33	42	40	34
Pubna	565	550	593	22	13	20	...	...	36	37	40	37
Darjeeling	97	168	148	2	14	1	...	...	16	19	23	18
Julpigoree	306	252	217	20	11	10	...	...	20	29	32	21
Dacca	973	1,121	1,369	59	64	65	...	...	35	34	37	36
Furreedpore	586	689	679	10	24	70	...	...	37	36	38	37
Backergunge	934	918	1,043	95	118	70	...	...	42	46	45	44
Mymensingh	869	759	922	52	47	55	...	...	35	43	43	37
Tipperah	668	706	645	63	49	61	...	...	29	32	31	29
Chittagong	461	483	399	11	6	23	...	...	33	42	34	34
Noakholly	332	423	406	14	24	27	...	...	25	42	32	25
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	60	25	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Patna	935	1,013	947	81	85	62	...	...	24	22	29	26
Gya	865	740	613	83	36	27	...	...	24	30	39	26
Shahabad	943	954	792	28	23	28	...	...	27	36	40	28
Mozufferpore	1,179	599	512	60	16	9	...	...	25	29	27	28
Durbhunga		615	579		25	25	...	...	30		38	34
Sarun	760	698	594	31	30	17	...	...	31	42	42	34
Chumparun	357	298	359	35	18	10	...	...	28	32	27	29
Monghyr	812	746	655	8	21	11	...	...	24	29	33	27
Bhagulpore	410	348	446	21	13	30	...	...	36	30	40	36
Purneah	868	562	488	84	4	36	...	...	33	38	42	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,176	774	570	11	11	6	...	...	24	42	36	25
Maldah	376	362	331	15	12	15	...	...	29	40	40	34
Cuttack	525	662	730	42	22	17	...	...	40	42	46	43
Pooree	387	570	922	...	8	2	...	...	38	31	33	40
Balasore	475	415	373	7	16	40	...	...	31	41	40	38
Gurjhats	104	99	90	2	5	...	...	...	16	32	29	21
Hazareebagh	729	479	459	43	10	15	...	...	22	42	28	24
Lohardugga	303	263	278	12	32	3	...	...	26	26	29	27
Singbhoom	179	49	65	2	3	9	...	...	21	33	19	27
Manbhoom	287	307	212	29	6	20	...	...	24	26	28	24
Total	30,942	28,874	28,613	1,851	1,448	1,503	33	32	30	35	34	33

86. There has been rather a tendency to increase of arrests in the majority of districts, and there is a slight increase in the total number throughout the province.

In the following districts the proportion of convictions to arrests was satisfactory :—

Howrah,	Sonthal Pergunnahs,
Darjeeling,	Hazareebagh,
Julpigoree,	Lohardugga,
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	Manbhoom;

while in the following the results of arrests were unsatisfactory :—

Jessore,	Mymensingh,
Moorshedabad,	Durbhunga,
Backergunge,	Cuttack.

The greatest number of convictions in cases brought to trial has been obtained in—

Howrah,	Gurjhats,
Darjeeling,	Hazareebagh,
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	Manbhoom,
Julpigoree,	24-Pergunnahs;

while in Jessore and Backergunge the result has been unsatisfactory, the percentage of convictions in the latter district being only 45, and in the former 48.

87. In the report for last year comparison was drawn between the number of acquittals in Bengal and other provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in paragraph 30 of the resolution on the Police Report, considered it impossible not to suspect that there "is some difference either in the manner in which complaints of certain classes are dealt with, or in the instructions issued as to the method of preparing the returns in the several provinces." The results of the inquiries instituted by my predecessor in accordance with these remarks have already been laid before Government (*vide* this office letter No. 683, of the 23rd January 1877), and it is needless here to recapitulate them. It may be sufficient here to mention that the system pursued in the other provinces, with reference to the persons shown as "brought to trial" and with regard to the "number of arrests" is not the same as that in Bengal. I have had a table prepared showing the result of our acquittals on the system pursued in the sister provinces, and the result is that Bengal is the gainer by two per cent. Still even this improvement does not do away with the facts mentioned in last year's report, which tell against the action of the police in making arrests. There is a slight improvement throughout the province this year, still the proportion of persons arrested, who turn out to have (so far as legal proof against them goes) been wrongly arrested, is large.

Result of inquiry into the mode of calculating the percentages of acquittals and convictions in the Upper Provinces as compared with that in Bengal.

88. It is extremely difficult to lay down any rule on the subject which will not hamper the police and impede justice rather than benefit the legally innocent. The majority of cases are investigated by head-constables, whose knowledge of law is extremely limited, and who are not capable of deciding whether there is full legal proof against an accused person before they arrest him, or not. This is an admission against the police, but I am afraid it must be made. There is further a strong and growing tendency on the part of Joint and Deputy Magistrates, before whom the majority of police cases are tried, to be purely judicial officers;—*i.e.* they simply decide on the evidence laid before them by the police, never thinking, as a rule, of calling for further evidence or consulting the police papers to see whether all the evidence has been sent up by the investigating officer. It is not, I am aware, theoretically the duty of the Joint or Deputy Magistrate to do anything but decide on the evidence laid before him. It is the duty, theoretically, of the court-inspector

to prosecute all cases before the judicial authorities; but I have no hesitation in saying that court-inspectors do not in most, and cannot in many, instances prosecute cases: and the consequence is that such cases fail in many instances simply for want of any officer appointed to look after the prosecution or caring to sift them to the bottom. The real prosecutor in the case remains the ignorant head-constable, who has perhaps made an imperfect investigation originally, and the result of such imperfect investigations, not supplemented by any supervision at head-quarters, is the failure of numerous cases and a large increase in the number of arrests of persons presumably wrongly arrested. There ought to be a public prosecutor in reality at each sudder and sub-divisional station, instead of merely in name as at present; and with reference to police cases at the sessions, there might with great advantage be some new appointments made to the post of Government vakeels. For I know in some instances, and have reason to believe in others, that the present representatives of the Crown in criminal cases at the sessions are the reverse of efficient, and are not unfrequently quite unable to cope with the legal talent which is brought to bear against them for the defence. Were more attention paid to the efficient prosecution of police cases before the courts, I venture to think that there would be a sensible increase in convictions, and a perceptible decrease in those apparently causeless arrests which have been a source of animadversion on the police administration for years.

Sessions trials.

89. In paragraphs 91 *et seq.* of last year's report, the very high proportion of acquittals to convictions in sessions trials was commented on, and the failure of such cases deplored. It was brought to my notice, when not holding the present appointment, that there was a mistake in the calculations on which these remarks were founded, and I have ascertained that such a mistake actually has occurred. The mistake lies in this that, under acquittals by Sessions Court in column xvii, Statement A, Part I, are included not merely acquittals at sessions trials, but acquittals by the Sessions Judge on appeals from Magistrates. If, therefore, we wish to compare the actual results of acquittals and convictions at sessions trials, we must exclude from the total of column xvii (a) the acquittals on appeal from magisterial orders. In column xvii for this year the total of acquittals at sessions is 1,503 to 1,788 convictions. If acquittals on appeal, however, are excluded, the result is 1,046 acquittals to 1,788 convictions.

90. The following table shows the results of sessions trials with reference to persons during 1876:—

Districts.		Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial followed by committal by Magistrate.	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the sessions.
Jury system is introduced in these districts.	24-Pergunnahs	54	21	28
	Hooghly	27	14	34
	Burdwan	33	36	52
	Moorshedabad	74	77	51
	Dacca	56	30	34
	Nuddea	66	35	34
	Patna	24	42	63
Bankoora		21	4	16
Beerbhoom		6	5	45
Midnapore		162	69	30
Howrah		24	9	27
Jessore		90	69	43
Dinagepore		68	46	42
Rajshahye		35	22	36
Rungpore		70	61	46
Bogra		34	21	38
Pubna		32	18	36
Darjeeling		5	1	16
Julpigoree		15	10	40
Furreedpore		46	46	50
Backergunge		139	43	23
Mymensingh		98	25	20
Tipperah		35	39	52
Chittagong		20	20	50
Noakholly		28	25	47
Hill Tracts		2	...	...
Gya		56	20	26

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial followed by committal by Magistrate.	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the sessions.
Shahabad	53	23	30
Mozufferpore	41	9	18
Durbhunga	24	25	51
Sarun	16	11	40
Chumparun	16	10	38
Monghyr	33	11	25
Bhagulpore	17	24	58
Purneah	25	18	41
Sonthal Pergunnahs	19	6	24
Maldah	10	15	60
Cuttack	72	11	13
Pooree	8	2	20
Balasore	36	30	45
Gurjhats	4	...	...
Hazareebagh	31	15	32
Lohardugga...	32	1	3
Singbhoom	12	7	37
Manbhoom	24	20	45
Grand Total ...	1,788	1,046	36

91. In the following districts the results have been indifferent it will be observed:—

Patna ...	... 42	acquitted out of	66	tried, or	63	per cent.
Maldah ...	... 15	„	25	„	60	„
Bhagulpore ...	... 24	„	41	„	58	„
Burdwan ...	... 36	„	69	„	52	„
Tipperah ...	... 39	„	74	„	52	„
Moorshedabad	... 77	„	151	„	51	„
Durbhunga ...	... 25	„	49	„	51	„
Furreedpore ...	... 46	„	92	„	50	„
Chittagong ...	... 20	„	40	„	50	„

92. In the following districts sessions cases show a good result as regards acquittals:—

Lohardugga ...	... 1	acquitted out of	33	tried, or	3	per cent.
Cuttack ...	... 11	„	83	„	13	„
Bankoora ...	... 4	„	25	„	16	„
Mozufferpore ...	... 9	„	50	„	18	„
Mymensingh ...	... 25	„	123	„	20	„
Pooree ...	... 2	„	10	„	20	„
Backergunge ...	... 43	„	182	„	23	„
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... 6	„	25	„	24	„
Monghyr ...	... 11	„	44	„	25	„
Gya ...	... 20	„	76	„	26	„
Howrah ...	... 9	„	33	„	27	„
Shahabad ...	... 23	„	76	„	30	„
Midnapore ...	... 69	„	231	„	30	„

93. In the above statement I have shown the results of trials at sessions before a jury in the case of the first seven districts, and before assessors in the remaining districts. It will be observed that in three out of the seven jury districts the result of sessions trials is decidedly unfavourable, in three moderately favourable, and in one fairly satisfactory. The statement, however, is incomplete, inasmuch as I cannot, from the materials at my disposal, show the results of jury trials with reference to each class of crime. The prevalent opinion of the tendencies of a jury is that they convict too readily in offences against property, and that they are slow to convict in serious offences against the person. I am sorry that in the present report I cannot show whether this opinion is based upon facts with reference to jury trials in the past year. The point will meet with attention next year.

94. In this year the result of cases before the Patna jury, as was the case last year, was especially unfavourable, although the percentage this year of acquittals is not so high as that of last year.

Recovery of property stolen.

95. The annexed table shows the operations of the police with reference to stolen property and its recovery during the past four years.

Districts.	Amount of property stolen.				Amount of property recovered.				Percentage.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	20,895	25,674	20,510	18,852	7,309	10,952	9,334	7,291	34	42	45	38·6
Bankoora	4,641	5,807	5,627	7,448	576	701	324	296	12	12	5	3·9
Beerbhoom	11,155	13,085	13,340	4,475	2,470	4,252	4,545	1,080	22	31	34	24·2
Midnapore	21,585	22,213	27,288	30,333	5,068	5,829	11,658	7,503	23	26	42	24·7
Hooghly	29,126	36,056	22,105	19,263	5,663	8,506	6,090	5,122	19	23	27	26·5
Howrah	13,312	18,053	9,655	9,501	6,410	9,972	6,500	3,821	48	55	67	40·2
24-Pergunnahs	46,013	41,545	59,329	52,522	18,868	21,283	40,246	39,695	40	51	67	75·5
Nuddea	15,828	22,373	28,872	33,138	6,691	8,238	8,497	6,905	42	36	29	20·8
Jessore	21,187	20,294	26,173	21,680	6,537	4,816	9,731	4,757	30	23	37	21·9
Moorshedabad	55,424	48,834	46,121	35,688	8,800	6,591	6,289	6,688	15	13	13	18·7
Dinagepore	22,443	21,013	17,600	20,561	5,723	4,725	4,027	6,954	25	22	22	33·8
Rajshahye	19,687	8,179	26,708	19,486	5,904	4,467	5,634	3,609	30	50	21	18·5
Rungpore	33,607	27,119	35,540	27,289	6,536	6,386	11,973	5,579	19	23	33	20·4
Bogra	13,949	18,560	12,106	21,830	2,235	2,968	2,305	9,451	16	21	19	43·2
Pubna	32,829	33,741	29,925	1,18,525	5,551	7,859	7,101	28,319	16	23	23	24·9
Darjeeling	11,130	9,369	22,177	20,120	2,291	2,718	4,202	6,172	20	29	18	30·6
Julpigoree	12,250	21,301	12,523	11,830	4,712	8,155	2,899	4,562	38	38	22	38·5
Dacca	62,325	56,278	69,639	94,816	10,079	6,351	6,569	18,333	16	11	9	19·3
Furreedpore	17,900	15,878	21,140	31,678	2,440	3,029	3,501	3,812	13	19	16	12·0
Backergunge	28,765	26,803	21,144	31,074	6,002	8,106	5,025	5,052	20	30	23	16·2
Mymensingh	37,714	28,544	25,516	43,173	5,862	7,086	5,626	8,658	15	24	22	20
Tipperah	18,052	16,586	22,621	15,428	3,169	7,211	7,545	4,738	17	43	33	30·7
Chittagong	12,183	11,415	11,311	42,522	7,376	4,459	2,334	21,349	60	39	20	50·2
Noakholly	8,214	8,465	8,952	14,009	1,370	4,003	3,454	5,140	16	54	38	36·6
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	286	887	252	322	186	479	208	228	65	54	82	70·8
Patna	30,495	45,086	46,864	41,230	10,085	19,586	11,057	10,583	33	43	23	25·5
Gya	1,47,679	44,657	26,419	23,430	9,859	12,492	8,430	8,677	6	28	30	37
Shahabad	37,619	38,402	22,321	23,314	9,815	17,266	10,022	17,094	26	45	44	75·8
Mozufferpore ... ... }	35,324	54,980	11,816	16,881	12,039	22,491	5,697	7,671	34	40	48 } 51	45·4
Durbhunga ... ... }			16,320	15,140			9,057	4,489			55	29·6
Sarun	20,120	22,807	24,457	57,105	4,204	5,501	8,655	10,051	20	24	35	17·7
Chumparun	17,922	12,432	11,911	14,838	6,992	6,535	4,732	7,246	39	52	39	48·8
Monghyr	18,608	26,038	9,591	20,845	8,148	11,722	3,825	9,017	43	45	40	43·2
Bhagulpore	9,505	12,071	13,149	11,394	4,495	6,098	4,088	3,527	47	50	31	30·9
Purneah	37,785	42,693	37,133	19,069	8,313	9,053	15,339	4,740	22	21	41	24·8
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15,139	20,866	19,961	18,574	3,303	4,128	5,054	5,409	21	19	25	29·6
Maldah	13,990	19,461	26,736	13,515	5,318	9,019	9,584	3,686	38	46	35	27·2
Cuttack	8,710	12,910	15,639	11,189	1,864	1,413	5,137	7,662	21	10	32	68·3
Pooree	3,888	7,295	11,472	8,512	1,057	2,880	4,590	3,450	27	39	40	40·5
Balasore	3,937	3,303	3,310	2,907	2,282	2,475	2,292	1,651	58	74	69	56·7
Gurjhats	1,664	2,300	3,279	1,868	511	594	1,393	686	30	26	42	36·7
Hazareebagh	14,885	15,602	11,220	11,056	3,747	6,355	4,684	3,997	25	40	41	30·1
Lohardugga	7,839	7,941	7,485	17,131	4,384	4,938	4,917	12,565	55	62	65	73·3
Singbhoom	4,262	3,328	2,385	1,583	1,702	1,026	701	254	41	30	21	16
Manbhoom	9,493	8,044	8,061	8,444	6,918	6,195	4,315	5,136	72	69	53	60

96. Operations have been successful in the following districts:—

24-Pergunnahs,	Shahabad,
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	Cuttack,

Lohardugga;

while in the undermentioned districts the percentage of recovery has been very unsatisfactory:—

Bankoora,	Backergunge,
Rajshahye,	Sarun,
Furreedpore,	Singbhoom.

In Bankoora especially the failure in recovery of stolen property is most signal. Of Rs. 7,448 stolen, Rs. 296 have been recovered—somewhat above 3 per cent.! For the last four years Bankoora, one of the lightest districts in Bengal, has been most unsuccessful in dealing with thefts; but this year the operations are more discreditable than ever to the police.

Classification of crime.

97. The following table exhibits the classification of true crime reported during the last five years:—

	Class of Crime.				
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Class I	3,120	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700
„ II	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108
„ III	20,210	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280
„ IV	3,994	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073
„ V	38,767	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832
„ VI	14,497	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257
Other special laws	599	872	951	726	495

It will thus be seen that there is a very considerable decrease under Class III, a considerable decrease under Class IV, a slight decrease under Classes I and II, a considerable increase under Class V, and a very marked

increase under Class VI. The decrease under Class III is satisfactory, and the increase under Class V is apparent entirely under the least important of all the headings of the class, viz. criminal or house-trespass (sections 447 and 448). Under this heading alone there is an increase of 1,139 cases, which more than accounts for the increase in the total of the class,—thus showing that under the other more important headings of this class there has been a decrease on the whole during the year.

The large increase of 3,051 cases under Class VI is more than accounted for by an increase of 1,570 prosecutions under the vagrancy laws, and of 1,574 cases under local nuisances.

Class I.—Offences against the State.

98. There were 3,284 cases reported under this class during the year, of which 584 were declared false, leaving a balance of 2,700 to be accounted for, showing a trifling decrease of 55 cases as compared with last year. Convictions were obtained in 1,328 cases, or 49 per cent., as compared with 1,333, or 48·4 per cent., of last year. Out of 9,544 persons put on trial 5,880, or 61·6 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 6,193 out of 10,078, or 61·4 of last year.

The result of sessions cases this year shows 164 convictions to 212 acquittals—a result better than last year, but still unsatisfactory. My remarks, however, in paragraph 89 as to acquittals on appeals from magisterial orders being included in such sessions acquittals must be borne in mind. If these acquittals on appeal be excluded, the results of sessions trials will stand differently.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes, &c.

99. There is an increase under this head as compared with last year, there being 160 cases as compared with 135. The increase in itself is not large provincially, but if the tables be looked at, it will be found that the increase is local, being apparent in Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, 24-Pergunnahs, and Durbhunga. This matter will be noticed further on. Convictions were obtained in 83 cases, and of 213 persons brought to trial 86 were acquitted and 123 convicted. These results show a considerable improvement on last year, when the percentage of convictions in cases and in persons was 47 respectively, while this year in cases the percentage of convictions has been 52 and in persons 57·7. At the sessions 24 persons were convicted and 10 acquitted.

Rioting and unlawful assembly.

100. Under this head there has been a decrease of above a hundred cases compared with last year, and, with the exception of 1874, each year for the past five has brought a decrease of this crime—

	Cases.		Cases.
1871	2,502	1874	1,810
1872	2,336	1875	2,044
1873	2,108	1876	1,933

It is also evident from the entries of cases in the sessions column, and from the testimony of almost all officers, that serious riots have very much diminished, although I do not think that enough has been done to stamp out this crime, which in the eastern districts, at least is still a blot upon our administration. The orders of Government on the subject of punitive police being more largely employed to repress turbulence on the part of villagers and zemindars have been attended to, and are still being attended to, and I have no doubt that the system of quartering such police on disturbed tracts at the cost of villagers does good. The difficulty, however, which has always existed in the way of reaching the principals in these agrarian disturbances still continues.

101. The proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained is shown below and compared with preceding years:—

1871	37·0	1874	47·2
1872 ...	42·2	1875	43·8
1873 ...	49·5	1876	44·7

a result slightly above the average.

102. The number of cases declared to be false was 21·7 per cent., against 26·4 in 1875, and the percentage of persons convicted was almost the same as in last year, viz. 5,109, or 60·4, as against 5,479, or 60·05 of 1875.

103. As usual, the Dacca division shows itself to be the most turbulent in the province. In fact, of the 1,933 cases ascertained to have been committed, no less than 761 occurred in the Dacca division. Within this division an increase of cases is visible in the districts of Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Mymensingh. There is also an increase in the district of Burdwan, while a decrease is apparent in Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Midnapore. The largest number of cases occurred in the following districts:—

Districts.	Cases reported.				Declared false.				Convictions obtained.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Furreedpore	112	140	194	246	14	21	43	58	54	61	65	51
Backergunge...	367	363	228	242	196	192	50	35	72	66	81	85
Mymensingh...	244	173	220	165	127	83	118	20	35	24	26	26
Tipperah	109	138	161	153	25	34	33	35	60	75	73	63
Dacca	225	180	148	143	106	40	28	40	73	59	57	65
Jessore	143	189	168	119	48	46	31	31	52	60	49	51
Pubna	293	114	123	109	168	63	25	23	68	39	36	44
Gya	101	87	82	82	36	31	32	20	37	22	13	16
Patna	46	......	74	81	8	......	13	12	25	......	35	41

It will be observed that in each of these districts, except Gya and Patna, the Mussulman prevails over the Hindoo element in the population.

104. In the following districts the results of prosecution were satisfactory:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
Burdwan	61	30	294	181
Howrah	33	29	149	121
24-Pergunnahs	51	37	266	192
Jessore	88	51	468	297
Dacca	103	65	521	317
Patna	69	41	435	197
Shahabad	40	28	200	128
Mozufferpore	20	14	142	87
Maldah	6	6	78	45
Hazareebagh	8	7	58	33
Pooree	24	10	164	86

5. The results were unfavourable in the following districts:—

Furreedpore	188	51	423	261
Mymensingh	145	26	311	187
Gya	62	16	206	100
Purneah	30	11	143	68
Cuttack	10	1	51	9

106. The result of sessions trials is 136 convictions to 149 acquittals. In Bhagulpore and Burdwan divisions not one man was convicted in the Sessions Court, while in the following districts the results were very unfavourable:—

Districts.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Districts.	Acquittals.	Convictions.
Burdwan ...	3	...	Dacca ...	7	3
Midnapore ...	4	...	Moorshedabad ...	14	13
Nuddea ...	7	...	Furreedpore ...	20	20
Bogra ...	24	...	Noakholly ...	8	1
Bhagulpore ...	5	...	Sarun ...	4	...
Patna ...	9	1	Chittagong ...	2	...
Purneah ...	16	...	Tipperah ...	5	...

In the Dacca division alone were the convictions at all satisfactory, there being in all 98 convictions to 66 acquittals; Backergunge and Mymensingh giving the best results with 46 and 29 convictions to 26 and 8 acquittals, respectively.

Class I. 107. **BURDWAN DIVISION.**

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Burdwan	64	84	10	311	188	93
Bankoora	20	44	7	164	99	60
Beerbhoom	15	13	2	23	16	7
Midnapore	75	77	6	189	96	84
Hooghly	35	30	2	80	35	45
Howrah	52	48	4	162	125	31
Total	270	296	31	929	559	310

There has, as in last year, been a slight decrease in the total number of cases under this class. There were 168 true cases of rioting and unlawful assembly, against 177 of 1875. Most of these were of a petty nature, arising out of disputes about land or crops. In Burdwan, out of 61 true cases, two were serious riots attended with loss of life and three with hurt. Convictions were obtained in four out of these five cases.

108. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases connected with coining in the district of Midnapore, there having been no less than 14 cases against an average of seven. The Commissioner very properly comments on the remarks of the police as to none of these cases being of importance, and gives it as his opinion that "every case of coining is of importance, and that those in which there are grounds for believing that the false coins have been struck from spurious dies are of very great importance." In nine of these cases conviction followed.

109. The percentage of convictions in the division has not been so good as last year, but the results, both as regards convictions in cases and with reference to persons in the district of Howrah, are exceptionally good.

Class I. 110. **PRESIDENCY DIVISION.**

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	88	88	5	322	231	83
Nuddea	121	94	12	357	184	166
Jessore	167	147	33	506	326	138
Moorshedabad	79	96	10	430	192	206
Total	455	425	60	1,615	933	593

There has been a decrease of 90 cases during the year under this class. Out of 365 cases convictions were obtained in 203, or 55·6 per cent., against 47·2 per cent. last year. The convictions of persons have also not been unsatisfactory, being 57·7 per cent.

111. Under rioting and unlawful assembly there were 249 cases out of the total number of 365 in this class. It is satisfactory to find that cases of this kind are gradually decreasing, as will be apparent from the figures below:—

Districts.	True cases.			Convictions.		
	1876.	1875.	1874.	1876.	1875.	1874.
24-Pergunnahs	51	52	53	37	31	32
Nuddea	63	103	83	30	61	40
Jessore	88	137	143	51	49	60
Moorshedabad	47	55	58	18	12	30

The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was in—

24-Pergunnahs	72·1	Jessore	63·4
Nuddea	49·8	Moorshedabad	42·3

Neither in the 24-Pergunnahs nor in Moorshedabad was there any serious riot. In Nuddea there was one case attended with loss of life, and in Jessore there were two such cases. Both occurred in the Narail sub-division, well known of old for its turbulence. One took place between the adherents of Chunder Kumar Roy and Gobind Chunder Roy, son of the late well-known

Guru Dass Roy, on account of a dispute for possession of land and crops. A stand-up fight in the old style ensued, and one of the latiyals was killed. In this case 39 persons on the part of Chunder Kumar Roy and 15 on that of Gobind Chunder were committed; but only 10 of the former were convicted. Two of the zemindars were also sent up, and Gobind Chunder Roy was sentenced under section 155 to pay a fine of Rs. 500, the sentence being upheld on appeal to the High Court.

Class I. 112. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	17	26	6	74	16	42
Rajshahye	83	85	17	206	130	75
Rungpore	63	108	46	136	94	32
Bogra	62	62	17	177	114	63
Pubna	114	127	24	310	192	114
Darjeeling	8	14	......	40	33	7
Julpigoree	17	35	2	40	28	8
Total	364	457	112	983	607	341

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of cases. In cases of rioting and unlawful assembly there has been a decrease in Pubna and Bogra, owing to the Banerjee zemindars of Shahzadpore in Pubna having come to terms with their "bidrohi" ryots, and owing to the existence of more satisfactory relations between ryot and zemindar. In Rajshahye the dispute between the two zemindars Shama Sundari and Chundra Moni, alluded to in last year's report, having terminated, there is a diminution in cases of rioting.

No cases require special notice, but Dinagepore again merits unfavourable mention for the results of cases brought to trial. No less than 42 persons were acquitted and only 16 convicted. An attempt is made at explanation of this result by the District Superintendent, who writes:—"These cases have mostly ended unfortunately, through the difficulty there always is in these disputes of obtaining independent evidence which the trying officer can trust." The difficulty exists, but it is got over in other districts, and I see no reason why it should not be overcome in Dinagepore also.

Class I. 113. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	160	192	44	585	363	191
Furreedpore	172	262	61	437	272	144
Backergunge	198	260	39	682	394	209
Mymensingh	125	188	20	333	205	91
Tipperah	132	163	35	614	435	110
Total ...	787	1,065	199	2,651	1,669	745

There has been an increase of cases under this class in this division, which is the most turbulent in Bengal. Of the 866 true cases no less than 761 occurred under the head of rioting and unlawful assembly. The Commissioner points out that in almost all the districts of his division there has been a steady rise in this dangerous class of crime, as shown by the figures below:—

Districts.	Number of true cases.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dacca	119	131	120	103
Furreedpore	98	119	151	188
Backergunge	171	171	186	210
Mymensingh	117	90	102	117
Tipperah	84	104	128	118
Total ...	589	615	687	736

114. This is a very serious state of matters, and is a confession that law-breakers in the Dacca division have proved too strong for the administrators of the law. I confess I do not see why this should be; in other districts notorious for turbulence it has been found practicable to curb rioters under the present code; and I am not inclined to admit that, even in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, the home of latiyals, the law is not strong enough to assert itself. I think with a vigorous use of the provisions of the law as to taking security to prevent breaches of the peace from zemindars and their cutcherry amlah, who are generally at the bottom of such disturbances, the quartering of punitive police, and the employment of special constables, more should be done to stop riots than has been done. I think it, moreover, worthy of consideration whether in such turbulent districts as Furreedpore and Backergunge the provisions of the Arms Act, with reference to disarming persons likely to commit breaches of the peace, should not be more vigorously applied.

115. No less than 27 of these cases of riot were attended with loss of life, viz.—

In Dacca	1
„ Furreedpore	8
„ Backergunge	11
„ Mymensingh	5
„ Tipperah	2

Mostly all these cases had the usual origin—disputes about land. In one of the cases in Furreedpore a zemindar, Poorno Chunder Roy, was deliberately murdered by his ryots, between whom and him bad feeling, with reference to an attempted levy of an illegal cess, had arisen. The murderers were convicted at the sessions but acquitted by the High Court, who distrusted—and, from what I have learned subsequently, with justice—the proceedings of the police-officer who investigated the case. The result of this trial is much to be deplored, as it must have a bad effect on other disaffected ryots, and assassinations of this kind are not very difficult to perpetrate, while with the ryots banded together against their landlords they are most difficult of detection. None of the other cases possessed any unusual features of interest requiring special notice.

Class I. 116. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	47	57	4	241	183	52
Noakholly	91	92	11	351	290	50
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	5	......	10	8	2
Total ...	142	154	15	602	481	104

Crime under this class is almost stationary. The result of conviction is extremely good, being almost 80 per cent.

In rioting and unlawful assembly the results have not been so satisfactory, Noakholly showing convictions of 47 per cent. and Chittagong of 53 per cent. in cases. The only case which requires notice is the now well-known Fennua case, which has been so prominently before the public that I need do nothing more than mention it. The Commissioner notes another case of riot, attended with murder, to show miscarriage of justice. Both sides were sent up and tried together, which was wrong. "Reading the conflicting and exaggerated statements of each party, the Joint-Magistrate is reported to have come to the conclusion that the provocation was all on one side, and acquitted the defendants of the other party. The Judge thought the reverse, and acquitted those whom the Joint-Magistrate held to be guilty."

Class I. 117. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	101	105	20	467	208	180
Gya	76	112	22	248	134	90
Shahabad	78	74	5	237	152	66
Mozufferpore	51	37	2	162	103	51
Durbhunga	48	64	13	180	122	47
Sarun	56	63	13	221	144	54
Chumparun	29	18	.. ...	102	88	14
Total ...	439	473	75	1,617	951	502

There has been a decrease in this class throughout the year, but not to such an extent as to call for special explanation.

118. Under rioting and unlawful assembly there has been a decrease of 13 cases, also insignificant. The operations of the police in this most important class of cases have been successful, as the figures below show :—

	Cases.	Convicted.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	69	41	435	197	164
Gya	62	16	206	100	87
Shahabad	40	28	200	128	54
Mozufferpore	20	14	142	87	47
Durbhunga	33	18	158	107	42
Sarun	36	20	196	135	38
Chumparun	12	...	88	75*	13

These results will most probably also show better when the large number of cases pending at the close of the year, 119, has been decided; meanwhile the results already obtained are satisfactory.

There were only two cases attended with loss of life. One of them occurred at Jamuria in Gya, in connection with a dispute between two rival landholders, and the other in Durbhunga, owing to a long-standing quarrel between Mr. Lloyd, an indigo-planter, and Nundun Lall, a zemindar. Both cases have already been specially reported to Government.

In Mozufferpore there have been six cases of rioting in which indigo factories were concerned; and in two of these the factories were found to be in fault, the adherents of the planters having attempted to sow indigo forcibly.

119. The result of cases of personating public servants was very successful, convictions being obtained in 13 out of 16 cases, and 16 persons out of 19 having been punished. A rather curious case is noted in which the accused proceeded to a village, armed with what purported to be a perwanna from the Judge of Patna authorizing him to collect Rs. 4,500 from every house-holder, mahajun, and owner of bullocks, on default of payment each recusant to be chalaned. A mahajun called on to pay four annas demurred to paying more than two annas; an altercation ensued, a crowd gathered, and amongst the spectators was the Dâk Moonshi, who soon discovered the perwanna to be fictitious. The *pseudo* public servant was tried and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Class I. 120. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	35	33	4	111	88	23
Bhagulpore	30	48	14	126	64	48
Purneah	46	56	2	174	92	76
Sonthal Pergunnahs	26	33	......	123	97	26
Maldah	31	30	11	93	58	35
Total ...	168	200	31	627	399	208

* The convictions were obtained in cases in which arrests were made by order of Magistrate.

There is so slight an increase in the number of cases that crime may be said to have been stationary. The Commissioner notices with satisfaction the steady decrease in rioting cases for some years, especially with reference to Purneah, which, once notorious for such cases, has now brought down its figures for reported cases nearly to the same level with Bhagulpore and Monghyr. The result of the cases brought to trial, as will be seen from the table above, has been very good in Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

None of the cases require special notice.

Class I. 121. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	29	30	7	62	17	28
Pooree	26	83	45	218	94	78
Balasore	12	32	2	91	65	5
Gurjhats	5	9	1	11	9	2
Total ...	72	154	55	382	185	113

There is an increase of 27 cases in this division, apparent in Pooree and Balasore, but none of the cases are of importance. Pooree again, as in last year, stands conspicuous for the proportion of cases reported which turn out false. No less than 54 per cent. of cases are reported as false, while the percentage in the other districts is very low. No explanation of this circumstance is given. In the district of Balasore and the Gurjhats the result of cases brought to trial is satisfactory, the convictions of persons tried being respectively 71 and 82 per cent. The result is not satisfactory in Pooree, and still less so in Cuttack, where there were only 17 convictions to 28 acquittals.

Class I. 122. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	26	27	6	72	43	29
Lohardugga	15	16	..	55	25	28
Singbhoom	7	6	......	15	4	4
Manbhoom	10	11	......	30	24	5
Total ...	58	60	6	172	96	66

The crime under this class continues light as ever, there being a slight decrease of four cases reported. It is satisfactory to learn from the Commissioner's report that all the cases of rioting and unlawful assembly which took place were of a petty nature, and were all disposed of by the Magistrates. Except in Manbhoom, the result of trials of persons was not satisfactory, and the total number of convictions in the division shows a falling off as compared with last year.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

123. The figures given represent the number of cases during the last six years:—

1871	3,730	1874	3,905
1872	4,071	1875	4,184
1873	4,392	1876	4,108

There was thus a decrease of 76 cases within the year. Convictions were obtained in 1,630 cases, or at the rate of 39·6 per cent., against 41 of 1875 and 42 of 1874. The number of persons convicted was 2,943, or 46·3 per cent., against 3,004, or 45 per cent. of 1875. The percentage of cases, therefore, in

which conviction followed is slightly worse, and of convictions of persons slightly better, than in 1875. The results compared with the three preceding years are as follows :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Arrested	7,469	6,592	7,079	6,730
Convicted	3,245	2,987	3,004	2,943
Percentage of convictions to arrests	43	45	42	44
Ditto ditto to trials	46	47	45	46·3

Murder.

124. There has been an increase under this heading, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
By dacoits	7	12	11	9	2	3
„ robbers	8	18	19	19	18	17
„ poison	9	16	27	15	12	23
Other murders	288	303	292	259	270	299
Total ...	312	349	349	302	302	342

This increase is chiefly visible in murders by poison, which have doubled in number, and other murders. It is impossible to account satisfactorily for fluctuation in this crime. The result of the action of the police is given below :—

		Province.				Total.
		Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	
Cases.						
Reported	In 1871 ...	236	54	15	26	331
	„ 1872 .	248	86	15	38	387
	„ 1873 ...	270	82	6	31	389
	„ 1874 ...	193	69	12	28	302
	„ 1875 ...	191	62	11	38	302
	„ 1876 ...	269	60	9	50	388
Detected	In 1871 ...	93	21	12	13	139
	„ 1872 ...	100	35	5	16	156
	„ 1873 ...	88	25	4	22	139
	„ 1874 ...	76	27	9	13	125
	„ 1875 ...	82	16	6	17	121
	„ 1876 ...	88	24	2	27	141
Percentage	In 1871 ...	42·2	40·3	80	52	41·9
	„ 1872 ...	46·3	40·6	33·3	42·1	40·3
	„ 1873 ...	32·6	32·6	26·6	70·9	35·7
	„ 1874 ...	30 3	39·1	75	46·4	41·3
	„ 1875 ...	42·9	25·8	54·5	44·7	40
	„ 1876 ...	32·7	40	22·2	54	36·3
Persons.						
Arrested	In 1871 ...	572	173	29	63	837
	„ 1872 ...	744	225	41	81	1,091
	„ 1873 ...	612	212	8	57	889
	„ 1874 ...	468	183	23	41	715
	„ 1875 ...	615	240	24	66	945
	„ 1876 .	653	182	22	137	994
Convicted	In 1871 ...	191	50	16	18	275
	„ 1872 ...	215	77	9	24	325
	„ 1873 ...	174	78	6	39	297
	„ 1874 ...	151	49	15	16	231
	„ 1875 ...	175	34	4	[illegible]	242
	„ 1876 ...	164	52	6	[illegible]	273
Percentage	In 1871 ...	33	29	35·1	28·5	32·8
	„ 1872 ...	28·9	34·2	21·9	29·6	29·8
	„ 1873 ...	28 4	36·3	75	68·4	33·4
	„ 1874 ...	32·2	26·7	·65·2	39	32·3
	„ 1875 ...	28·4	14·1	16·6	43·9	25·5
	„ 1876 ...	25·1	28·5	27·2	37·2	27·4
Percentage of convictions to every 100 cases	In 1871 ...	86·8	96·1	106·6	72	88·1
	„ 1872 ..	86·7	89·5	60	63·1	84
	„ 1873 ...	64·6	95·1	100	125·8	76 3
	„ 1874 ...	78·2	71	125	57·1	76·4
	„ 1875 ...	91·6	54·8	36·3	76 3	80·4
	„ 1876 ...	60·9	86 6	66·6	102	70 3

The result cannot be called satisfactory. The total number of cases reported was 388, of which 46 were declared to be false. Of 930 persons tried, 199 were discharged by Magistrates and 298 by Sessions Judges, only 273 being convicted finally.

125. Of the three true cases under this heading, one occurred in Dinagepore, one in Hazareebagh, and one in Lohardugga. In the Dinagepore case all the persons implicated who appeared before the Magistrate, 11 in number, were convicted. Seven out of 11 persons in the Hazareebagh cases were convicted. The third case was pending final decision at the close of the year. This result is satisfactory.

Murder by dacoits.

126. As noticed last year, crime under this head continues almost stationary throughout the province. In the Chittagong division, as last year, no cases occurred, and the Cuttack division is also this year free from this crime. The 17 cases reported, all of which were true, occurred in the following districts, with the following results:—

Murder by robbers.

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Districts.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.
Burdwan	1	1	Dacca	2	0
Beerbhoom	1	1	Shahabad	1	1
Midnapore	2	2	Monghyr	3	3
24-Pergunnahs ...	3	1	Manbhoom	1	0
Moorshedabad ...	1	1		—	—
Rajshahye	1	1		17	11
Darjeeling	1	pending trial.		—	—

The results, on the whole, were satisfactory; and in the Burdwan division and Monghyr district the operations of the police were very successful, conviction being obtained in every case reported. Of 38 persons implicated in these cases who appeared before the Magistrate 24 were convicted at the sessions, 10 were released, 3 were discharged by the Magistrate, and one was pending trial, having been committed to the sessions, at the close of the year.

127. There has been a large increase of cases under this heading, there being no less than 23 true cases, against 12 of last year. The largest number occurred in Backergunge, where there were five, and the remaining 18 are spread over the districts of all the divisions of the province except Cuttack. In no district have these cases occurred to such an extent as to furnish ground for special inquiry or explanation. The results of police operations in these secret and very difficult cases were, as has generally been the case, unsatisfactory. In 7 cases out of 23 only was conviction obtained, and of 47 persons who were arrested, and 40 who appeared before the Magistrate, only 10 were convicted at the sessions, the rest being acquitted or discharged, except 10, who remained pending trial at the close of the year.

Murder by poison.

128. There was an increase of 29 cases throughout the province, there being 299 reported true, as against 270 last year. The Dacca division is nearly as conspicuous for violent crime in this class as for offences under rioting in class I, seventy-two cases, or nearly one-fourth of the whole of the "other murders" of the province, having occurred in the districts which are included in that division. The largest number of cases occurred in the following districts:—

Other murders.

Backergunge	24 cases.	Lohardugga	15 cases.
Furreedpore	18 ,,	24-Pergunnahs	12 ,,
Jessore	18 ,,	Nuddea	11 ,,
Manbhoom	18 ,,	Rungpore	11 ,,
Mymensingh	16 ,,		

129. Police operations throughout the province were successful in 121 cases out of 299. In the following districts the percentage of convictions obtained was more or less satisfactory:—

	Convictions.	Cases.		Convictions.	Cases.
Hazareebagh	7	out of 7	24-Pergunnahs... ...	8	out of 12
Julpigoree	3	,, 3	Pubna	2	,, 3
Purneah	2	,, 2	Backergunge	13	,, 24
Mozufferpore	2	,, 3	Manbhoom	11	,, 18

while in the following districts the result was more or less a failure:—

	Convictions.	Cases.		Convictions.	Cases.
Cuttack	0	out of 3	Rungpore	2	out of 11
Nuddea	1	,, 11	Hooghly	1	,, 4
Chittagong	1	,, 8	Furreedpore	7	,, 18
Noakholly	1	,, 5	Mymensingh	5	,, 16

At the sessions 276 persons were acquitted to 221 convicted. The result of trials was good in the following districts:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Tipperah	8	...
24-Pergunnahs	15	3
Backergunge	22	5

and bad in the districts noted below:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Chittagong	1	11
Patna	2	19
Durbhunga	1	7
Moorshedabad	3	23
Nuddea	1	6
Rajshahye	2	12
Midnapore	4	17

130. There is a decrease of only six cases throughout the province, there being 55 true cases as against 61. The results are as follows:—

Attempts at murder.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1875	61	20	76	42	30
1876	55	17	78	31	20

less satisfactory than in 1875.

131. There was a decrease of 13 cases throughout the province as compared with last year. The results were not so good as those obtained last year, as the following figures will show:—

Culpable homicide.

Divisions.	1875. Cases.	1875. Convictions.	1876. Cases.	1876. Convictions.
Burdwan	21	5	13	4
Presidency	33	21	22	12
Rajshahye	26	9	28	8
Dacca	61	38	59	29
Chittagong	5	3	9	4
Patna	20	2	22	7
Bhagulpore	21	7	22	3
Orissa	5	3	8	4
Chota Nagpore...	24	20	20	8
Total ...	216	108	203	79

It will be seen that there is a general falling off in convictions throughout the province, and notably so in the divisions of Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore. In the district of Bhagulpore, where there were 11 true cases, not a single conviction was obtained—a deplorable result. In the districts of the

24-Pergunnahs,	Tipperah,
Mymensingh,	Noakholly,

the results were satisfactory; in almost all the other districts the reverse.

132. Crime under this head remains almost stationary, there being 225 cases against 231 of last year; and the results are still unsatisfactory as ever. It is notorious that conviction in such cases is very difficult. So long as the morals of the people continue as they are, so long will the difficulty of distinguishing real cases from suspicious ones continue. The only cases in my experience in which there are generally no doubt, and frequently good proof, are cases of rape upon little girls. In most of the other cases some suspicious circumstances generally come out on the trial as to the character and antecedents of the woman, which throw doubt upon the genuineness of her complaint—circumstances which are not apparent in the preliminary investigation.

Rape.

133. The results of the year's operations are given below by divisions:-

Divisions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquit
Burdwan .. .	7	...	8	...	8
Presidency .. .	45	9	86	12	74
Rajshahye .. .	42	8	53	8	41
Dacca .. .	39	7	71	20	37
Chittagong	10	2	16	2	14
Patna	36	8	44	11	28
Bhagulpore	24	4	34	9	20
Orissa	5	1	12	3	9
Chota Nagpore	17	4	21	9	12

No convictions at all were obtained in the Burdwan division out of 8 persons arrested and brought to trial.

Unnatural offences.

134. There was an increase of 10 cases under this head, the figures being 51 as against 41 of last year. The result of operations shows a considerable improvement on last year.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1875	41	9	36	10	26
1876	51	22	51	26	23

Exposure of infants, &c.

135. There is again a slight decrease of 20 cases throughout the province, the figures being 118, as compared with 138 of last year. The Patna division, as usual, is conspicuous for the number of cases occurring within its limits. The results are shown in the following table by divisions:—

Divisions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	15	8	15	10	4
Presidency	8	...	6	1*	5
Rajshahye	2	1	4	1	3
Dacca	5	...	8	1*	7
Chittagong	1	...	4	...	4
Patna	63	32	60	41	18
Bhagulpore	6	3	6	3	3
Orissa	12	4	15	5	10
Chota Nagpore	6	3	6	3	3

The percentage of convictions, both with regard to persons and to cases, is the same as last year, viz. 50 per cent.

Attempts to commit suicide.

136. The results of the year's operations, compared with those of last year, are briefly shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1875	368	223	340	225	95
1876	390	238	369	249	98

No special remarks required.

Grievous hurt to extort confession.

137. There were only three cases under this head, occurring in Howrah, Purneah, and Singbhoom; but in none of these cases was conviction obtained.

Grievous hurt.

138. There was a decrease of 40 cases during the year, and the results are shown below by divisions:—

Divisions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Percentage false cases.
Burdwan	43	27	111	70	37	67
Presidency	62	35	145	81	59	24
Rajshahye	89	31	115	73	28	68
Dacca	169	71	240	154	56	15
Chittagong	22	9	29	20	8	86
Patna	139	64	222	125	81	12
Bhagulpore	45	24	62	41	19	9
Orissa	26	11	37	19	17	15
Chota Nagpore...	31	20	56	46	9	16

* One man who was pending trial at end of last year was convicted.

139. The percentage of false cases under this head is also shown divisionally in the above table. It will be manifest that there must be some difference in the treatment of cases returned as false when such variations as are visible, for example, in the figures for Bhagulpore and Patna on the one hand, and Chittagong, Rajshahye, and Burdwan on the other, can occur. Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Noakholly, still continue conspicuous for the number of false cases shown:—

Dinagepore showing	... ...	28 out of 35,
Rajshahye „	... ...	20 „ 38,
Noakholly „	.. ..	19 „ 31;

but each of them in this respect is surpassed by Beerbhoom, in which 13 out of 14 cases are put down as false. In Mymensingh, which last year showed 56 false out of 93, only 4 out of 51 appear this year as false, showing clearly, in my opinion, a difference of treatment of the cases rather than any change in the character of those reported.

140. In the following districts the results of prosecutions were successful:—

Districts.		Convictions.	Acquittals
Dacca	... ...	32	19
Backergunge	... ...	34	8
Mymensingh	... ...	23	6
Tipperah	... ...	40	4
Noakholly	... ...	14	1
Gya	... ...	21	3
Shahabad	... ...	41	27

Administering stupefying drugs.

141. There has been a considerable decrease in this crime, only 15 cases having occurred. It is satisfactory to note the diminution in the Patna division, which has always been conspicuous for this crime,—only one case having taken place during the year.

The result of convictions is, however, not good, in only three of the 15 cases conviction having followed; while of 19 persons brought to trial, only six were punished, 13 being acquitted.

Hurt for purpose of extorting confession or property.

142. Although there was a reduction in the number of cases, there being 29 against 34, and although the percentage of convictions in cases was slightly better than last year, still the result of operations with reference to convictions of persons was as unsatisfactory as last year, only 29 out of 85 persons brought to trial having been punished, 47 having been acquitted or discharged.

Hurt by dangerous weapons.

143. There has been a slight decrease during the year, there being 729 cases as compared with 764 of last year. As might be expected, the turbulent Dacca division heads the list with 185 cases, the Presidency division coming near it with 135 cases. Backergunge, amongst the districts, shows 75 cases, while Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs follow with 51 and 37 respectively.

The following table shows the result of operations during the year:—

Divisions.		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	... ...	95	37	97	55	38
Presidency	... ...	135	55	150	80	61
Rajshahye	... ...	70	34	78	41	33
Dacca	... ...	185	60	180	116	52
Chittagong	... ...	41	13	38	23	15
Patna	... ...	89	29	112	54	52
Bhagulpore	... ...	25	12	29	19	6
Cuttack	... ...	48	14	79	21	52
Chota Nagpore	... ...	41	21	49	38	5

144. The following table shows the cases of hurt under serial Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 32, 38, 38A, and 40 which ended in death during 1876.

Commissioner's Division.	District.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2	......	......	......	...	......	2
	Beerbhoom	...	......	......	......	2	......	2
	Midnapore	...	......	......	......	1	......	1
	Hooghly	1	......	......	......	3	......	4
	Howrah	2	......	......	......	...	......	2
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	...	......	......	1	...	......	1
	Nuddea	5	......	......	2	2	......	9
	Jessore	6	......	......	3	2	......	11
	Moorshedabad	1	......	1	5	2	......	9
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	...	......	......	......	2	......	2
	Rajshahye	2	......	......	......	...	......	2
	Rungpore	...	......	......	4	...	......	4
	Bogra	2	......	......	......	...	......	2
	Pubna	...	......	......	1	...	......	1
	Darjeeling	...	......	......	1	...	......	1
	Julpigoree	...	......	1	3	2	......	6
Dacca ...	Dacca	3	......	......	......	3	......	6
	Backergunge	8	......	6	1	3	......	18
	Mymensingh	5	......	......	1	2	......	8
	Tipperah	1	......	......	......	...	1	2
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1	......	......	......	2	......	3
	Noakholly	2	......	......	6	...	......	8
	Bengal ...	41	......	8	28	26	1	104
Patna	Shahabad	2	......	......	1	1	......	
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	...	1	......	1	...	......	2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	......	......	......	..	......	1
	Behar ...	3	1	......	2	1	......	
Orissa	Gurjhats	1	......	1	......	...	......	[illegible]
	Orissa ...	1	......	1	......	...	......	
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	1	......	......	2	1	......	4
	Lohardugga	1	1	1	......	1	......	4
	Chota Nagpore ...	2	1	1	2	2	......	
	Grand Total ...	47	2	10	32	29	1	121

145. There has been a decrease in the number of cases throughout the province, the figures being 178 to 216 of last year. The decrease is visible in almost every division except Cuttack and Bhagulpore. The Dacca division is no longer first on the list in this description of crime, the Burdwan division succeeding to this place. It is as yet uncertain what effect the new registration law may have on this description of crime.

Kidnapping or abduction.

The results are given below, including the percentage of false cases. The percentage of convictions has fallen off as compared with last year, only in 43 out of 178 cases convictions resulting, and 87 persons out of 300 having been punished, against 71 out of 216 cases and 123 out of 426 persons convicted last year.

Divisions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of false cases.
Burdwan	38	9	65	15	45	38
Presidency	21	4	44	11	31	37
Rajshahye	26	6	52	17	25	57
Dacca	35	10	59	21	38	57
Chittagong	10	3	10	3	3	33
Patna	19	3	18	3	14	34
Bhagulpore	11	1	19	5	14	61
Orissa	14	4	26	8	16	50
Chota Nagpore	4	3	7	4	2	43

146. Practically this crime is of not frequent occurrence except in the Dacca division, in which 106 out of 170 cases throughout the province occurred. The crime is difficult to prove, and the results of police operations are not successful. Out of 170 cases convictions were secured in only 22, and out of 228 persons brought to trial only 68 were punished. In the Dacca division, the seat of this crime, the results were, as were those for the province generally, unsuccessful, viz.—

Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
106	6	93	20	71

—a lamentable result.

147. The number of cases during the present year, with the results of the same, are nearly the same as in 1875,—the results obtained in neither year being satisfactory.

Selling, &c., a minor for prostitution.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1875	25	8	57	16	29
1876	29	9	55	16	37

Class II. 148. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	136	171	44	202	88	99
Bankoora	23	55	11	79	37	41
Beerbhoom	42	64	22	37	11	23
Midnapore	·127	141	40	146	53	86
Hooghly	124	123	16	192	107	75
Howrah	101	76	16	122	61	59
Total ...	559	630	149	778	357	383

There has thus been a decrease in the number of cases of the class as a whole, while the results also are better. The percentage of cases detected to cases reported is 31·1, as against 30·7 of 1875 and 28·1 of 1874. So also the percentage of persons convicted in 1876 is 56·6 as compared with 54·9 of 1875 and 51·8 of 1874. The decrease is visible in all districts except Bankoora and Beerbhoom.

149. There were 39 true cases of murder, against 38 of last year, thus classified:—

Murder by robbers	... ...	4
„ by poison	... ...	3
Other murders	... ...	32
Total	...	39

Of these "other murders":—

9	were murders	of wives by husbands.
4	„ „	of women by paramours.
3	„ „	of children for ornaments.
2	„ „	of men on account of intrigues.
14	„ „	for other reasons.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that in all four cases of murder by robbers a conviction was obtained, but the cases of murder by poison were all unsuccessful. The total number of convictions was 16 out of 39 true cases, little better than last year.

In other murders the results of operations in Hooghly were most unsuccessful, there being four cases, in none of which was a conviction obtained. The Commissioner instances two cases in which want of success was due to the unwillingness of the jury to convict in cases in which they think a capital sentence may be inflicted. In Midnapore, too, the results have been unfavourable. The Magistrate attributes the want of success in murder cases not so much to the want of detective skill on the part of the police as to the disinclination on the part of Judges to attach much belief to confessions

which do not lead to, and are not supported by, as in dacoity cases, the discovery of property. There is a good deal of truth in this, but I am also compelled to say that in my opinion a good deal of the blame attaches to the police, who seldom make any attempt to get proof corroborative of confession. As soon as a confession is made, the investigating officer too often thinks that the case is finished and complete; whereas he should then begin to follow up every statement made by the confessing prisoner, obtaining corroborative proof on many little points which all can be testified to, even if the confession is, as is generally the case, retracted at the sessions. This is a point on which much useful instruction and direction during the progress of cases might be given by Magistrates and District Superintendents to the subordinate police who conduct the investigation. But too often no instruction of any kind is given, and when the bare and uncorroborated confession is retracted, Sessions Judges not unnaturally refuse to convict on the admission before the committing officer. In Bankoora occurred the well-known case of Rhidoy Patra, which has already been before Government and the public.

None of the cases of culpable homicide deserve special notice. The percentage of convictions is slightly better than that obtained last year, being 22·8, against 15 per cent. in 1875.

There were no convictions under rape, of which there were seven true cases. Convictions were obtained in two out of five cases of unnatural offence.

There was a decided decrease in cases of kidnapping and abduction, there being 38 cases, against 71 of 1875; but the result of trials was very unfavourable. In only nine cases were convictions secured, and of persons brought to trial only 23 per cent. were convicted, against 31·2 in 1875 and 36·2 in 1874.

Class II. 150. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	223	226	58	272	102	161
Nuddea	183	210	46	244	102	124
Jessore	151	213	46	280	125	142
Moorshedabad	171	179	16	270	102	165
Total	728	828	166	1,072	431	592

There has been a decrease of 66 cases during the year throughout the division. The result of police action is not so good as last year, the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained being only 39 per cent., and of persons convicted 40 per cent.

151. Cases of murder have increased by eight cases, 49 having been accepted as true, against 41 of last year, 47 of 1874, and 45 of 1873. In 19 of these cases was conviction obtained, or 38 per cent., against 41 per cent. of 1875 and 42 per cent. of 1874. Of 104 persons arrested, 34 were released by the Magistrate and 47 by the Sessions Court, 32 only being convicted. This result cannot be called satisfactory. The murders are classified as follows:—

By robbers	4
„ poison	3
Other murders	42

The four cases of murder by robbers occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad. In two of the three cases in the former district the murderers were detected; in the third case the police failed to find a clue. In one of the cases detected, miscarriage of justice was occasioned by the action of the jury, who actually found the murderer of a child for the sake of her ornaments, who confessed the crime and gave up the trinkets, guilty of the receipt of stolen property! This fortunate murderer was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In another of the cases detected the Moorshedabad jury did their best to mitigate sentence on a murderer who inveigled a child to the riverside,

stripped her of her ornaments, and threw her into the river, by finding him guilty of kidnapping. The Judge, however, dissented, and, on a reference to the High Court, the murderer was transported for life. These are two striking instances of the action of the jury who, objecting on religious grounds to take life by a judicial verdict, allow murderers who cause death by cowardly or brutal violence to escape practically unpunished.

152. In the cases of murder by poison conviction was obtained in two out of three cases. One case occurred in Nuddea, another in Jessore, the third in Moorshedabad.

153. Under cases of "other murders" the only one which calls for special remark is that of Hafiz Moonshi, which took place in Jessore. In this case information was given that Bangshibadan Ghose and his men had killed Hafiz, who was in the employ of certain Boses with whom the Ghose party in the village was at feud. Subsequently, witnesses who swore to the Ghose party being the murderers turned round and declared that the Boses were the real criminals, having killed one of their own servants with the view of implicating the Ghoses. Some of the Boses' party even confessed their participation in the crime. The Boses were committed, but the evidence was so contradictory that the accused were acquitted.

154. There were 22 cases of culpable homicide, against 33 of last year. Convictions were obtained in 12 cases, against 21 of the previous year. In the 24-Pergunnahs the number of convictions was good, in the other districts of the division unsatisfactory.

155. Under the heading of hurt for the purpose of extorting confession or property there were seven cases, in which 29 persons were brought to trial. In none of these was any conviction obtained. The only important case noted by the Commissioner is one which occurred in Moorshedabad, a zemindar being implicated. He suspected a man of having stolen his jewels, confined, and beat him. Some of those implicated were committed to the sessions, but the jury acquitted them. In this case a sub-inspector of police, who neglected to inquire into the case at first, was degraded and suspended for a year.

Class II. 156. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	51	152	86	138	49	81
Rajshahye	117	139	48	129	62	48
Rungpore	119	206	90	222	92	101
Bogra	80	134	29	147	81	58
Pubna	90	111	33	126	48	69
Darjeeling	34	30	5	14	8	4
Julpigoree	40	52	6	65	30	18
Total ...	531	824	297	841	370	379

There has been a considerable diminution in the number of cases reported; but if false cases be deducted, crime under this class appears to have been almost stationary, there being 527 cases against 531 of last year. The percentage of convictions is rather better than last year, being 44 per cent. to 42 per cent. in 1875. The result of operations is very unsatisfactory in Dinagepore, where the percentage of convictions is only 35 per cent.

157. Under murder there were 49 true cases, three cases being found false. They are classified as follows:—

Murder by dacoits	1
" by robbers	2
" by poison	2
Other murders	44
Total ...	49

The one case of murder by dacoity took place in Dinagepore, and it is satisfactory to record that of 15 persons implicated 12 were punished, 11 being transported for life and one imprisoned under section 412.

The two cases of murder by robbers occurred in Rajshahye and Darjeeling. In the Rajshahye case a shopkeeper was brutally and deliberately murdered by four men, jealousy being the cause. One of the murderers was the chowkidar, who confessed to having been bribed with Rs. 50 to assist, to having stood at the door and watched the other murderers despatch their victim. He was sentenced capitally; one of the other murderers who was put on trial was acquitted for want of proof. In the Darjeeling case a Bhootea was murdered on the highway and robbed of Rs. 48. The alleged murderer was awaiting trial at the sessions at the close of the year.

In both the cases of murder by poison wives poisoned their husbands at the instigation of paramours. In one case the wife was convicted and transported; the other case was pending.

The cases of other murders were as follows:—

Wives murdered by husbands	11
Husbands murdered by wives or paramours	2
Paramours murdered by husbands	5
Men killed in riots	1
Children killed for sake of ornaments	2
By lunatics	2
Various	21
Total ...	44

In one case the absence of a suitable lock-up at a thana led to a murder. A semi-savage Mech, in the district of Julpigoree, charged with a breach of the excise laws, was allowed to sleep on the same *machan* as the constable supposed to be on guard and the chowkidar who had informed against the Mech. During the night the latter got up, and with the sleeping constable's baton killed the chowkidar. The murderer was hanged.

158. In cases of culpable homicide the results still continue eminently unsatisfactory, only 20 persons being convicted out of 80 persons put on trial.

159. The following table shows the results of police operations in cases under the heading of rape:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	9	3	8	3	4
Rajshahye	10	1	6	1	3
Rungpore	10	2	17	2	15
Bogra	7	1	8	1	7
Pubna	2	1	12	1	10
Darjeeling	1	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	3	...	2	...	2
Total ...	42	8	53	8	41

The results continue unsatisfactory as ever.

160. Under the head of kidnapping the Commissioner notes a case worthy of mention. Aina, a young woman, left her husband's home owing to illtreatment by her husband, and went to live with her uncle, and was by him sold for Rs. 11 to a zemindar, Aboo Ali Chowdry. After some time the zemindar commenced to intrigue with Aina and another young woman, Sonabeer; and his wife in consequence illtreated them. They escaped, were kindly treated by a villager, and were by him made over to the chowkidar, who took them to the police-station. The sub-inspector, for a consideration, no doubt, eventually made them over to the zemindar from whom they had fled. Aina was subsequently discovered by the police, but the whereabouts of Sonabeer has not been discovered. The zemindar absconded, and his property is under attachment. The sub-inspector and four of the zemindar's servants have been committed to the sessions, where it is to be hoped that the villainy of the uncle, the zemindar, and the sub-inspector in this case, will meet with its due reward.

Class II. 161. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	198	362	119	383	156	188
Furreedpore	131	180	42	235	116	99
Backergunge	255	344	98	327	166	135
Mymensingh	138	260	46	280	133	87
Tipperah	156	134	24	196	123	49
Total ...	878	1,280	329	1,420	694	558

There has been a decrease in the number of cases instituted; but when the false cases are deducted it will be found that there is in reality an increase, the figures being as in the table above. The percentage of conviction of persons actually tried was 48·8—a result slightly below that of 1875, when it was nearly 51 per cent.

162. In murder and culpable homicide cases this turbulent division excelled itself, there being 141 cases as against 120 of last year.

Of murder there were—

Murder by dacoits	...
" by robbers	2
" by poison	8
Other murders	72
Total ...	82
Culpable homicide	59
Total ...	141

Of these the following is an analysis—

27	men killed in riots.		
8	"		land disputes.
9	paramours	killed by	husbands.
5	husbands	"	wives or paramours.
20	wives	"	husbands.
17	women	"	paramours.
1	son	"	father.
1	nephew	"	aunt.
1	niece	"	"
8	men	"	insanes.
42	"	"	for various reasons.
2	"	"	by robbers.
141			

In the above cases 387 persons were brought to trial, of whom were—

Convicted	131	Died	4
Acquitted	166	Pending	86

The following table shows the result in all the districts of the division:—

DISTRICTS.	Murder.		Culpable Homicide.	
	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
Dacca	31	3	29	9
Furreedpore	73	16	11	7
Backergunge	46	23	43	20
Mymensingh	56	9	59	30
Tipperah	20	8	19	6
Total ...	226	59	161	72

The convictions for murder in Dacca are most unsatisfactory, and there can be little doubt that here we have another instance of the difficulty of getting justice from a jury in cases in which conviction probably involves capital sentence. The results in Tipperah are satisfactory.

Two cases of culpable homicide are noted as being the result of rent disputes. In one case the tehsildar of a village, with his two attendants, was set upon by the ryots with whom they had been having disputes. The tehsildar with his men fled and swam across a river, two succeeding in gaining the

opposite shore. The third, however, was beaten and pelted with clods, so that he sank. Eight persons were punished. In the second case, in a *bidrohi* village, one of the villagers who had embraced the landlord's side was murdered by his fellow villagers. The accused were acquitted by the Additional Judge, but on appeal made by Government the case was ordered to be retried, and the accused were found guilty and transported for life.

Class II. 163. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	148	94	10	99	42	53
Noakholly	75	118	31	169	90	54
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	14	......	17	8	8
Total	232	226	41	285	140	115

On the whole there is a diminution of cases in this class, and the percentage of convictions in Noakholly is above the average.

The results in murder cases, however, were lamentable, and show either that the Chittagong police are inefficient detectives, or that, when they detect a case, they do not know how to bring forward evidence in support of the prosecution. The following table shows the result of murder cases:—

	Cases.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
Chittagong	9	20	2
Noakholly	5	22	6

In both districts it appears that, as the Commissioner remarks, murderers are permitted to escape with impunity.

There were two cases of what is known as gang-rape. In one case the story of the woman was disbelieved; in the other, one of a band of 10 or 12 men, alleged to have committed the offence, was convicted.

There has been a decrease in cases of grievous hurt, and the following table shows the results of cases under this heading:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong ...	9	4	7	6	1
Noakholly ...	12	5	21	14	1

Although the percentage of convictions in cases is only tolerable, the results as regards persons brought to trial are good.

Class II. 164. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	133	170	35	206	75	121
Gya	94	170	49	194	124	51
Shahabad	164	182	24	191	103	77
Mozufferpore	62	74	19	70	42	23
Durbhunga	41	65	21	82	30	27
Sarun	87	121	22	121	68	43
Chumparun	43	39	9	38	15	21
Total	624	821	179	902	457	363

Under this class crime in the division has been subject to very little fluctuation, there being only an increase of 18 cases throughout the year.

There were 29 cases of murder, against 44 of last year, classified as follows:—

By dacoits	0
„ robbers	1
„ poison	2
Other murders	26
Total ...	29

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Shahabad and was detected, three out of five persons implicated being sentenced to transportation for life.

In the two cases of murder by poison, one in Gya and the other in Patna, the police failed to obtain a clue.

165. The results of trials for murder in almost every district of the division are disheartening, and, as usual, in Patna especially, murderers may be said practically to be unpunished. The following figures show results :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
Patna	6	2	31	2
Gya	7	3	19	6
Shahabad	2	2	8	4
Mozufferpore	3	2	4	2
Durbhunga	3	1	10	1
Sarun	7	2	18	2
Chumparun	1	1	1	1

The results under culpable homicide are also very unsatisfactory. In only seven cases out of 22 were convictions obtained, and of 45 persons who appeared before the Magistrate only 8 were punished.

Under rape the results were no better than in other divisions. In 36 cases convictions were obtained in only 8, and of 44 persons sent for trial 11 only were convicted.

It is gratifying to observe that there was only one case of administering stupefying drugs, against 12 of last year. This case was prosecuted to conviction.

Class II. 166. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	71	76	12	122	61	61
Bhaugulpore	34	86	41	73	27	35
Purneah	49	52	18	48	19	24
Sonthal Pergunnahs	64	70	4	97	46	34
Maldah	26	57	15	61	22	26
Total ...	244	341	90	401	175	180

Crime under this class in this division has been almost stationary. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases was 41 per cent., an improvement on 1875, when the percentage was 37. The percentage, with regard to persons, of convictions was 43 per cent., as compared with 42 last year.

Murders are classified as follows :—

Murder by robbers	3
„ by poison	3
Other murders	16
Total ...	22

In all the cases of murder by robbers which occurred in Monghyr convictions were obtained, 10 out of 12 persons being punished—a satisfactory result. In 2 out of 3 murders by poison convictions were obtained. In 7 out of 16 cases of other murders convictions were obtained, and of 66 persons brought to trial only 22 were convicted—an unsatisfactory result. In none of the districts of the division can the result be called other than bad.

In cases of rape also the results have been very poor, 20 persons out of 29 having been acquitted.

Class II. 167. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	68	83	30	71	28	34
Pooree	54	75	31	71	17	51
Balasore	37	101	38	102	44	57
Gurjhats	9	21	4	28	17	8
Total ...	168	279	103	272	106	150

In this division also crime may also be said to be stationary. Under none of the headings are any special remarks called for. The result of trials has not been so good as last year, the percentage of convictions being 39 against 45.

Class II. 168. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	59	80	15	102	65	34
Lohardugga	66	64	2	98	53	23
Singbhoom	28	32	1	44	23	16
Manbhoom	69	88	13	130	72	54
Total ...	222	264	31	374	213	127

There is very little fluctuation in crime in this division, there being an increase of only 11 cases during the year.

169. There has been a considerable increase under the most important heading of this class—murder, there being no less than 49 true cases, against 38 of the preceding year and 27 of 1874.

They are classified as follows:—

Murder by dacoits	2
" by robbers	1
" by poison	1
Other murders	45
Total ...	49

In the cases of murder by dacoits one was successful, seven men out of eight committed to the sessions being transported for life. In the second case the accused were acquitted at the sessions.

The case of murder by robbers was unsuccessful.

In the case of murder by poison, the wife of deceased, at the instigation of her paramour, poisoned her husband with arsenic. Both she and her paramour were capitally sentenced.

The result of the cases of other murders is shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	7	7	26	14	11
Lohardugga	15	4	20	9	3
Singbhoom	5	3	19	5	12
Manbhoom	18	11	37	14	22

The results in cases were good in Hazareebagh and Manbhoom, but the convictions as to persons were not so satisfactory.

170. In culpable homicide cases the division stands thus:-

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	4	...	6	...	6
Lohardugga	9	3	10	3	3
Singbhoom	3	1	9	7	1
Manbhoom	4	4	10	4	6

—results not nearly so satisfactory as were obtained last year, when the action of the police in culpable homicide cases was considered worthy of special commendation.

Class III.—Serious offences against property.

171. The figures for the past year, as compared with last year, are as follows, including all headings:—

	1875.	1876.
True cases	23,957	22,280
Convictions	1,925	2,022
Persons brought to trial	6,515	6,551
Convicted	3,237	3,654
Acquitted	2,809	2,531

Briefly, then, there has been a decrease of 1,677 cases during the year throughout the province, a slight increase in the number of persons brought to trial, and an improvement as to the number of persons convicted and acquitted.

The decrease has occurred under every heading except that of mischief by poisoning and maiming cattle, where there is a very marked increase, owing, no doubt, to offences under sections 428 and 429 having been made cognizable by Act XI of 1874 and being now shown separately. It is satisfactory to find that the decrease in the serious crimes, dacoity, robbery, serious mischief, still continues. I proceed to notice each separately.

Dacoity.

172. The decrease under this head is very marked, there being a decrease, including cases which occurred in former years but which were inquired into in 1876, of no less than 100 cases. If we take the figures of cases which actually occurred during the year, the result is almost precisely the same.

	Cases.
1872	341
1873	356
1874	465
1875	254
1876	154

The result is not merely local, but general throughout the province. In every division there has been a decrease (for I do not count the occurrence of one case in Chittagong as a perceptible increase), as will be apparent from the following figures, which represent the actual number of cases during the year under report as compared with 1875.

	1875. Cases.	1876. Cases.
Burdwan	64	45
Presidency	31	17
Rajshahye	52	20
Dacca	28	16
Chittagong	...	1
Patna	21	18
Bhagulpore	15	10
Cuttack	3	2
Chota Nagpore	22	8
Total ...	236	137

173. It is satisfactory to find that the number of districts which during 1876 were entirely free from this crime has increased from six in 1875 to nine.

1875.	1876.
Chittagong, including Hill Tracts.	Pubna.
Noakholly.	Mymensingh.
Monghyr.	Chittagong.
Pooree.	Mozufferpore.
Singbhoom.	Monghyr.
Gurjhats.	Bhagulpore.
	Cuttack.
	Pooree.
	Gurjhats.

174. The decrease, as compared with past times, is most marked in the following districts:—

Districts.	Average of five preceding years.	True cases of 1876.
Beerbhoom	22·8	2
Hooghly	13·8	1
Howrah	9·4	3
Moorshedabad	35·2	3
Backergunge	15·8	3
Mymonsingh	18·4	0
Gya	17	3
Purneah	19·4	2
Hazareebagh	22·6	4
Manbhoom	16	2
Dinagepore	25·2	5
Rungpore	25·6	2

175. The results of trials may be thus stated as compared with last year:—

	1876.	1875.
Cases (true)	154	254
Convictions	58	71
Persons tried	1,017	1,057
Convicted	397	347
Acquitted	505	574

showing a slight improvement. Much, however, still remains to be done before the results can be called satisfactory.

In the following districts the results were most satisfactory of those obtained with reference to persons tried:—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Midnapore	221	119	102
Hooghly	18	13	4
Nuddea	37	24	7
Balasore	28	18	10
Lohardugga	5	5	0

The results in the districts given below were more or less a failure:—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Bankoora	22	5	17
Beerbhoom	10	1	8
Moorshedabad	123	33	89
Backergunge	31	2	13
Mymensingh	6	0	6
Tipperah	27	4	23
Patna	21	...	21
Chumparun	51	9	16
Maldah	8	1	7
Manbhoom	11	...	11

The number of false cases decreased as compared with those of last year, being 85 as against 99. Rungpore and Dinagepore are still conspicuous, as in 1874-75, for the number of false cases which they return; and to them must be added this year Beerbhoom, which returns 10 out of 12 cases, and Mymensingh, which shows all five cases reported as false.

The amount of property stolen in dacoity cases was Rs. 60,997, of which Rs. 15,465 were recovered in 90 cases out of 138. Compared with last year, in which Rs. 67,661 were stolen and Rs. 12,447 recovered in 117 out of 215 cases, the results of the year under review are favourable.

176. River dacoities occurred in the following districts. These dacoities in the eastern districts are principally committed by notorious gangs of Kayast dacoits, who, originally coming from Nakunda in Furreedpore (now in Jessore), have established themselves on the eastern boundary of the Jessore district, and thrown out branches both in Furreedpore and Dacca. They will be specially looked after.

Jessore.	Backergunge.
Dacca.	Tipperah.
Furreedpore.	Noakholly.

177. The following table shows at a glance the result of operations in each district during the year, and the figures, on the whole, afford ground for believing that this once formidable crime is being gradually, but effectually, repressed.

Districts.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Burdwan	8	15	7	7	4	8	1	3	17	34	3	16	37	78	37	25
Bankoora	9	10	7	8	3	3	1	3	15	12	1	5	34	15	7	17
Beerbhoom	18	58	18	2	5	17	7	...	18	60	15	1	26	176	70	8
Midnapore	18	17	26	24	5	15	7	19	40	64	36	119	83	120	77	102
Hooghly	14	10	4	1	5	4	...	1	24	17	...	13	35	23	4	4
Howrah	5	6	2	3	1	3	...	2	4	10	1	3	10	15	7	5
Total	73	116	64	45	23	50	16	27	118	197	56	157	225	427	202	161
24-Pergunnahs	7	10	6	5	3	7	4	2	17	28	17	11	27	21	22	12
Nuddea	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	14	6	24	9	5	5	7
Jessore	1	3	5	4	1	..	5	2	8	1	19	8	9	5	16	9
Moorshedabad	38	58	19	3	9	14	8	1	49	92	50	33	94	191	68	89
Total	47	73	31	17	14	22	18	8	* 77	135	92	76	139	222	111	117
Dinagepore	18	25	18	5	6	4	1	2	20	51	...	24	34	48	7	23
Rajshahye	3	7	4	4	...	4	1	2	...	18	4	14	8	23	3	5
Rungpore	30	17	9	2	12	6	3	1	60	35	15	14	62	52	14	21
Bogra	9	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	21	54	15	5	2	18	...	11
Pubna	14	8	5	...	8	2	4	...	34	8	28	...	42	6	12	...
Darjeeling	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	7	...	2	2	17	...
Julpigoree	6	25	10	5	3	11	...	3	3	51	...	11	2	57	11	8
Total	81	94	52	20	32	31	13	9	138	223	69	68	152	206	64	68
Dacca	6	4	12	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	21	...	5	1
Furreedpore	1	..	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Backergunge	9	4	8	3	3	1	4	...	9	4	13	2	13	3	22	13
Mymensingh	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	..	9	8	.	...	16	11	2	*6
Tipperah	4	1	4	6	...	1	4	2	2	4	10	4	11	8	7	23
Total	21	13	28	16	3	3	8	2	31	16	23	6	61	22	36	43
Chittagong	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	6	...	..
Noakholly	...	3	...	1	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	3	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	13	...	..
Patna	2	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	6	6	10	21
Gya	16	8	4	3	5	11	3	1	26	47	7	5	29	71	9	4
Shahabad	12	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	11	20	10	11	13	9	17	7
Mozufferpore	...	3	4	3	...	...	1	1	4	...	5	3	5	..	4	5
Durbhunga			1					1				6			6	8
Sarun	7	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	6	20	4	2
Chumparun	8	7	4	4	1	2	..	..	5	27	..	9	8	32	15	16
Total	45	28	21	18	9	16	5	5	48	102	22	35	67	138	65	63
Monghyr	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	13	...	6
Bhagulpore	5	..	2	...	3	...	..	...	25	...	...	...	7	...	2	.
Purneah	10	30	3	2	6	8	3	1	26	34	13	5	42	168	14	5
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	7	6	1	2	...	...	1	46	2	8	10	38	8	14	8
Maldah	1	10	4	7	1	5	2	1	3	27	6	1	12	29	16	7
Total	21	48	15	10	12	13	5	4	102	63	27	18	103	218	46	26
Cuttack	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	1	5	7	1
Pooree	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	26	......	...	.
Balasore	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	18	5	......	..	10
Gurjhats	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	..	..
Total	3	1	3	3	2	...	...	1	32	..	...	25	32	5	7	11
Hazareebagh	25	22	4	4	8	5	2	1	39	18	5	7	24	50	...	5
Lohardugga	2	8	3	2	...	...	2	1	..	...	39	5	13	8	4	..
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Manbhoom	7	15	15	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	14	...	11	46	39	11
Total	34	45	22	8	9	6	6	2	40	20	58	12	48	104	43	16
Grand Total	325	421	236	137	105	141	71	58	588	756	347	397	837	1,355	574	505

* These were pending trial at end of 1875.

Robbery.

178. The following are the figures under this head for the present year, compared with the last three years:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
With hurt, &c.	25	26	18	12
In dwelling-house	33	50	23	14
On the highway	42	30	21	21
Other robberies	153	149	109	94
Total ...	253	255	171	141

showing a decrease under every head except highway-robbery, where crime is stationary, and a total diminution of 30 cases in the class.

The percentage of convictions secured in cases was rather better than in 1875; 53 out of 141 cases, or 37 per cent., resulting in conviction, against 60 cases out of 171, or 35 per cent., in the previous year. As regards persons, too, there was a slight improvement, 100 being convicted out of 206 brought to trial, against 106 out of 264 in the preceding year.

The amount of property stolen was larger than in 1875, but the percentage of recovery was much better:—

	1875.	1876.
Stolen	4,284	7,796
Recovered	977	4,437

Lurking-house trespass with intent. (Noticed also in class 5.)

179. The following figures show the cases and results under this head compared with last year:—

	1875.	1876.
Cases reported	24,026	22,999
False	2,127	1,940
Total true	21,899	21,059
Not inquired into	6,919	6,422
Balance	14,980	14,637
Convictions in cases	1,294	1,444
Persons tried	3,269	3,498
Convicted	1,942	2,250
Acquitted	1,146	1,101

These figures undoubtedly, apart from all question of slight improvement during the year, are calculated to throw considerable discredit upon our attempts to protect by our police the property of the inhabitants of the province. And they certainly raise the question whether, if we cannot detect crime against property, we should not be acting wisely to take some means to repress it otherwise. In one-third of the cases which are reported we make no inquiry, not considering it worth the time of the police to do so, and we succeed in gaining convictions in only 6·8 per cent. of the cases which we accept as true. These figures show that our police are practically powerless to deal with crime of this description, and year after year the same confession is repeated. I shall have more to say on repressive measures further on in this report; here it will suffice to illustrate by these figures the need for such repressive action. I do not wonder at the distrust which is manifested in the police when they fail so signally to protect property at large as in these districts.

Districts.	Cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons convicted.
Nuddea	889	18	34
Sarun	1,508	29	37
Patna	1,468	71	86
Gya	1,975	122	205

Class III. 180. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number		
				Of persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	32	54	15	86	42	38
Bankoora	20	28	10	36	9	26
Beerbhoom	31	45	23	26	9	16
Midnapore	83	88	31	263	140	123
Hooghly	37	63	7	72	49	21
Howrah	24	22	12	29	17	11
Total ...	227	300	98	512	266	235

There has again been a very considerable decrease in dacoity, which used to flourish specially in this division. The decrease since 1873 has been most

satisfactory with the exception of 1874, when there were special circumstances, to which the increase then noticeable was due. The figures are given below:—

	Cases.
1873	72
1874	116
1875	64
1876	45

The results of police operations for the past three years are already shown in the table under paragraph 177. It will thus be seen that there has been great improvement both with reference to convictions in cases and persons convicted. The result is chiefly due to the success which has attended the operations in Midnapore, where in 19 out of 24 cases convictions resulted—162 persons, or 73 per cent. of those sent up by the police, were committed, and of these 162, 119, or above 73 per cent., were convicted at the Sessions. In many of these cases conspicuous detective ability was displayed by inspector Huro Prasad Dass, whose good services were noted last year, and who has been promoted to the rank of inspector as a reward for his exertions.

In Burdwan there has been an improvement as compared with last year, convictions having been obtained in 3 out of 7 cases, sixteen persons out of 33 committed having been punished. There is still room for improvement.

In Bankoora there were 8 true cases, of which conviction was obtained in only one. The Magistrate explains this by the old reason of want of detective ability on the part of the police. It seems to me that the lighter the district the less work do the police do well. It would, no doubt, be very beneficial if they were instructed in detective principles, so that they might display better results. This lies with the Magistrate before whom all their proceedings come and are supervised.

The large number of false cases in Beerbhoom attracts attention. It is stated that in all these cases the charges, although technically charges of dacoity, were merely covers under which the complainants sought to avenge some wrong or establish some claim, *e.g.*, a charge of 'looting' brought against a decree-holder by the man in possession, a similar charge brought by a shareholder against his co-sharers, &c. None were charges of dacoity proper. In two cases the complainants absconded on proceedings under section 211 being taken against them; in two other cases the complainants were prosecuted; but, as is so often the case in charges under section 211, they were acquitted.

It is satisfactory to note that Hooghly, the home of dacoits, shows only one case as having occurred within the year. This is justly, I think, as the Commissioner remarks, attributable to the exertions of the District Superintendent and the operation of the patrol system originally instituted by Mr. Larymore.

Under the heading robbery there was a slight increase of three cases the chief increase being noticeable in Burdwan, where there were 11 cases as compared with six of the preceding year. Of the 30 cases accepted as true, 12 were detected; and of 39 persons brought to trial, 19 were punished. These results, although better than last year, are still susceptible of improvement.

None of the other headings call for any special remark.

Class III. 181. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	107	119	26	124	66	46
Nuddea	19	77	12	102	55	39
Jessore	49	77	21	78	26	46
Moorshedabad	107	92	18	210	72	133
Total ...	282	365	77	514	219	264

There has been very little fluctuation of crime, on the whole, under this class, but a notable decrease is seen in serious crime under the following headings:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dacoity	73	31	17
Robbery	37	17	15
Serious mischief, &c.	234	278	252
Receiving stolen property	17	5	3

The 17 dacoities reported took place in—

24-Pergunnahs	5	Jessore	4
Nuddea	5	Moorshedabad	3

The results of trials, except in the case of Nuddea, are hardly satisfactory.

24-Pergunnahs.—Showing convictions in two out of five cases, with 11 persons convicted and 12 acquitted.

Nuddea.—Convictions in three out of five cases, with 24 convictions and seven acquittals of persons.

Jessore.—Convictions in two out of four cases, with eight convictions and nine acquittals of persons.

Moorshedabad.—Convictions in one case out of three, with 33 convictions and 89 acquittals.

182. The Commissioner attributes the decided decrease in dacoity in Moorshedabad to the more systematic action which has been taken of late to control the bad characters. The District Superintendent gives some useful particulars as to the class of people who in Moorshedabad commit crime of this kind, which I here reproduce. "Most of the dacoits, and all the dacoity sirdars, are gowallahs by caste, and belong to the western side of the district. They have friends, relatives, and connections in Burdwan and Beerbhoom. There is a large tract of open pasture land extending from Gokurun and Rangamatti to the borders of Burdwan and Beerbhoom. This is called the '*Hijulmât.*' When the grass begins to dry up, the gowallahs of the three districts assemble there with their cows and live in little grass huts. It is here that dacoities are planned and stolen property divided. Up to 1876 no steps were ever taken to keep these gowallahs under any supervision. I have placed a police force under a head constable on the *mât*, and built two small grass huts for them, and I get weekly reports as to the movements of the gowallahs. There is a considerable number of released convicts among them. Our rapid success in diminishing dacoity I attribute to my recognizing from the first that Gokurun, Bhurutpore, and Kulliangunge, were the head-quarters of this kind of crime, and adopting such an efficient system of supervision and control that not one single case took place in those noted localities during the year. Picked officers and men have been stationed at Bhurutpore, Gokurun, and Kulliangunge."

I think the District Superintendent is justified in attributing the success of operations to the tactics employed in dealing with these gowallahs. I have directed him to have a census made of them, and to ascertain the names of their relatives and connections by marriage in adjoining thanas and districts, so that constant watch may be kept over their movements when necessary.

183. None of the dacoity cases were marked by any peculiar features. In one case, which took place in the 24-Pergunnahs, where a gang attacked a house and plundered property of the value of Rs. 484-8, it was discovered that some men from Midnapore, who had been lurking about, had disappeared immediately after the commission of the crime. The Midnapore police were communicated with. Inspector Haro Parsad Dass, with sub-inspector Potit Paban Bose, soon got a clue and arrested 10 men, of whom seven were convicted at the sessions. A system of co-operation—real, vigorous co-operation like this on the part of police of adjoining districts—would do a great deal to check criminals; but too often local jealousy and apathy interfere with the exercise of such co-operation.

184. Under the heading robbery there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases as compared with last year, as well as an improvement in the result of trials, shown by the following figures:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
Cases *	17	15	Persons brought to trial ...	20	31
Detected	6	9	Convicted	9	14

None of the cases reported deserve special notice.

185. Under the heading serious mischief one case deserves notice. The Moonsiff's cutcherry at Khoolna one evening was discovered to be on fire, and nearly the whole of the records were destroyed. There was no doubt as to the fire being the work of an incendiary, and suspicion fell upon the son of a person against whom a prosecution for perjury had been instituted. Sufficient proof, however, for conviction was not forthcoming. This case acquires peculiar significance from the fact that only last year the Moonsiff's cutcherry at Bagerhat, in the same district, was similarly set on fire by an incendiary, who wished to destroy the records of a forgery case. The danger of keeping records of civil courts, often of great value, in inflammable buildings was last year pointed out, and the occurrence of the Khoolna case gives additional point to the remark. If fraudulent suitors, in addition to the aid derived from white ants, find valuable assistance in their evil deeds from incendiarism, a crime most difficult of detection, we may expect to have frequent instances of the huts which form Moonsiffs' cutcheries being set on fire.

Class III. 186. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	46	98	64	129	46	74
Rajshahye	28	36	15	42	20	10
Rungpore	36	68	32	78	29	47
Bogra	12	43	9	65	37	26
Pubna	15	27	7	18	9	9
Darjeeling	13	9	1	13	5	8
Julpigoree	21	34	4	56	41	14
Total ...	170	305	132	401	187	188

There has been an increase of 3 cases under this class in the division as compared with the preceding year. Bogra, Pubna, and Julpigoree, however, each show a large increase in the number of cases under the less important headings.

187. The following table shows the operations under the most important heading of the class, dacoity:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Cases in which convictions were obtained.			Persons convicted.			Persons acquitted.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dinagepore	•25	18	5	4	1	2	51	2	24	48	7	23
Rajshahye	7	4	4	4	1	2	18	4	14	28	3	5
Pubna	8	5	0	2	4	0	8	31	0	6	12	0
Bogra	10	3	3	3	3	1	54	15	5	18	0	11
Rungpore	17	9	2	6	3	1	35	15	14	52	14	21
Julpigoree	25	10	5	11	0	3	51	0	11	57	11	8
Darjeeling	2	3	1	1	1	0	6	7	0	2	17	0
Total ...	94	54	20	31	13	9	223	74	68	206	64	68

These figures show a decided improvement as compared with last year. The chief features of the year's operations are the absolute freedom from dacoity secured in Pubna, and the success which attended the police operations in Dinagepore. In Pubna there can be little doubt that the breaking up of the gangs noticed in last year's report had effected this satisfactory result. In Dinagepore, during the present year, two notorious dacoits, Chirag Ali and Baber Ali, both the leaders of gangs, have been convicted, and the breaking up of their gangs will, it is believed, lead to a considerable check being put upon dacoity for some time. In Rungpore, too, an old gang was broken up, 14 out of 18 men sent up being convicted. It would also appear that a good beginning in the way of checking this crime has been made in Julpigoree, where

only five cases occurred against ten in 1875. All these cases occurred during the first half of the year, and the last six and a half months were entirely free from this crime.

The district authorities are unanimous in considering that these results have been brought about by increased vigour in looking after bad characters and habitual criminals; and the Commissioner specially notes that an improved system of intercommunication between the police of neighbouring districts has been attended with the most beneficial results.

In the matter of results of trials considerable improvement is still required, still the effect of the individual blows struck at dacoity in Dinagepore and Rungpore is not to be undervalued; and the result will, I hope, be apparent during the current year.

The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoities was as follows:—

	1875.	1876.
Stolen	16,800	9,796
Recovered	1,961	738

Under the heading of robbery there is also a satisfactory decrease. In Dinagepore, out of 33 cases reported to have been committed, no less than 31 were returned as false. No explanation is given of this extraordinarily high percentage, which certainly demands attention and inquiry. I am not aware of any peculiar circumstances in Dinagepore which should render the people there more prone to conceal false cases of robbery than the inhabitants of the other districts of the division.

Class III. 188. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	63	108	83	52	22	26
Furreedpore	26	43	10	36	10	18
Backergunge	66	143	46	77	17	40
Mymensingh	50	134	39	49	22	27
Tipperah	66	89	24	81	24	54
Total ...	271	517	152	295	95	165

There has been an increase of 94 cases in the division as compared with the previous year. Mymensingh absorbs 45 of these cases, and Backergunge 31. The remainder of the increase is shared by the rest of the districts excepting Tipperah, which shows a decrease of one case only.

Under the heading dacoity there has been the same satisfactory decrease which is noticeable in other divisions, as is shown below:—

	Cases reported.			Average of 5 years.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	
Dacca	4	14	3	8·8
Furreedpore	0	1	5	2·4
Backergunge	9	11	7	15·8
Mymensingh	12	7	5	18·4
Tipperah	6	6	9	8·8
Total ...	31	39	29	54·2

Of the 29 cases reported, 13 turned out on inquiry to be false.

With reference to the increase of four cases, as compared with last year, in Furreedpore, no explanation can be given, as the cases were all pending inquiry at the close of the year, and the truth or otherwise of the occurrences has not been ascertained. In Tipperah, where there has been an increase in the number reported, three out of nine cases have been found to be false. Of the

remaining six, four occurred in the thana of Daoodkandy, which is peculiarly exposed to the depredations of gangs of other districts, who cross the river in boats and after committing dacoity recross without leaving any clue as to where they came from. Daoodkandy is also said to be infested "with *Badeas*, a wandering class of bad characters." This is the first time that I have heard of these professional thieves, who, from their name, I take to be the same as the Bediyas or Shikarees of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, being in the districts of the Dacca Division as residents, and I shall have inquiries made about them. It is possible that they may be of the same tribe as the Bibadiyas of Backergunge.

189. The following figures show the result of operations in trials in the several districts:—

	Cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	2	...	3	...	1
Furreedpore	5	...	Pending.	...	...
Backergunge	3	...	31	2	13
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	6	2	27	4	23

The results, it must be confessed, are very unsatisfactory.

No clue, it will be observed, was found in either of the two cases which occurred in Dacca. Two of the three cases in Backergunge occurred on the river, and one on land. In neither of the river dacoities was any good result obtained, and the land dacoity was chiefly remarkable for the misconduct of the police, who arrested during the inquiry 10 persons who had nothing to do with the offence, although some of them were induced or compelled to make confessions implicating themselves. The case was specially reported to Government in this office endorsement No. 2312, dated the 7th March 1877. Ultimately the real culprits were detected, and some of the stolen property found in their possession. Eight are now, after commitment, awaiting trial at the sessions.

The results in Tipperah were also discouraging. The Commissioner remarks: "Of the five true cases two were committed by a gang headed by some peadahs in the service of Nawab Ahsunoollah at his Dollye cutcherry. The whole gang (17 men) was caught, but the case was mismanaged at the sessions, and the High Court finally convicted only three of the gang; the rest were proceeded against under section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code and made to give security. In the third case the gang who committed it were Bediyas, nine of whom were committed to the sessions, where one only was convicted and the rest were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence against them. Against the acquittal of these men an appeal was proposed under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Legal Remembrancer, while remarking that some Judges would have convicted on the evidence adduced, refused to lay the appeal. The men acquitted were, however, prosecuted under section 505 and required to give security. In the remaining two cases no arrests have yet been made, and one of them may be noticed as an example of the pusillanimity of the people and their utter inability to defend themselves.

Mr. Larminie, late District Superintendent of Police in Tipperah, while passing at night by the road in the neighbourhood of the Belani Bazaar, saw lights flashing about, and, hearing a great uproar, went to see what the matter was. On getting close to the shops he was met by some of the residents of the bazaar, and told that a dacoity was going on in the shops of some goldsmiths. Mr. Larminie, armed with a common bamboo stick, proceeded to the scene of the occurrence; the dacoits left the plundering of the shops and rushed in a body to attack him. A scrimmage ensued in which Mr. Larminie hit one of the dacoits over the head, and was himself struck over the head and arm. The dacoits made off, and all got clean away notwithstanding that there were about 200 people in the bazaar, who, if they had only joined Mr. Larminie, could have easily captured the whole gang by sheer force of numbers. Not one of them, however, made the smallest attempt to render any assistance."

Class III. 190. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	76	53	3	48	14	30
Noakholly	54	89	20	56	19	25
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	1	......	......	......	......
Total ...	132	143	23	104	33	55

There is a decrease on the whole throughout the division. Although there is a considerable increase visible in the district of Noakholly, "the Magistrate," says the Commissioner, "contents himself with remarking that the chief increase has been under the heads of 'serious mischief' and 'lurking house-trespass,' and dismisses the subject without any further notice. The offences under this class show a steady increase in his district ...... Under whatever heads the increase may be, the subject is one deserving his serious consideration." In these remarks I fully concur. The figures in the statements sent up inform Government of the *fact* of increase or decrease; but unless local officers exert themselves to inform the central police-office as to the cause of any marked increase or decrease, I am unable to do anything more than merely forward statements which explain nothing.

It is extremely satisfactory to find that this division is practically free from the crime of organized dacoity. The only case which occurred was not the work of an organized gang, or even of any known bad characters, but was committed by some casual marauders, who took advantage of the disorder following the terrible disaster of the cyclone and inundation and engaged in plunder. They were promptly brought to trial.

The prevalence of arson cases is a peculiarity of the Chittagong district, and the attention of the police has been specially directed to this crime. There has been a decrease of 15 cases during the year, but still the number which occurred (40) is large. This is a crime particularly difficult of detection amongst people who live in inflammable huts, and who are habitually careless in cooking operations. So many acts of incendiarism may be plausibly put down to accident or carelessness on the part of the inmates of a house, that it is astonishing in how few instances grudges are paid off in this way, which exposes the criminal to so little risk of detection.

Class III. 191. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	36	53	24	67	31	36
Gya	85	62	32	66	32	30
Shahabad	67	70	17	119	79	35
Mozufferpore	31	39	13	45	28	17
Durbhunga	18	34	9	57	18	38
Sarun	36	54	24	35	17	11
Chumparun	12	14	5	63	14	21
Total ...	285	326	124	452	219	183

There has thus been a decrease during the year of 83 cases.

Dacoity still continues to decrease, and opinions still continue to differ as to the cause of the small amount of dacoity in Mozufferpore—whether it is due to the efficiency of the police or the character of the people. This year the District Superintendent starts a new theory, that the cause lies in the physical

superiority of the well-to-do classes to the criminal population. This theory is promptly crushed by the Magistrate, and I scarcely see the benefit of deciding which opinion is entitled to most weight.

The figures are given below as compared with the last five years:—

	Cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.
1872	39	25·7	127	31
1873	45	20·5	162	48
1874	38	42·1	280	102
1875	21	23·8	110	22
1876	18	27·7	143	35

The result of operations is also shown below:—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Patna	3	4	...	...	14	21	...	...
Gya	4	3	3	1	25	15	7	5
Shahabad ...	3	3	1	2	29	22	10	11
Mozufferpore ...	4	...	1	1*	15	8	5	3
Durbhunga ...	1	3	...	1	6	16	...	6
Sarun	2	1	...	...	4	10	...	1
Chumparun ...	4	4	...	1	17	51	...	9
Total ...	21	18	5	6	110	143	22	34

192. It is evident, therefore, that in spite of very ill success on the part of the police in detecting dacoity, this serious crime is very greatly on the decrease. Dacoits have not ceased to commit this crime from a fear of the punishment which awaited them, for the total failure in Patna and Sarun, during the last two years, to secure the punishment of any dacoit arrested would justify the criminal classes in betaking themselves to a kind of crime so seldom punished. I believe the real reason lies in the more systematic repressive measures which in this division, as all over Bengal, are being taken to control bad characters. Their movements are more watched; their association in gangs is better known and prevented; they are more often put in jail, and the result is that they cannot combine as they used to do and commit dacoities.

The only district in which the result of operations was in any way satisfactory is Shahabad. The cases detected were all mail robberies, which occurred in other districts but which were successfully worked out by the Shahabad police. A special report on these cases has been submitted to Government.

None of the other cases possessed any special feature of interest.

In robbery there has been a decrease of six cases, the figures for 1876 showing 26 cases against 32 of 1875. Of these only five were highway robberies. Convictions were obtained in ten out of the 26 cases, and of 57 persons sent up for trial 25 were convicted—a fair result. In highway robbery eight out of nine persons brought to trial were punished.

Class III. 193. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	30	39	6	55	10	27
Bhagulpore	35	61	35	32	17	14
Purneah	38	58	18	38	18	17
Sonthal Pergunnahs	38	41	1	63	29	28
Maldah	13	40	10	37	17	20
Total ...	154	239	70	225	91	106

* This was pending at the end of 1875.

There has been an increase, on the whole, of 15 cases, spread more or less over all the districts in the division save Bhagulpore, which shows a decrease of 9 cases. Maldah, on the other hand, shows a large increase of 17 cases.

It is most satisfactory to find that the decrease in dacoity still goes on in the division. Two districts, Monghyr and Bhagulpore, during 1876, were completely free from this crime. In Purneah, once notorious for its dacoities, only two cases occurred. In Maldah there were seven cases, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs one.

The results of operations were convictions in four cases, and out of 44 persons brought to trial 18 only were convicted. Here, again, we have dacoity decreasing in spite of poor detective results, but, as I believe, and as the local authorities also maintain, in consequence of vigorous repressive measures being adopted.

Under robbery crime has been almost stationary, there being 15 cases to 14 last year. The results of operations were very poor, only four cases resulting in conviction, and only seven persons being punished.

Class III 194. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	23	26	8	26	13	12
Pooree	28	37	18	58	16	42
Balasore	11	42	22	68	41	27
Gurjhats	4	22	11	8	3	5
Total ...	66	127	59	160	73	86

The crime in this division is mostly of a petty nature. There were only two dacoities during the year, both of which occurred in the district of Balasore. The result of operations was fairly successful, 18 persons out of 28 having been punished.

Class III. 195. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	36	47	15	53	24	29
Lohardugga	11	9	1	11	10	1
Singbhoom	6	12	2	1	......	1
Manbhoom	35	38	12	20	2	15
Total ...	88	106	30	85	36	46

Under all headings of serious crime there has been a satisfactory decrease.

Dacoity, throughout the provinces, shows a most satisfactory decrease, in spite of the results of detection being most unsuccessful:—

In 1874 there were 45 cases.
In 1875 „ „ 22 „
In 1876 „ „ 8 „

This result was attained by a decrease, in the district of Manbhoom, of 13 cases,—there being only two cases in that district during 1876, against 15 in 1875.

The results are most unsatisfactory, there being conviction in only two out of eight cases, and only 12 persons punished. In this division we have the same tale of decrease obtained by systematic vigilance over, and control of, bad characters. The rural police in Hazareebagh have also been reorganized, and time-expired convicts are now sent to their districts instead of being let loose in Hazareebagh, both changes which must have had a most beneficial result. In Manbhoom the gangs of bad characters have been broken up, and no less then 22 have been called on by the Sessions Judge to furnish security for their conduct during three years.

In robbery the same particulars as are touched upon above with reference to dacoity are noticeable—a decrease in cases and a lamentable want of success in cases brought to trial. All the cases reported were of a petty nature.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

196. The figures for the year, as compared with 1875, are given below :—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. of convictions.	Persons		
				Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1875	9,862	2,197	22·1	9,165	4,915	3,901
1876	9,073	2,233	24·6	9,550	5,338	3,895

showing a diminution in the number of cases with an improvement in the results of trials both with reference to cases and persons.

197. The two principal headings in this class are hurt and wrongful restraint and confinement. The figures below give the results of the year's operations as compared with those of last year :—

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	No. of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons		
							Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hurt.									
1875	8,038	1,177	6,861	2,784	4,077	1,637	5,551	3,419	1,945
1876	6,715	989	5,726	1,112	4,614	1,651	5,946	3,715	2,039
Wrongful Restraint.									
1875	5,157	2,265	2,892	60	2,832	495	3,474	1,394	1,918
1876	5,005	1,782	3,223	41	3,182	504	3,430	1,484	1,821

It will thus be observed that while there is a large decrease in the number of hurt cases, there is a considerable increase in cases of wrongful restraint and confinement. No special explanation of this fluctuation can be given.

As usual, the Dacca Division in all cases of violence to the person takes the lead, both under hurt and wrongful restraint.

The number of false cases brought forward, although less than those in last year, continues large. Under wrongful confinement especially the number is large, but it is well known that this charge is very extensively made use of to pay off grudges upon enemies. It is not a difficult case to establish, which specially commends it to the litigious ryots of the Eastern Districts as a good way of bringing the police upon some hostile neighbour with whom they are at enmity.

Class IV. 198. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	269	333	77	282	143	137
Bankoora	38	55	5	67	43	24
Beerbhoom	107	143	24	89	31	53
Midnapore	342	408	52	233	102	125
Hooghly	181	276	38	264	127	131
Howrah	190	272	27	328	212	101
Total ..	1,127	1,487	223	1,263	658	571

There has thus been an increase during the year, but to no great extent. The increase is chiefly observable under the heading hurt, which now being a cognizable offence enables villagers to secure the assistance of the police in cases which are little better than petty assaults.

As noticed last year, the sub-division of Moheshrakha still continues to furnish the majority of cases of wrongful restraint and confinement—a bad sign of the state of matters there between landlords and tenants.

Class IV. 199. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	390	531	65	541	346	184
Nuddea	367	382	70	432	257	151
Jessore	436	514	82	572	360	195
Moorshedabad	463	426	43	408	202	200
Total ...	1,656	1,853	260	1,953	1,165	730

In the two most important headings of this class—hurt and wrongful restraint—there has been a slight increase of cases under the former and a considerable decrease under the latter.

The tables below give the results of operations during the year in each of the districts for 1875 and 1876.

HURT.

Serial Nos. 38 *and* 38*A*.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
24-Pergunnahs	280	365	140	148	397	409	361	390	249	260	108	123
Nuddea	233	219	118	125	296	320	274	309	179	212	86	79
Jessore	344	353	139	130	417	434	398	433	305	279	84	141
Moorshedabad	364	297	77	61	311	297	301	280	162	150	126	127
Total ...	1,221	1,234	474	464	1,421	1,460	1,334	1,412	895	901	399	470

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

Serial No. 39.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
24-Pergunnahs	108	97	28	41	148	154	120	146	54	84	62	58
Nuddea	131	92	25	26	174	122	167	122	69	44	91	72
Jessore	91	78	29	29	155	139	142	138	55	81	87	53
Moorshedabad	98	84	28	22	153	128	143	126	55	50	76	73
Total ...	428	351	110	118	630	543	572	532	233	259	316	256

In hurt cases the result of operations in Nuddea was good, while in Moorshedabad the success attained was inconsiderable. Under wrongful restraint the best results were obtained in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Class IV. 200. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	79	335	265	181	72	106
Rajshahye	262	278	66	149	78	63
Rungpore	175	353	136	235	118	101
Bogra	144	205	46	193	127	64
Pubna	216	228	50	234	124	102
Darjeeling	29	32	2	42	22	20
Julpigoree	81	86	12	91	66	20
Total ...	986	1,517	577	1,125	607	476

The state of crime in this class calls scarcely for remark. About two-thirds of the whole of the cases in the class come under "hurt," there being 609 true cases out of 940 in the class. In 185 of these convictions were obtained, 374 persons being punished out of 581 who appeared before a Magistrate.

The number of cases pronounced false in this division under this class, it will be observed, is very large.

None of the cases of wrongful confinement calls for special remark. There has been very little fluctuation in crime under this heading.

Class IV. 201. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	615	825	166	751	401	327
Furreedpore	435	460	124	283	204	72
Backergunge	736	1,195	491	426	180	230
Mymensingh	302	1,095	226	463	284	152
Tipperah	364	622	89	471	305	161
Total ...	2,452	4,197	1,086	2,384	1,374	942

There is a considerable increase apparent from the figures above given. Such increase arises entirely under the heading of hurt, and is caused, no doubt, owing to the crime having been made cognizable by the police, thereby enabling any villager assaulted, even in the most trifling manner, to exaggerate his wrongs and lay a complaint at the thana, free of cost, instead of going into the Magistrate's court and petitioning in the usual way. The Commissioner

is of opinion that it would have been better had "hurt" remained uncognizable, and I am disposed to agree with him. It is possible that cases of serious injury might, if hurt were non-cognizable, sometimes not be reported to the police, but these instances would be rare; and the trouble to the police which is now occasioned through having to take up a large number of trumpery cases causes a great waste of power which we can ill spare.

202. The Commissioner remarks that there is a decrease of cases under the heading 'wrongful restraint,' which argues, in the opinion of local officers, either the existence of more satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants, or the growing power of the latter. The latter, I imagine, is the true inference; and if this growing power only leads to a discontinuance of illegalities on the part of landlords, then its exercise can only be regarded with satisfaction. The danger, however, is that such growing power induces the ryot in his turn to go beyond his rights and set at nought the legitimate rights of his landlord; and then we have the disorders of the *bidrohi* movement, as not long ago witnessed in the district of Pubna.

Class IV. 203. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	170	218	11	129	75	50
Noakholly	209	286	39	217	159	49
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	2	0	2	1	1
Total ...	381	506	50	348	235	100

The Commissioner observes that crime under this class continues to increase in Chittagong, while there is a marked decrease in Noakholly during the present year.

I do not find, however, that the figures of the year bear out these remarks as regards Noakholly, which, instead of a marked decrease, shows an increase in the number of cases of hurt and wrongful restraint combined.

The figures of cases of hurt and wrongful restraint in Noakholly for the year under review and that immediately preceding it are as follows:—

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.
1875	264	57	207
1876	285	39	246

The Commissioner's remarks must have been based on some mistake, and I am the more inclined to believe that this has been the case when I find him saying:—"The Magistrate of Noakholly remarks that under this class cases of wrongful confinement continue to be larger in number, and he brings forward his favourite theory of prosperity and growing independence of the ryots of his district, and their refractory spirit, to account for it."

I need not spend time in refuting this favourite theory of the Magistrate of Noakholly. It has already been dealt with last year, and is, in my opinion, as unsound as it was then considered to be.

Class IV. 204. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	166	169	19	277	145	128
Gya	83	65	14	121	70	40
Shahabad	195	175	17	171	97	73
Mozufferpore	49	98	16	137	60	71
Durbhunga	68	79	29	100	23	72
Sarun	129	139	40	198	90	96
Chumparun	43	52	3	100	33	67
Total ...	733	775	138	1,104	518	542

No notice is taken of this class of offences in the Commissioner's report; I am therefore unable to do anything more than give the figures above.

The result of cases of 'wrongful restraint' was very unsuccessful, convictions being obtained in 32 of 190 cases reported and accepted as true. In Chumparun, in two cases out of 36 was a conviction the result of police action. In Durbhunga the result of convictions as to persons was very bad, there being 10 convictions out of 67 persons brought to trial.

Class IV. 205. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	123	136	16	188	95	93
Bhagulpore	99	239	131	164	90	63
Purneah	98	99	32	96	52	44
Sonthal Pergunnahs	71	101	1	132	92	31
Maldah	89	131	31	116	56	42
Total ...	480	706	211	696	385	273

The figures call for no special remark, except to notice the unusually large proportion of cases in Bhagulpore declared false. Of 239 cases 131, or 54 per cent., were so returned. There has been a falling off in the percentage of detected cases as compared with last year, the figures being 25, against 30·4 of 1875; while the convictions of persons are better, being 55 per cent., against 47·3.

Class IV. 206. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	107	193	58	218	125	93
Pooree	1,664	242	83	126	58	68
Balasore	91	125	52	91	42	42
Gurjhats	27	19	1	17	13	4
Total	1,889	579	194	452	238	207

The only special feature which these figures present is the marked decrease of crime in Pooree. But this, as explained last year, is only nominal, and is the result of a change in procedure with reference to the acceptance at the thana of all charges of hurt, however petty. The matter has been separately reported to Government, and uniformity of procedure in this matter laid down.

Class IV. 207. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	90	119	35	89	64	21
Lohardugga	30	43	4	72	53	18
Singbhoom	5	18	......	9	6	3
Maunbhoom	31	58	7	55	35	12
Total ...	156	238	46	225	168	54

The figures call for no special remark.

208. The total number of cases accepted as true under this class is 38,832, against 38,093 of 1875. Although the number of cases reported last year exceeded that of the present year, yet the number of false cases reported in 1876 being considerably less than in 1875, the result has been an increase of 739 on the total of true cases.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

The following figures show the result of action, both including and excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, which belong to Class III.

1875.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Excluding serial 35-36	54,616	16,523	38,093	3,546	34,547	11,873	36,361	19,762	14,944
Including do.	79,045	18,767	60,278	10,484	49,794	13,297	40,013	21,026	16,227

1876.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Excluding serial 35-36	52,876	14,044	38,832	3,144	35,688	11,512	36,242	19,829	14,762
Including do.	75,522	16,071	59,451	9,589	49,862	13,076	40,045	22,264	15,969

209. I give below similar figures under the headings theft ordinary, cattle theft, receipt of stolen property, for the same two years :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not inquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Theft	35,980	34,914	11,530	10,325	24,450	24,589	2,255	2,201	22,195	22,388	7,348	7,281	20,033	20,295	10,989	11,326	8,052	7,860
Cattle theft ...	2,704	2,392	765	569	1,999	1,823	39	24	1,960	1,799	950	867	2,266	2,102	1,435	1,342	716	672
Stolen property	2,463	2,225	186	138	2,277	2,087	8	1	2,269	2,086	1,733	1,526	4,147	3,877	2,789	2,623	1,205	1,119

The percentage of convictions in cases and persons was as follows :—

	1875.		1876.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Class V generally	31	54·3	29·6	54·7
Theft	30	54·8	29·6	55·8
Cattle theft	47·5	63·3	47·5	63·8
Receipt of stolen property	76	67	73	67·6

The percentage of cases declared false and not inquired into was in—

	1875.	1876.
False	30	26·5
Not inquired into	6·4	5·9

Briefly stated, these figures show an increase in the total number of cases, the same unsatisfactory proportion of convictions in cases during 1875 and 1876, the same, or nearly the same, successful results in cases of cattle theft and receipt of stolen property, a decrease both in the percentage of false cases and cases not inquired into in 1876 as compared with 1875.

I have elsewhere commented on the unsuccessful results under lurking house-trespass. All that I need say here is that it is perfectly clear that if we wish to repress these petty crimes against property we cannot hope to do so by any fear on the part of the criminal population of detection by our police. We have seen, in dealing with heavy crime, that its diminution has been effected not by detective success, but by repressive action. Is it possible, then, to extend such repressive action so as to reduce petty as well as serious crime, seeing that detective action has failed to secure this result? So far the result of our police operations has been to drive the perpetrators of serious crimes, committed at intervals and on the property of the well-to-do, to take to petty

thefts and burglaries, committed constantly, and on the rich and poor indiscriminately. If we go on, and, having stamped out heavy crime in gangs, prevent individual members of these gangs from victimizing the people at large, then we shall deserve the thanks of the community; but if we stop short and accept the position that serious crime having been put a stop to petty crime must increase, then we leave half of our work undone, and have conferred, as I observed in the beginning of this report, only a doubtful benefit on the people at large.

Class V. 210. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	2,021	2,480	907	1,353	724	585
Bankoora	561	533	89	237	105	118
Beerbhoom	805	946	367	334	167	146
Midnapore	2,531	2,869	676	1,744	741	902
Hooghly	1,373	1,604	357	826	385	418
Howrah	1,034	1,335	335	1,003	682	260
Total ...	8,325	9,767	2,731	5,497	2,804	2,429

There has been a decrease under every heading in this class during the year except under criminal or house-trespass and breaking closed receptacle; but in cases of lurking house-trespass, serial No. 35, the same want of success which is visible everywhere continues. Under this heading 2,003 true cases occurred, of which 134, or 6 per cent., resulted in conviction. Even this poor percentage was not obtained in Bankoora and Hooghly, where there were 16 convictions out of 289 cases in the former, and 20 out of 422 in the latter district.

Theft still continues to prevail at Howrah, which is the rendezvous for bad characters from all parts of Bengal. The police were successful in getting convictions in 310 out of 580 cases, 411 persons out of 583 brought to trial being convicted—a result which is not unfavourable. In Midnapore police operations against theft were far from successful, convictions being obtained in only 230 out of 1,028 cases, with 437 convictions of persons out of 1,065 brought to trial. In fact in none of the districts of the division were the results at all favourable except in Howrah.

It is satisfactory to notice that cattle-theft still continues to decrease in Midnapore, a result attributed by the Magistrate to the capture two years ago of a noted cattle-thief, Ramjan Ali, whose name was a perfect terror to the inhabitants of Narainghur. The results under this heading are satisfactory with regard to persons in Burdwan, where 44 out of 58 persons were convicted, and in Howrah, where 11 out of 14 were punished.

Class V. 211. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	2,537	2,744	623	1,517	784	669
Nuddea	2,752	3,253	629	1,519	856	627
Jessore	2,149	2,784	625	1,748	767	877
Moorshedabad	2,357	2,507	568	1,564	743	754
Total ...	9,795	11,288	2,445	6,348	3,160	2,927

The figures show a decrease under the headings of this class. Taking the figures of serials Nos. 35 and 36 into consideration the result is—

	True cases.	Detected.	Persons punished.
1875	9,795	2,259	3,592
1876	8,843	1,982	3,150

The percentage of detection, therefore, in 1876 is slightly worse than that in 1875, being 22·4 as against 23.

Under burglary, comprehending the serials 35, 36, 42, the results are as unfavourable as in other divisions, the percentage of detection for the division being 7 per cent., while in the district of Nuddea the result is even worse than this, there being only 45 convictions in 939 cases, or 4·7 per cent.

Class V. 212. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	1,319	1,350	280	704	410	259
Rajshahye	2,002	2,109	315	785	428	338
Rungpore	1,380	2,101	644	900	533	340
Bogra	882	1,215	221	929	595	317
Pubna	1,109	1,067	124	712	398	294
Darjeeling	316	449	32	325	215	76
Julpigoree	522	829	75	661	469	160
Total ...	7,530	9,140	1,691	5,016	3,078	1,784

On the whole there has been a decrease of crime in this class as compared with the previous year, although a considerable increase is seen under the heading thefts ordinary. The largest decrease has occurred in Dinagepore and Rajshahye. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial shows improvement, being 61 against 41 per cent. during 1875.

Thefts ordinary increased largely in Bogra, Rungpore, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree. The convictions show improvement.

Under burglary there has been a marked decrease in cases in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Pubna; an increase in Julpigoree; while in the other districts of the division the crime has been almost stationary.

In Pubna occurred a case which made a considerable sensation at the time—a case of alleged theft of above five lakhs of rupees in the family-dwelling house of Obhoy Gobind Chowdhry, one of the zemindars of Tantibundh, the alleged robber being his half-brother, Bijoy Gobind Chowdry. It was alleged that in the walls of one of the houses occupied by Obhoy about five lakhs of rupees had been bricked up in his father's time, and that Bijoy, taking advantage of Obhoy's absence on pilgrimage, broke open the receptacles in the walls and plundered the money, along with a large amount of valuable jewellery. Bijoy and some of his servants were committed, but the case broke down, the complainant having produced witnesses evidently tutored for the occasion. I happened to be the Judge who tried the case, and I have no hesitation in saying that the police inquiry was badly conducted, and that had the case been properly gone into from the beginning a very different result might have been obtained.

The decrease under this heading in Dinagepore is attributed by the Magistrate to increased vigilance with respect to bad characters. The Magistrate complains of the inadequacy of judicial punishments awarded in such cases, but it seems to me that he has the remedy in his own hands with reference to his subordinates, who are, I imagine, the officers who award the sentences of which he complains.

In thefts the following figures give the results of operations as compared with 1875:—

	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1875	3,662	1,105
1876	3,894	1,475

showing improvement. In Pubna, as last year, this crime was most successfully dealt with of all the districts, convictions being obtained in 40 per cent. of cases investigated. But the result of trials with regard to persons was

not so successful—a state of matters which was noticed last year, and which shows that due care was not taken by the police to secure full and sufficient proof against the persons whom they arrested.

Class V. 213. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	1,999	2,799	766	1,385	764	534
Furreedpore	1,547	1,845	384	716	352	338
Backergunge	1,470	2,257	989	803	338	433
Mymensingh	1,090	2,897	430	1,395	731	575
Tipperah	915	1,462	251	854	517	303
Total ...	7,021	11,260	2,820	5,153	2,697	2,183

The increase which is visible in this class has taken place chiefly in Mymensingh and Tipperah under the heads of ordinary theft and criminal or house-trespass. In Mymensingh it is stated that the sub-divisional officer of Attia issued general instructions to the police to take up all cases of dhan-cutting, which cases were not previously investigated as a rule: hence the increase.

The results under burglary, as in other divisions, were very unsatisfactory, conviction resulting only in 12·6 per cent. of the cases which were accepted as true.

No other remarks seem called for.

Class V. 214. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	737	664	82	494	268	203
Noakholly	502	1,098	230	789	496	243
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	31	38	......	79	65	13
Total ...	1,270	1,800	312	1,362	829	459

The chief feature in the returns for this division is the regularly increasing state of crime in Noakholly. In almost every heading there is an increase in these minor offences against property, which it appears to me is serious. I give the figures below for almost all the headings.

	Cases reported. 1875.	1876.
Serial number 35	67	103
Ditto 36	12	12
Theft	331	535
Criminal breach of trust	102	121
Receiving stolen property	26	46
Criminal trespass	201	221
Serial number 42	17	26
Cattle theft	23	34
Total ...	779	1,098

This clearly shows that crime is getting the better of the police, for it is seldom that we see such a general increase under almost every heading in one district. The matter deserves the most serious consideration of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent. It may be partly accounted for by the increase of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Noakholly, although the Commissioner does not seem to allow much weight to this plea, and partly to the occurrence of the cyclone and inundation, when drift property formed the

subject of thefts. It is noted, however, that the same causes which were partly at work in the seaboard tract of Chittagong did not affect the returns of that district.

Class V. 215. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,858	2,825	378	1,167	695	434
Gya	3,089	2,982	296	1,188	772	327
Shahabad	1,918	1,771	304	1,073	575	466
Mozufferpore	1,724	1,868	354	916	571	292
Durbhunga	1,757	2,258	400	1,012	551	361
Sarun	1,542	2,427	233	815	388	367
Chumparum	938	986	122	623	385	222
Total ...	13,826	15,117	2,147	6,794	3,937	2,469

There has been a slight decrease on the whole class.

Burglary.—Serials 35, 36, 42, show a marked decrease, as will be evident from the following figures:—

	Cases reported.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.
1875	8,567	525	8,042	386
1876	7,664	386	7,278	447

I am glad to note that the percentage of cases not investigated is becoming gradually smaller, officers coming round to the opinion that non-investigation has a bad effect. The figures showing proportion of cases investigated to cases reported are as follows—

1872	57·1	1875	61·9
1873	58·8	1876	65·7
1874	54·5		

The percentage of false cases has decreased, being 5 to 6·1 of 1875.

The result of police operations still continues very unsatisfactory, only 6·1 per cent. of true cases being prosecuted to conviction.

The following table shows the result of operations under serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42, in each district:—

Districts.	True cases.		Number of cases prosecuted to conviction.		Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1875.	1876.	1875	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Patna	1,820	1,481	69	81	163	166	82	97	3·0	5·4	50·3	58·4
Gya	2,414	1,994	91	129	339	389	145	213	3·7	6 4	42 7	54·7
Shahabad	976	515	44	54	125	98	55	57	4·5	10·4	44	58·1
Mozufferpore	628	540	49	49	87	107	59	78	7·8	9	67·8	72·8
Durbhunga	907	952	56	82	185	156	87	101	6·1	8·6	47	64·7
Sarun	909	1,513	39	34	121	75	68	44	4 3	2·2	56·1	58·6
Chumparun	390	283	38	18	57	29	46	19	9·7	6·3	80·7	65·5
Total ...	8,042	7,278	386	447	1,077	1,020	542	609	4·7	6·1	50·3	59·7

The subject of burglary in Mozufferpore, which has already been reported to Government, deserves notice here. A series of burglaries occurred in some indigo factories in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, and up to date these have puzzled the police entirely. It was supposed at one time that they were the work of gangs from other districts; that theory, however, is now abandoned: it is now supposed that they are the work of some skilful practitioner accustomed to working in large towns. Colonel Gordon writes:—"The manner in which entrances were effected, and the nature of the property plundered, were quite foreign to the procedure of the ordinary district budmash, who never takes

but what he can dispose of to local receivers. A coffee-pot, biscuit-box, claret-jug, and a pair of ladies' boots, would find no local market. I am inclined to think that some well dressed, respectable-looking budmash or budmashes, from some neighbouring town, Patna for instance, finding their own preserves made temporarily too hot for them, emigrated to this and neighbouring districts, and confined themselves to looting indigo factories."

216. In cattle-theft there is a decrease of cases throughout the division, it being most prominent in Shahabad, where there is a diminution of 41 cases, due very probably to the Magistrate's determined measures against bad characters. The figures are as follows:—

	1875.	1876.
Patna	39	43
Gya	75	72
Shahabad	76	35
Mozufforpore	62	51
Durbhunga	111	119
Sarun	34	53
Chumparun	31	13
	428	386

A plan for the registration of cattle sold in hâts was devised during the year by the District Superintendent of Durbhunga, with the view of checking cattle-lifting; but the Commissioner is of opinion, and I agree with him, that the scheme is impracticable. Such registration could not be enforced; it would not be of any use unless general in surrounding districts, and even in one district it could not be effectively supervised.

217. The following table shows the result of action with regard to ordinary thefts:—

Districts.	True cases.		Cases prosecuted to conviction.		Persons arrested.		Convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.		Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Patna	705	701	296	309	783	751	383	362	41·9	44·7	48·9	48·2
Gya	471	505	192	244	594	599	276	351	48·7	48·3	46·2	58·5
Shahabad	642	634	184	195	505	562	269	281	28·6	30·7	53·2	50
Mozufferpore	785	733	309	271	689	700	394	331	39·3	36·9	57·1	47·2
Durbhunga	559	576	220	241	686	649	291	287	39·5	41·8	42·4	44·2
Sarun	368	421	142	141	467	416	214	193	38·5	33·5	45·8	46·3
Chumparun...	383	416	161	173	297	343	19	209	42	41·5	64·3	60·9
Total ...	3,913	3,986	1,504	1,574	4,021	4,020	2,018	2,014	38·4	39·4	50·1	50·09

The results are almost precisely the same as those of last year.

Class V. 218. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	1,531	1,908	304	1,091	674	374
Bhagulpore	740	1,693	587	806	444	304
Purneah	1,287	1,846	404	774	454	299
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,621	2,956	69	1,483	1,032	413
Maldah	918	1,114	272	534	294	189
Total ...	7,097	9,517	1,636	4,688	2,898	1,579

There has been an increase throughout the division visible under theft, burglary, and trespass chiefly.

In Bhagulpore especially there has been a very marked increase in crime against property. The District Superintendent attempts a feeble explanation by saying that crimes increase on account of the facilities given for reporting them. This is worth nothing, and the increase at present is not explained. It is significant that this increase has arisen under a new District Superintendent, and in the absence of Colonel Gordon to work his chowkidari system. It may be urged by those unfavourable to Colonel Gordon's scheme that crime, repressed and concealed under his system, is now beginning to show itself, while his advocates can as pertinently reply that the system, without Colonel Gordon to work it, has not been worked properly. This is an important point, and efforts will be made during the camping season to ascertain what the views of the people on the subject are, so that the proposed system may have justice done to its merits or demerits.

The result of convictions in cases, as compared with last year, is 21·1 to 20, and the percentage of convictions of persons has risen from 57 to 61·8, which is satisfactory.

Under cattle-theft there is a dimunition of 7 cases during the year, but this decrease is not accepted as altogether real. It is grievously suspected, and I have no doubt with truth, that we do not hear of scores of cases of cattle-lifting—many of the reports of cattle having strayed being nothing more than thefts, concealed by the owners, who do not think it worth their while to complain. When the apathy of the people chimes in with the laziness of the police, it is impossible to expect any real results in the way of detection or repression of crimes.

Ordinary thefts show an increase of 557 cases. The figures being as follows:—

	1875.	1876.
True cases	3,278	3,835
Detected	881	1,056
Persons convicted	1,275	1,673
Ditto acquitted	854	868

The increase is visible more or less in Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Sonthal Pergunnahs. The results as given above are favourable to the year under review.

With the increase in theft comes naturally an increase in cases of receiving stolen property, the figures for 1876 showing 250 cases to 207. The results under this heading were decidedly satisfactory. In 179 cases 304 persons were punished, *i.e.* more than 70 per cent. of the cases were successful. Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were particularly successful.

Class V. 219. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	890	1,591	659	1,085	523	528
Pooree	933	1,545	636	1,246	538	643
Balasore	521	1,030	427	584	299	257
Gurjhats	369	433	41	339	263	71
Total ...	2,713	4,599	1,763	3,254	1,623	1,499

The Cuttack report is so meagre that I can do little more than record the above figures, which show that there has been an increase of 1,123 cases in the class throughout the year.

I note that in lurking house-trespass and burglary the percentage of convictions in cases is better than in most divisions, being 20 per cent.

Under the heading thefts the results are remarkable for the very large number of cases returned as false, no explanation of which is given.

Cases reported	2,841
False cases	1,095

or nearly 38 per cent.

Class V. 220. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	967	1,399	334	852	522	305
Lohardugga	562	579	48	611	396	200
Singbhoom	197	184	7	129	87	38
Maubhoom	938	900	97	355	213	99
Total ...	2,664	3,062	486	1,947	1,248	642

There is a slight decrease throughout the division, but not to such an extent as to call for special remark.

Under burglary there were 1,209 cases, as against 1,139 of last year. The percentage of convictions in cases was 7, as against 8·1, and of persons 63·1, as against 63 of last year.

There has again been a decrease under the head of cattle-theft of 27 cases. This is attributed to several noted bad characters amongst the gangs being proceeded against under the vagrancy law, and also to the exertions of the police. The result of police operations was not so good as last year, the percentage of cases detected to cases reported, and of convictions to arrests, being 49 and 59, against 46 and 63 in 1875.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of thefts ordinary in the district of Manbhoom, but this decrease is more apparent than real. It simply arises from a change of procedure, the Deputy Commissioner having ordered the police not to investigate any dhan-cutting cases, but simply to enter them in the diary. If reference be made to my remarks on the Dacca division, it will be found that a large increase in thefts in the Mymensingh district is accounted for by the Sub-divisional Officer of Attiah having ordered the police to investigate all cases of dhan-cutting, thus giving precisely contrary directions to those issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom. General orders of this kind of one purport or the other are mischievous, inasmuch as they unsettle the minds of the police and make them believe that their procedure is not to be regulated by law so much as the particular interpretations of the law by particular officers. Both orders, it appears to me, are wrong. It is equally wrong to say that the police are never to investigate, and always to investigate, such cases. There are many dhan-cutting cases which the police may very properly investigate when mere questions of fact are concerned, and where the denial of inquiry on the criminal side often places the poor man at the mercy of the rich; and there are many cases in which distinct questions of right are involved, which can only with propriety be decided in the Civil Court. But the police cannot determine *à priori*, and without investigation, which cases are cognizable by them. To investigate all is a waste of time; but to deter the police absolutely from investigating any, amounts not unfrequently to a denial of justice to the complainant.

Class VI. Other offences not specified above.

221. There has been a large increase during the year under this class, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cases true	13,304	13,272	15,206	18,257
„ detected	10,869	10,968	12,582	14,959
Persons punished	13,438	13,775	16,501	18,856

ıere is thus an increase of 3,051 cases, which has taken place und(headings of—

	1875.	1876.	Increase.
Vagrancy	3,387	4,957	1,570
Excise cases	1,651	1,775	124
Nuisances	8,066	9,640	1,574

Such increase, unlike that in other classes, does not point to any real increase in offences, but simply to more stringent working of the laws to repress them;

to more vigorous repressive action in the case of vagrancy, and more successful detective measures with reference to breaches of Excise Laws and Nuisances' Acts.

222. As noticed in last year's report, the extension of the repressive measures under the provisions of the law relating to bad characters is viewed with approbation by every Commissioner in the province who has expressed an opinion on the subject. In fact vigorous action under these provisions is looked upon as an essential part of successful police administration. It is therefore not surprising that there should have been a large increase of cases under this heading, the figures showing that in the year under review there were 4,957 cases instituted, against 3,387 of last year. The results of such institutions were as follows :—

Vagrancy and bad character.

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions ensued.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1875	3,387	2,275	3,490	2,480	831
1876	4,957	3,370	5,154	3,618	1,243

That is, there was an increase in the number of cases; the same percentage, 67, of convictions in cases; and a slight diminution in the percentage of conviction of persons, 70, as against 71 per cent.

Considering, therefore, the unanimity with which police action under these vagrancy laws is recommended, it seems strange that in hardly a single division is there any particular system of working these laws laid down. Each District Magistrate is apparently left to do as he likes in this matter; and considering the very small part now-a-days taken by Magistrates, with some conspicuous exceptions, in criminal administration of their districts, it may be said that the working of these vagrancy sections, which all Commissioners unite in considering to lie at the root of successful police administration, is practically left to the discretion of each District Superintendent. I draw this inference from the variations in practice which I notice in each district. The population of Hooghly, in the Burdwan Division, is 890,000; it is a criminal district, in which during the year 539 cases of burglary and 534 cases of theft occurred. In this district during the year 158 cases under the vagrancy laws were instituted. In the adjoining district of Howrah, with a population of 731,000, a notoriously criminal district, there were 11 cases instituted; in Beerbhoom, with a population of 695,000, only five cases were reported; while in Bankoora, with 526,000, there were 43 institutions.

Similarly, in the district of Nuddea, which possesses a distinctly criminal population in the Bediyas and Gowala cattle-thieves, and having a total population of 1,800,000, there were 86 institutions; while in the neighbouring district of Jessore, with a population of 2,072,000, and also having a specially criminal population in Bediyas, Muchis, and the Kayasts of Punka Chur, proceedings were taken in 201 cases.

In the Patna Division, again, we find in Sarun, with a population of 2,063,000, ninety-nine institutions; in Chumparun, the adjoining district, with 1,440,000, 228 cases instituted; while in Shahabad, with 1,700,000 inhabitants, no less than 645 cases were taken up.

In the Bhagulpore Division, too, we find in the district of Bhagulpore, population 1,820,000, proceedings under the vagrancy laws taken in 10 cases, while in the adjoining district of Monghyr, with 1,812,000 inhabitants, 244 cases were instituted. These figures establish the statement with which I started, viz. that there is no system pursued throughout the province with reference to the working of the vagrancy provisions of the law. I of course allow that there are differences of criminality in different districts; but in many of the districts which I have specified there is no such difference in the criminality of the population of each as to account for the striking differences observable in police action in them. The cause of the difference notoriously lies in the various systems adopted by individual officers.

223. Now, if the judicious working of these provisions of the law, as is universally admitted by Commissioners, lies at the root of all good police administration, it seems to me that some system should be laid down as to the

way in which the sections of the law should be applied, and that all officers, police and magisterial, should have some definite instructions from Government on the subject. The variety of system pursued, from that of the district officer, who re-arrests '*dagis*' before they are well out of jail, and before they have had a chance of living a better life—a system oppressive and unjust—to that of the Magistrate, who hesitates to convict a man on evidence as to reputation, although evidence as to reputation in bad character cases is all that the law requires,—this variety of system has a most mischievous result on the working of the police and on the inhabitants of districts. A police-officer finds that in one district he is expected to look up bad characters in one way, and in another in another; he has no principle to work on, and consequently, with that pliability which is only too common a defect in native character, he works, not in the way in which he ought, but in the way which he thinks will do in the district where he happens to be. Co-operation between the police of districts managed on such different systems is merely nominal.

224. To the inhabitants of districts, again, this diversity of system is most injurious. A change of officers meaning generally a change of system in dealing with bad characters, these latter are not slow to take advantage of it. If the officer who succeeds another is one who does not look up his bad characters, witnesses who have given evidence against budmashes in the preceding reign are made to feel the change. Their houses are singled out for thefts; their huts are not unfrequently burned; their cattle are taken away. Is it, then, wonderful that villagers become chary of giving evidence against bad characters when they know that after a year or two, under another system, the budmashes may revenge themselves upon them without much fear of detection? But let a system once be laid down for all districts, which under orders of Government will be carried out by all officers, then this feeling of insecurity on the part of villagers will disappear, and the police will be able to work on the same "lines" in any district in which they may happen to be.

225. It must be borne in mind that control of the bad characters in a district consists of two parts—first, looking them up by the police, and secondly taking judicial action with reference to those who, on being looked up by the police, are found to have no ostensible means of livelihood, or to be "habit and repute" bad characters in the opinion of their fellow villagers. Constant inquiry by the police will do no good without further action; and no judicial action can reasonably be taken without persistent supervision on the part of the police.

What we want, then, it seems to me, is first of all a display of personal interest on the part of the district and sub-divisional officers in this supervision of bad characters, which all Commissioners consider such an important part of police administration. I do not mean that every district officer is to try cases himself. I am aware of the many demands on a district officer's time; but if the principal duty of a Magistrate, as district officer and head of the police, is to look after the suppression of crime within his jurisdiction, which can hardly be denied, and if serious crime has been, and generally can be, best suppressed by the exercise of vigilance over bad characters, as all Commissioners admit, then a Magistrate, in my opinion, may fairly be called on to devote some of his time to the performance of one of his principal duties. He need not all the year round try cases himself, but he can see that the police are active in supervising bad characters, and that his subordinates try cases properly that are sent up.

226. The first matter to which attention is required is the collection of good and sound information with reference to bad characters and suspects. Much may be done in this respect by the police, more will be done when the rural police are improved, but most will be accomplished when the people at large trust their Magistrate, and believe that he is the representative and moving power in a system which is devised for their protection, which will continue even in his absence, and which will not terminate with his departure from the district.

227. Secondly, if good information be secured, the next point is to see that proper evidence is obtained. I have no hesitation in saying that most of the

cases which fail before the judicial authorities fail, not because they are false, but because the police in many cases cannot, and in more cases will not, send up the best evidence procurable. It is well known that respectable villagers have a strong objection to attending our courts. The consequence is that in the majority of cases of bad character sent up the police do not send up the names of the respectable inhabitants, but summon the chowkidar and two or three cultivators to testify against the accused. With such evidence produced, it is little wonder that the courts refuse to convict; and the result of this in the present year is that 1,243 alleged bad characters have been judicially acquitted, many of whom, I have no doubt, have returned to their villages judicially whitewashed to prey upon the inhabitants without fear of detection.

My experience, if I may be allowed to refer to it, has all along been that in cases of bad character no satisfactory conclusion as to the good or evil repute of the accused can be arrived at in the great majority of cases unless the charge is tried in the village in which he resides. The general character of the man being the question at issue, it seems to me unfair to decide that point without the testimony of the great body of villagers amongst whom he resides. He should be tried, so to speak, by a jury of his fellow villagers, and such a trial is secured him in his village, amongst all the inhabitants who can testify as to his reputation. A trial in a village tells the investigating officer in a few minutes whether the case is true or not; it enables all the respectable inhabitants to come forward and give their evidence (and to giving evidence in their villages they have no objection), and it allows of the accused examining at once any witnesses whom he may wish to call in his defence.

228. It is often alleged that however desirable the adoption of such a procedure may be, officers have not time to carry it out. I am not disposed to assent to this view. With a joint-magistrate, sub-divisional officers, deputy magistrates, at head-quarters, and selected honorary magistrates throughout his district, I believe that a district officer could without much difficulty make arrangements to have these cases tried locally. And I am very sure of this, that the expenditure of the time of some officers for a year or two in such local trials would be amply repaid by a diminution of crime throughout every district in Bengal by a consequent reduction in the police force, and by increased security to property in every sub-division of the province. Energetic and judicious repression of bad characters has reduced crime in individual districts, as I could show if it were necessary to do so; and such energetic and judicious repression, systematized throughout the province, would, I have no doubt, lead to general diminution of crime in Bengal.

229. Thirdly, special attention is required on the conviction of a bad character as to the security which is required from him. The determination of this matter rests under the law with the judicial authorities; and I would only call attention to the fact that the release of a convicted bad character on the security of mookhtars and others, who are paid for becoming sureties, renders the whole of the preceding inquiry useless, is most discouraging to the police, and is most injurious to the villagers who have testified against the man. It may not be generally known that the professional surety, in addition to receiving from the budmash a commission (generally of 10 per cent.) on the amount demanded, insists on the deposit with him of the full sum required as security, so that in the event of the convicted budmash in any way forfeiting his bond the amount is at once paid up by the professional surety, without any expense to himself, from the funds at his disposal. I do not for a moment advocate the demand of excessive security; but what is necessary is that the sureties are men of substance, who know the man, and who are likely to exercise some control over his actions when released on their responsibility.

230. I trust I may be excused for having dwelt at such length on this subject; but I have a very strong belief that if the power given to magisterial officers were judiciously exercised on a recognized system, the benefit to the people at large would be very great. Were our police stronger in detective power than they are, I am not prepared to say that I would advocate such repressive

measures so strongly as I in common with all the Commissioners of divisions do; but with the police as they are, and with the people so averse to help in the detection of crime, I think prevention is better than cure.

Excise and Opium Laws.

231. As pointed out above, there has been an increase of 124 cases during the year—a trifling increase when the area over which the increase took place is considered. I cannot believe that the figures really represent, with anything like accuracy, the number of cases of actual breaches of the excise laws which are committed. When I find, for example, that in two districts of the Presidency division, where the population amounts to nearly four millions, where drinking has been steadily on the increase, and in one of which illicit distillation was actually carried on, *ten* cases of breach of excise laws were investigated during the year by the police, I must decline to believe that this result points to any thing but neglect by the police of their duty as excise-officers. It is simply impossible to believe in the existence of such deference to excise law on the part of four millions of inhabitants, amongst many of whom drinking habits extensively prevail. This belief is confirmed by the fact that in Bogra, where last year not a single case of breach of excise law occurred, during 1876 44 cases are reported. This points in my opinion simply to better performance, or, more accurately, less neglect in performance, of their duties in this district by the police, not to a sudden determination on the part of the drinking population of Bogra to break the law.

Railway police.

232. There has been a slight increase of crime during the year, which, considering the very unusual amount of traffic, is not to be wondered at. In all 1,001 cases were reported, in which 1,012 persons were concerned; of these 917 persons were sent up for trial, 709 being convicted, 181 acquitted; the percentage of convictions being 77 per cent. Of a sum of Rs. 10,660 reported stolen, Rs. 8,339 were recovered—a satisfactory result. In addition to these cognizable crimes, 464 cases of non-cognizable crime were reported; of these 372 were inquired into, 385 persons being brought to trial, of whom 366 were convicted.

Railway accidents.

There has been a decrease in the number of accidents which occurred during the year, there having been 96, compared with 121 of last year. In 47 of these cases 49 persons were killed; in 26, 35 persons were wounded, 25 cases being of a petty nature.

Spike and fencing thefts.

This class of crime still continues to increase, there being 99 cases as against 70 of last year. In 17 cases only was conviction obtained; 26 persons out of 36 sent up being convicted, and 10 acquitted. This crime is very difficult of detection, distance being no obstacle to the thieves, and receivers being always ready to relieve the criminals of the spoil. In one case a gang of four men, who confessed to stealing fencing posts last year, and who committed a similar theft in 1876, were detected and imprisoned for two years. The posts were found with a blacksmith twenty miles from the spot where they were stolen.

Obstructions on the line.

Nine cases were reported, in which 18 persons were arrested; 15 were sent up for trial, who were all found guilty, eleven of them being children, who were let off with a warning. A very important case of removing a rail from the line took place near Assensole; but unfortunately sufficient evidence against the supposed perpetrators of the crime was not forthcoming to warrant their being sent up for trial. This case was specially reported to Government.

Running train robbery.

Only one case of this kind occurred, in which the thief missed his footing, fell on the rail, and had his leg cut off—a warning of the danger attending this form of crime, which seems to have had good effect.

Pick-pockets.

Nine cases occurred, in 7 of which 7 persons were sent up for trial and convicted.

Illicit opium.

233. Nearly double the amount captured last year was seized this year.

The figures being—

	Mds.	Seers.	Chtks.
1875	*2	22	3
1876	4	16	12

There were only two heinous cases, one of theft and another of murder, both of which were conducted to a successful issue.

Salt.

234. The subjoined table shows the result of operations by the police under the salt laws during the past year, as compared with that preceding it.

Districts.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.	Remarks.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1875 ...	387	384	364	23	22 12 10	1 8 8	21 4 2	1,193 4 0	
	1876 ...	435	433	391	42	42 6 3½	0 18 6	41 27 13½	1,322 7 0	
Howrah	1875 ...	12	14	11	3	400 38 8	... .	400 38 8	476 7 6	
	1876 ...	15	15	15	...	314 12 0	......	314 12 0	730 8 2	
Midnapore ...	1875 ...	570	572	508	56	13 26 14	6 28 13	12 38 1	5,862 15 6	
	1876 ...	357	359	323	28	10 17 13	4 36 2	5 21 11	2,875 1 3	Eight persons pending.
Balasore	1875 ...	66	98	89	9	256 2 9	0 31 12	255 10 13	642 9 0	
	1876 ...	55	81	75	6	24 15 6	2 32 0	21 23 6	101 13 6	
Cuttack	1875 ...	85	86	73	12	120 14 2	116 16 11	3 37 7	200 12 0	
	1876 ...	*32	37	32	5	7 14 1	3 13 6	4 0 11	90 14 0	* Besides these cases 1 struck off as false under section 117, C. P. C.
Pooree	1875 ...	33	37	23	14	30 30 1	22 25 0	8 5 1	110 8 9	
	1876 ...	32	31	31	..	18 17 9	3 15 0	15 2 9	122 8 9	
Chittagong ...	1875 ...	124	116	139	7	61 35 12	15 15 8	46 20 0	754 0 9	
	1876 ...	101	100	99	3	34 11 15	2 33 11	31 18 15	557 15 9	
Noakholly... ...	1875 ...	29	25	21	1	2 4 12	......	1 10 0	120 7 0	
	1876 ...	210	213	200	6	8 34 6	......	8 34 6	694 3 0	
Backergunge ...	1875 ...	28	32	30	2	30 19 8	30 0 0	0 19 8	169 7 3	
	1876 ...	32	33	31	2	18 2 15	12 32 7	5 10 8	112 12 0	
Jessore	1875 ...	28	29	25	4	10 36 6	0 19 14	10 16 8	56 8 6	
	1876 ...	15	16	16	...	7 19 0	......	7 19 0	66 11 0	
Grand Total ...	1875 ...	1,362	1,423	1,283	131	940 21 2	187 26 2	761 0 0	9,956 0 3	
	1876 ...	1,284	1,327	1,213	92	485 31 1½	30 21 0	455 10 15½	6,764 14 5	

There has been a decrease, on the whole, of 78 cases as compared with the preceding year. The decrease is most marked in Midnapore, where the number fell from 570 cases in 1875 to 357 during the year under report. In Balasore, Chittagong, and Jessore the decrease has been slight, in Pooree very slight, but in Cuttack it has been considerable. In the 24-Pergunnahs, on the other hand, there has been a large increase, owing chiefly to increased activity on the part of the police in bringing to light numerous petty cases of illicit manufacture of salt within the Diamond Harbour sub-division, where it is said to be extensively and secretly carried on, apparently for home consumption. A large increase is also seen in Noakholly, mostly in cases under section 22 and breach of rule 35, neglecting to give up rowannahs after sale has been completed.

The percentage of convictions to arrests continues to be satisfactory, being 91·4 against 90·1 during the preceding year, and indicates that the police exercised great care and discretion in making arrests.

There has been a considerable diminution in the quantity of salt attached, namely, by 464 maunds; but the ratio of confiscation to seizure is very satisfactory, being 93·8 per cent. against 80·2 in 1875. In Howrah no attempts were made during the year under review to pass unprotected salt at the Bally pass station. The result is attributed to the successful operations of the guard boat stationed on each side of the river Hooghly.

The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 6,764-14-5, against Rs. 9,956-0-3 in 1875.

Class VI. 235. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	642	846	6	927	788	138
Bankoora	79	137	1	172	140	29
Beerbhoom	102	228	2	300	265	35
Midnapore	1,040	809	10	953	806	127
Hooghly	792	961	7	1,065	882	171
Howrah	1,495	1,538	2	2,906	2,603	299
Total ...	4,150	4,517	28	6,323	5,484	799

There has been an increase in the number of cases under this class, the increase being observable under vagrancy, excise, and local nuisances.

The following table shows the result of operations in cases of bad livelihood.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
			Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	59	158	153	120	33
Bankoora	42	43	43	31	9
Beerbhoom	9	6	7	2	5
Midnapore	193	113	123	67	50
Hooghly	19	153	143	56	83
Howrah	9	11	15	9	4
Total ...	331	483	484	285	183

The Magistrate of Howrah considers that there is not much work left to do in the way of shutting up bad characters. The figures for his district, however, show that of 580 true cases of theft reported, 270 were undetected, which looks as if there were still some bad characters to be supervised.

The results of trials in such cases in Midnapore were very unsatisfactory, only 67 persons out of 123 having been convicted. The Magistrate admits this, but remarks that this section can so easily be made an engine of oppression by the police and zemindars, that he does not think caution by magisterial officers is to be deprecated. I agree with the Magistrate that, as cases are at present sent up, the exercise of such caution is indispensable; but the necessity for it would be done away with if local trials were adopted.

Beerbhoom shows 2 persons convicted, proceeding from an excess of caution on the part of the district authorities in working the provisions of the Act.

Under offences against the excise laws there has been a considerable increase, there being 570 cases against 352. The increase is most marked in Beerbhoom, where there were 174 cases against 33 of last year. It is explained that this was due to the discovery of extensive illicit manufacture of pachwai by the Sonthals resident in the district. In Midnapore the convictions were very good, but the Commissioner remarks that in a large proportion of the cases the offence was bringing pachwai in excess of the authorized quantity, the least serious form of excise offence.

Class VI. 236. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	1,410	1,386	11	1,534	1,379	127
Nuddea	171	244	... ..	309	233	75
Jessore	327	314	3	348	239	83
Moorshedabad	464	683	9	928	741	175
Total ...	2,372	2,657	23	3,119	2,592	460

The increase visible here is apparent under the headings vagrancy, excise, and local nuisances.

The following table shows operations under vagrancy laws. The result of operations in Moorshedabad was extremely satisfactory, and well illustrates the advantages of such cases being investigated and tried locally. The results in Nuddea, 45 convictions to 41 acquittals, are very unsatisfactory.

Districts.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	Number of Persons		
			Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	95	98	110	63	29
Nuddea	56	86	87	45	41
Jessore	200	201	205	124	62
Moorshedabad	78	194	193	144	38
Total ...	429	577	595	376	170

Offences against the salt laws increased, the figures being 439 against 356 of last year, such cases almost entirely occurring in the 24-Pergunnahs, where there were 424, 15 only having been found true in Jessore. No specification of the class of cases is given; I conclude, therefore, that they were unimportant. Of 434 persons sent up for trial, 412 were convicted.

Class VI. 237. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	641	747	......	760	536	206
Rajshahye	155	243	3	255	214	38
Rungpore	262	276	8	270	200	45
Bogra	20	96	1	141	97	37
Pubna	141	213	2	234	206	25
Darjeeling	266	312	1	315	290	22
Julpigoree	82	146	......	169	159	7
Total ...	1,567	2,033	15	2,153	1,702	380

There has been a considerable increase, chiefly visible in vagrancy and excise cases.

Operations under the Vagrancy Act have been conducted with great vigour in all the districts of the division, says the Commissioner, "and notably by the Magistrate of Dinagepore, in whose district the results are particularly satisfactory." That the repressive measures adopted by the Magistrate have had good effect, is shown by the fact that the number of burglaries dropped from 805 in 1875 to 548 in the year under report. The Magistrate of Pubna observes:—"I have found excellent results from the practice of going out to a village and holding on the spot an inquiry into the character of alleged budmashes, which is sometimes denounced by acclamation, the most satisfactory test of all. In one outpost burglaries decreased from 25 to 6, I believe entirely on account of the procedure adopted and described above."

There has been an increase in the number of excise cases throughout the division, notably in the case of Bogra, in which district there were 44 cases reported, against none last year. For this the Magistrate gives credit to the police for their exertions; but this increase of cases only shows that in 1875 the police must have neglected their excise duties, for it is not likely that an outbreak of breaches of excise laws like this should have been sudden. It is also clear that in Pubna the police are negligent in looking after breaches of excise laws. It is impossible to believe that in a population of 1,200,000 there should only have been two cases of breach of the excise laws.

The District Superintendent of Rajshahye admits that in the performance of excise duties the police have shown indifference.

Class VI. 238. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	555	735	38	817	608	168
Furreedpore	96	302	17	296	210	78
Backergunge	123	223	21	187	115	66
Mymensingh	68	106	2	120	66	45
Tipperah	132	155	8	188	153	29
Total ...	974	1,521	86	1,608	1,152	386

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly under the heading "vagrancy," the operations under which are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Dacca	91	231	267	158	101
Furreedpore	70	112	120	62	60
Backergunge	66	116	108	50	53
Mymensingh	30	79	82	38	37
Tipperah	37	103	100	84	10
Total ...	294	641	677	392	251

239. The Commissioner remarks:—"Under heading 50 (belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves) a very important case has been entered, and the following is an account of it as given by the Magistrate of Dacca. 'Information was received against four gangs of professional thieves which had come to Dacca, and inspector Bhagbut Churn Gangooly worked up the information with great credit, and succeeded in capturing two gangs; one other gang escaped during the hue and cry, and managed to get away. The District Superintendent followed them in the steam-launch, but failed to overtake them before they reached their home at Birhamgunge, in the Furreedpore district. He, however, arrested six of the men. The fourth gang escaped for the time, but some have since been caught. These gangs did not confine their operations to this district alone, but the neighbouring districts also had a fair share of their attention. They divided themselves into parties of five or six in small boats, and went about committing depredations both by land and water, dividing the proceeds fairly after their return. These gangs are said to have been in existence for upwards of 30 years, and their *modus operandi*, as elicited in one case, was to begin a quarrel about some trifle, and, while two or three kept up the row, the others helped themselves to whatever came in their way and got off; another method was to land at a crowded ghât, and, while some kept up a conversation at the bows of a boat with the boatmen, the others entered from the stern and took what they could lay hands on and then departed. From their method of operations it would appear that these gangs confined themselves chiefly to such operations as might be undertaken with the utmost impunity, and much facility is afforded by the audacious and careless manner in which boats are left at crowded ghâts in charge of a boy, while the rest of the crew are either sight-seeing or purchasing goods from the bazar. Such boats are an easy prey, and property is often carried off long before the discovery is made. Since the Penal Code came into operation such a case has never been discovered in the Bengal Presidency, and there is reason to believe that such gangs exist elsewhere.' Since the close of the year the case has been disposed of. Of the 27 persons committed 13 were acquitted and 14 were sentenced to seven years' transportation."

When the case was first brought to my notice, I observed that many of the thieves were, as evidenced by their names, Kayasts, being intimately

acquainted with the notorious Kayast gangs of Punka Chur and Lunka Chur on the Modhumati. I made inquiries whether the Dacca gangs were not connected with the Punka Chur dacoits, and the result of the inquiry clearly showed that they were so connected. I am now engaged in tracing the ramifications of these gangs.

Class VI. 240. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	257	201	9	242	200	34
Noakholly	53	85	2	101	77	12
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	4	......	6	5	1
Total ...	311	290	11	349	282	47

The Commissioner remarks that there is a satisfactory falling off in cases under this class. If a falling off in this class meant really a diminution in the number of bad characters and a repression of illicit manufacture of salt, then the district officers might be congratulated on the reduced number of cases in this class. But when it is noticed by the Commissioner under class V that minor offences against property are rapidly increasing, that cases of theft in Noakholly rose from 192 to 518 during the year, and that illicit manufacture of salt, it is suspected, is being carried on in Sundeep, I am afraid that the decrease of cases under class VI is no cause for congratulation, but for regret.

The results of operations under the vagrancy law are given below:—

Districts.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	Number of Persons		
			Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted
Chittagong	26	19	17	10	7
Noakholly	37	40	36	7	24
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	4	6	5	1

Class VI. 241. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	975	1,183	5	1,435	1,323	109
Gya	293	539	6	595	453	102
Shahabad	403	1,065	5	1,098	929	108
Mozufferpore	611	474	4	518	440	67
Durbhunga	275	305	4	305	238	64
Sarun	240	364	4	377	336	40
Chumparun	323	320	1	341	304	28
Total ...	3,120	4,150	29	4,669	4,023	518

The chief feature of the crime under this class in this division during the year is the exceptional number of prosecutions under the vagrancy laws in the district of Shahabad. I am not personally aware of the manner in which these prosecutions have been carried out, and I am not prepared to say, from what I have heard, that the prosecutions have in all cases been judicious; but there can be no doubt as to the very marked effect in the diminution of crime against property which these measures have had. There is no doubt that in Shahabad congregate the worst budmashes of Behar; and the lesson which has

been taught them by the proceedings of the Magistrate must have had, and will have for a long time, I imagine, a most salutary effect in repressing crime. Some of the zemindars of these parts have long been notorious supporters of budmashes of every class.

242. Burglaries have dropped from 976 to 515—a most evident result of these measures. I give in detail the remarks of the Magistrate and District Superintendent with reference to these* operations, with the opinion of the Commissioner on the same. Mr. Irvine writes thus:—"The steps taken during the year for the safety of the mails, the protection of traffic, the prevention of cattle-stealing on a large scale, and for the good of the public generally, have been separately shown in the departmental portion of this report; but by far the most important and salutary work done by the police has been the rooting out of the nest of daring thieves and villains who so long found shelter under the wings of the maliks of the ill-famed villages of Chowgaon, Girdhur, Baraon, &c., &c., all situated in pergunnah Bhojepore. The task was a difficult one, but it has been successfully accomplished, and the most fortunate thing of all is that the leading maliks, Baboo Santbeelash Singh with his son, Baboo Umbicapersad Singh, have been convicted under section 505, Criminal Procedure Code, and required to furnish security for good behaviour. As he has not been able to provide good and fit surety he is still in the Arrah jail.* The conviction of such a man as Santbeelash Singh has had a most marked effect not only in Bhojepore, but throughout the district. The budmashes, near and far, have been more or less overawed by this severe, but necessary, step. There is now good reason for believing that some of the mail robberies and other serious thefts reported in former years from eastern districts were perpetrated partly by the Aheers of Chowgaon and its vicinity. Baboo Bussunt Singh and Ameera Singh, two more maliks of Chowgaon, have lately been found and arrested. They will also be prosecuted shortly, together with some shopkeepers and others of the same place. Pusput, Palmand, and Nathooni Tewaris, three of the maliks of Nainijore, another notorious locality mentioned in the report of 1875, have been made to furnish security for good behaviour. It will be remembered that above two years ago these men were convicted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, for not giving information about the misdeeds of various Doshads and others who were punished for dacoities committed in Ghazeepore, Tirhoot, Purneah, &c. During the year Mundharee Tewari, one of the six maliks of Nainijore, who had long evaded arrest, was captured and duly prosecuted. Some notorious Aheers of Botowli and other villages in pergunnah Pawar, who used in former years to cross the Soane on thieving excursions, and some equally notorious Aheers of Kant, near Berhampore outpost, have likewise been prosecuted and convicted under section 505, Criminal Procedure Code."

* These men have since been released by the High Court.

As to the effect of these measures, Mr. Wells, the Magistrate, reports thus:—"As the District Superintendent remarks, the conviction of the Chowgaon maliks under section 505, Criminal Procedure Code, has had an excellent deterrent effect on all classes throughout the district, as it has proved that the richest and most powerful men cannot evade the laws. These maliks, as also the chiefs of Nainijore, used notoriously to foster dacoits and criminals of the worst type, who under their auspices have so long and successfully defied justice. The sentence on Rajaram Ojha to seven years' in the Tytalyah mail robbery for receiving stolen property, and the successful prosecutions under section 505 of the rest of important criminals, have been of admirable effect. In my tours through the district I have taken the opportunity of impressing on zemindars and men of influence and responsibility the onus that rested on them in giving cover to criminals. The supervision of village chowkeedars, budmashes, and receivers of stolen property, has borne admirable fruit. We have still much to do, but have proceeded with circumspection and caution, which nevertheless has inspired a wholesome terror, as no bad character now deems himself safe, and they are right in their conclusion. We have been energetically aided by Inspector Makoond Singh, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Azim, and the subordinate police generally. The work has been anxious and heavy; but, the

results show that the right men have been caught. What has to be yet done will be a work of time, but a severe *regimé* is still required, and our vigilance cannot be relaxed with safety or prudence."

The Commissioner remarks:—"I agree generally with the opinion that a judicious crusade against bad characters is the most efficient method of repressing crime that we possess. The effect of it is, as usual, most marked in the crime returns; but I am rather startled by the figures for Shahabad shown in these statements."

243. As a companion picture to the above, I note the remarks of the sub-divisional officer of Hajeepore, in the district of Mozufferpore, where prosecutions for bad character have been fewer than in the preceding year, and where, in consequence, burglaries have increased. "It will be seen from the crime return that the burglaries, though somewhat below the average of five years, have become half as numerous again in 1876 as in 1875, whilst the number of ordinary thefts far exceeds the occurrences of last year's, and is quite abnormal. It is always difficult to argue as to the state of crime from figures supplied by the police; but I am of opinion that last year, owing to proper steps having been taken against local bad characters, a real check was given to burglary, and that the increase of this crime during the past year, perhaps partly owing to the release of certain convicts to bad livelihood, is chiefly due to the ignorance of the police, and their inability to detect or ascertain bad characters before conviction, in some cases, reveals their true mode of life. Remembering how unsuccessful the police are in the detection of this crime, it is sad to think of the number of thieves and burglars at large, whose habits must be well known to their neighbours, but tidings of whose character never reach the thana. Judging from the figures, the Hajeepore thana has been left more at the mercy of these criminals than the others; from its position it is likely to be pre-eminent in this respect."

The District Magistrate himself has great faith in the good effects of prosecution of bad characters under Chapter XXXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. "Whenever," says Mr. Worsley, "these provisions have been vigorously applied, as for instance in the Kutrah thana, the decrease of burglaries has been quite surprising." He adds that "during the year 20 budmash cases were sent up from this thana (Kutrah), of which I tried 18 myself; and in the previous year, 1875. there was also a great number of prosecutions. The results have been that burglaries decreased from 100 in 1874 to 40 in 1875, and that there has been a further decrease of some 20 per cent. in 1876."

Class VI. 244. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	Number of Persons		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	494	569	1	817	741	68
Bhagulpore	51	59	1	86	74	12
Purneah	188	288	1	307	239	64
Sonthal Pergunnahs	199	245	......	393	344	44
Maldah	102	136	......	173	134	34
Total ..	1,034	1,297	3	1,776	1,532	222

In this division there is the increase noticeable elsewhere, caused chiefly by activity in Monghyr and Purneah in instituting cases against bad characters. The Commissioner says that different views are held with reference to the advisability of prosecuting such cases vigorously.

The small number of cases which were instituted in Bhagulpore is due to the fact that the bad characters are strictly watched, but not arrested without good reason.

In Maldah the convictions were not so good, and the District Superintendent notes that it is difficult to procure evidence against bad characters, not from any sympathy for them on the part of the villagers, but from fear that they

may be discharged on trial and return to do them some injury. The Commissioner remarks that he does not see the force of the reasoning, but I can most thoroughly support the view of the District Superintendent from my own experience.

The Commissioner has for some years past been urging on officers the adoption of the system of taking up cases against bad characters during the cold weather tour.

With reference to excise cases, there seems to have been no improvement on the part of the police in Purneah and Sonthal Pergunnahs to stop smuggling.

Class VI. 245. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	187	170	9	250	201	43
Pooree	171	629	7	638	596	42
Balasore	166	221	3	248	228	20
Gurjhats	8	19	5	16	16	......
Total ...	532	1,039	24	1,152	1,041	105

No remarks are made by the Commissioner as to any of the crimes under this class. I can therefore only reproduce the figures.

Vagrancy operations are shown below.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Cuttack	2	1	......	......	......
Pooree	7	1	5	.....	5
Balasore	55	26	26	17	9
Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	64	28	31	17	14

Class VI. 246. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1875.	Cases reported in 1876.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	497	529	1	566	531	33
Lohardugga	182	139	1	186	169	7
Singbhoom	58	55	......	72	60	12
Maubhoom	409	251	... ..	334	288	44
Total ...	1,146	974	2	1,158	1,048	96

There has been a decrease in cases, but not sufficient to call for special remark.

I give below the result of operations against bad characters.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in 1875.	Number of cases in 1876.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Hazareebagh	34	32	33	26	6
Lohardugga	1	2	5	2	......
Singbhoom	......	4	7	7	......
Manbhoom	368	197	240	199	40
Total ...	403	235	285	234	46

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

247. There has been an increase in the number of cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrate, the figures showing 98,287 cases, against 95,766 of last year. The increase is chiefly visible in the districts of Gya, Noakholly, Dinagepore, which, as compared with 1875, show an increase of 901, 1,534, and 1,076 cases, respectively.

There was also an increase in the number of persons summoned, and who appeared before Magistrates, the figures being:—

	1875	1876.
Persons summoned	99,959	103,830
,, who actually appeared	73,471	75.691

It does not, however, appear that summonses have been issued without discrimination, as the percentage of convictions, both with regard to persons summoned and to those who actually appeared, has in the year under review slightly improved, being 43 and 59 per cent., as against 42·7 and 58 1 of 1875.

The police were employed to make inquiry in 4,964 cases, as against 5,569 of 1875.

248. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	2,458	2,362	1,860	3,970	4,120	2,744	1,121	50
Bankoora	418	380	340	452	317	176	131	9
Beerbhoom	1,405	1,222	1,106	1,417	704	297	380	10
Midnapore	2,991	3,374	2,735	3,873	2,497	1,220	725	54
Hooghly	2 333	2,117	1,972	2,468	1,857	1,087	566	34
Howrah	6,287	2,518	2,356	2,714	2,445	1,375	747	11
Total ...	15,892	11,973	10,369	14,894	11,940	6,890	3,670	168

There is a marked decrease in the division, caused almost entirely by the marked diminution of cases in the district of Howrah. Although the number of cases in this district fell from 6,287 in 1875 to 2,518 in 1876, and the number of persons summoned from 6,609 to 2,714, the Commissioner reports that no explanation has been furnished by the Magistrate. The Commissioner imagines that the operation of the bench system on the improved method, and the operation of the new Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, may have something to do with the result. Such a marked increase ought to have attracted attention, and I regret that I am obliged simply to note the fact for the information of Government, without attempting to account for it.

The percentage of convictions fell off as compared with last year, being 57·7, as against 63·1 in 1875. The reduction in the employment of police agency in inquiring into such cases still goes on, the police having been employed in only 371 cases, against 485 in 1875 and 783 in 1874. In Howrah especially the police seem to have been very sparingly employed in such investigations.

249. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	3,893	3,819	2,643	4.404	3,361	2,024	1,127	28
Nuddea	4.831	5,365	3,·61	4,811	2,497	1,219	1,099	29
Jessore	3,810	4,169	3,232	4,990	3,033	1,799	1,049	60
Moorshedabad	2,830	2,942	2,221	3,016	1,923	1,214	517	19
Total ..	15,394	16,285	11,757	17,221	10,814	6,256	3,792	136

There has been an increase in cases of non-cognizable crime throughout the division, visible chiefly in the two districts of Nuddea and Jessore, and having occurred principally in the class of minor offences against property and person, and also in miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The percentage of convictions is not so good as that of last year. The police have been employed to a larger extent in making inquiries in such cases, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	1875.	1876.
24-Pergunnahs	375 cases or 9·2	352 or 9·2
Nuddea	235 " " 4·8	373 " 6·9
Jessore	248 " " 6·4	346 " 8 2
Moorshedabad	104 " " 3·7	112 " 3·8

In the sub-division of Bongong, in the district of Nuddea, the police were employed in 285 out of the 373 cases in which police agency was required throughout the district, thus showing that "in that sub-division the time of the police has been systematically wasted by the Magistrates." Special measures are now being taken by the Magistrate to control the working of Bongong in this respect.

250. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBER			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagepore	1,081	2,263	2,159	2,688	2,416	1,85[illegible]	525	21
Rajshahye	923	1 076	953	1,295	1,171	555	446	53
Rungpore .. .	1,059	1,807	1,135	1,679	1,378	861	480	16
Bogra	518	639	358	488	635	361	269	5
Pubna	1,814	2,004	1,568	2,859	1,726	1,234	481	8
Darjeeling	285	307	108	187	292	145	54	... ..
Julpigoree	729	646	323	438	488	320	143	11
Total .	7,312	8,742	6,604	9,634	8,106	5,326	2,351	114

There is a considerable increase of cases, notably in the district of Dinagepore, where the number of cases has more than doubled. The bulk of these cases come under the head of offences against public justice, and the increase is the more remarkable as in 1874 and 1875 not a single case was taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion.

In 453 cases were the police directed to make inquiries; and the percentage of convictions of persons has improved, being 65 per cent. in 1876 to 59 in 1875.

In cases of perjury fair results were obtained in Rajshahye, where 27 persons were convicted to 13 acquitted; and in Pubna, where 12 were convicted to 8 acquitted. In Dinagepore, on the other hand, with 51 acquittals and 22 convictions, and Bogra with 50 acquittals to 39 convictions, prosecutions for giving false evidence have evidently been undertaken without due consideration.

The results under forgery were lamentable, only three persons being convicted and 22 acquitted in 18 cases during the year.

251. Rungpore is conspicuous for offences against the marriage laws, there being 252 cases of this kind during the year. The cause assigned is the low tone of morality amongst the lower Mahomedan population, parents of girls being apparently as much to blame in the matter as any one else. Not content with first selling their daughters to the highest bidder, they repeat the process, and when criminal proceedings follow, the first marriage is denied or a fictitious divorce pleaded. The new registration law, it is said, has taken good root in the sub-division of Kurigram, where, in consequence, cases have been few.

252. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBER			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	6,350	6,302	5,158	5,905	3,934	2,288	1,037	65
Furreedpore	5,681	5,724	4,592	5,997	2,509	1,550	839	42
Backergunge	4,289	3,795	2,069	2,965	2,356	1,487	576	56
Mymensingh	5,589	5,800	4,180	4,430	2,600	1,449	950	68
Tipperah	4,151	3,841	3,218	3,765	1,975	1,161	592	46
Total ...	26,063	25,462	19,217	23,062	13,374	7,935	3,994	277

There has been a decrease of cases in this class throughout the division. This decrease is specially noticeable under the heading "minor offences against the person" in the Backergunge district, and is accounted for by the loss of life caused by the cyclone.

The agency of the police was employed in 1,395 cases, as compared with 1,453 in 1875. There is great variation in procedure in this respect noticeable in the different districts. Mymensingh, with 5,800 cases, employs the police in 160 cases; while Furreedpore, with almost the same number (5,724), uses police inquiry in 602 cases. I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that the number of police inquiries directed in Furreedpore is excessive. In no district, however, it is explained, have the police been so employed as to impair the efficiency of their more legitimate work; but I can hardly consider this remark altogether correct, when I see that in more than 10 per cent. of non-cognizable cases in Furreedpore the time of the police was employed.

During the year a professional forger, Kalli Kumar Dass, was captured in the very act of preparing a forged document, surrounded by the implements of his trade. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, a sentence which, in the case of a professional, is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, inadequate.

Cases of miscarriage are steadily decreasing, owing, it is alleged, to the increase of the Brahmo sect of the Hindoos. The prejudice against re-marriage of widows, amongst whom these cases generally occur, is gradually, though slowly, disappearing.

Cases relating to marriage are also decreasing; but the decrease is so small (67) that it is in my opinion rightly attributable to merely accidental fluctuation of this species of offence. The operation of the new Registration Act, it is reported, has not caused any very great reduction in the number of cases; and the local officers, while admitting that it is hardly fair so soon to judge of the effect of the measure, are of opinion that no real good will be done until compulsory registration is insisted on.

253. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBER			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	3,164	2,611	927	1,636	1,262	651	602	8
Noakholly	3,374	5,037	2,397	2,871	2,232	1,524	496	77
Chittagong Hill Tracts	104	84	62	210	217	87	67	6
Total ...	6,642	7,732	3,386	4,717	3,711	2,262	1,165	91

There has been an increase of non-cognizable crime within this division in the district of Noakholly, where the number of cases has risen from 3,374 to 5,037. All that is said about this in the local report is as follows:—"There has been an unusual increase of non-cognizable crime, for which the Magistrate adduces various reasons; the prosperity of the lower classes being one which

induces them to resent any slight insult by laying a complaint"—rather meagre notice and explanation of an increase of above 1,663 cases in one district.*

The Magistrate of Chittagong, in reply to the strictures passed last year on his action in rejecting so many complaints without issue of process, explains that such complaints are not at once dismissed under section 147; that on presentation of complaint, the complainant is ordered to bring in his witnesses that the case may be sifted before process is issued; that frequently the complainant cools down, resolves to abandon action, or cannot persuade his witnesses to come in, and that consequently it is only the earnest complainant (*earnest* implying vigour in prosecuting either a true or false complaint) who perseveres and secures the issue of process. It is noted, however, as last year, that the convictions in such earnestly prosecuted complaints were little more than the acquittals, a result which shows that the sifting process is not very successful.

All that is said about police agency in inquiries is that the "Magistrate reports a middle course has been observed during the year under report."

254. The Commissioner reports a case as an illustration of how "Hindoo Society can sometimes resent any moral or social wrongs committed against it, and what influence the Brahmins still retain over the mass of the people." The case briefly is that a sect of Jugis separated themselves from Hindoo tenets, gave up idolatry, and would have nothing to say to the Brahmins. The Brahmins interdicted the washermen from washing for the heretical Sanjugis, who promptly applied to the courts for redress. The Moonsif (Deputy Magistrate) imprisoned the orthodox washermen for a month under section 504, considering that "the refusal to wash the clothes was an insult that might lead to a breach of the peace!" The decision is as curious in a legal, as the case in a social, point of view.

255. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,251	1,522	1,382	2,451	2,305	1,411	563	19
Gya	1,564	2,401	1,971	2,582	2,621	2,035	174	33
Shahabad	1,395	2,014	1,813	2,556	2,255	1,487	687	49
Mozufferpore	847	869	561	880	737	371	311	5
Durbhunga	1,041	899	576	907	939	528	289	57
Sarun	1,277	1,313	972	1,878	1,710	928	672	79
Chumparun	426	603	578	1,188	1,221	441	517	12
Total ...	7,801	9,621	7,853	12,442	11,788	7,171	3,213	254

There has been a large increase during the year, chiefly under class 4, and special laws; and notably in the districts of Gya and Shahabad. The increase is most marked in the following specific offences:—

	Cases.
Criminal force	798
Municipal offences	695

It is satisfactory to find that the agency of the police was employed only in 361 cases, or 3·7 per cent., against 443, or 5·5, in 1875, and 607, or 8 per cent., in 1874.

The result of convictions was a slight improvement on last year, being 60 per cent. as compared with 59 of 1875. The best results were obtained in Gya, where 77 per cent. of those brought to trial was convicted. In Chumparun the same result as noticed last year is observable, although process was not issued in so many cases, leading to the inference that those cases in which process was issued were selected. Still the result is that even in these sifted cases there are 517 acquittals to 441 convictions. No notice is taken of this in the divisional report; but there must be some peculiar feature hitherto undetected in the judicial administration of Chumparum to lead to

such different results from those obtained in other districts of the division. The matter deserves the serious consideration of the Magistrate.

The same point also appears manifest from the figures for Mozufferpore, where, although 308 cases were rejected as not deserving issue of summons, the acquittals of persons summoned in the remaining 561 selected cases are 311 compared with 371 convictions.

256. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,033	2,213	1,984	2,574	2,439	1,292	897	74
Bhagulpore	1,993	1,711	1,333	2,099	1,507	759	659	16
Purneah	2,133	2,185	1,416	2,095	1,328	840	350	10
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,821	3,461	2,653	4,051	2,779	1,898	474	149
Maldah	92	704	609	890	771	445	44	28
Total ...	9,072	10,274	7,995	11,709	8,824	5,240	2,433	277

There is a considerable increase throughout the division noticeable under the following heads:—

	1875.	1876.	Increase.
Class I	919	1,108	189
„ IV	4,317	4,532	215
„ V	1,212	1,446	234

Police agency was employed in only 319 cases, as compared with 344 of last year.

With regard to issue of process, the results in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were exceptionally good. The results in Bhagulpore, ending in 759 convictions and 659 acquittals, were not satisfactory. The Commissioner remarks that this can be accounted for "on the theory which alone can support the excessively high percentage of false cognizable cases in the same district, viz. that the people are greater liars than in other parts of the division."

257. The following figures give the result of prosecutions for giving false evidence and making false complaints:—

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons appearing before the court.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
	1875.	1876.					
Monghyr	41	45	45	51	2	28	21
Bhagulpore	39	32	31	38	......	20	15
Purneah	34	31	27	39	3	8	25
Sonthal Pergunnahs	28	53	37	66	9	10	41
Maldah	12	38	38	41	15	4	18
Total ..	154	199	178	235	29	70	120

The results in Purneah, Maldah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs, were good.

258. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,379	2,791	1,949	3,135	1,892	835	598	40
Pooree	1.643	1,843	1,140	1,844	1,067	539	455	20
Balasore	1,355	1,448	1,001	1,488	1,047	484	390	22
Gurjhats	385	396	378	959	256	112	86	5
Total ...	5,762	6,478	4,468	7,426	4,262	1,970	1,529	87

There was an increase during the year, spread over all districts of the division, and apparent chiefly under the headings criminal force and mischief.

Nothing worthy of remark is observable except the marked difference between the number of persons summoned and actually appearing before courts. This results from a large number of such cases being compromised; all that the person laying the complaint wishes being generally to annoy or coerce his enemy with the issue of summons, when the accused generally compromises the case. Amongst such a timid population as the Ooryas, it is particularly necessary that discretion should be exercised in granting summons. And this point appears to be fairly attended to.

259. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Number			
	1875.	1876.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh	603	705	651	763	691	424	141	3
Lohardugga	422	323	256	568	596	370	221	5
Singbhoom	160	189	76	132	292	191	78	...
Manbhoom	613	503	497	1,262	1,293	624	372	75
Total	1,828	1,720	1,479	2,725	2,872	1,609	812	83

Non-cognizable crime has fluctuated very slightly, and the above figures convey all the information required.

260. The table below exhibits the relative criminality of the districts in non-cognizable crime:—

NON-COGNIZ-

Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cases instituted.				Number taken up by Magistrate.				Number of persons against whom process issued.			
			1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Bengal.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan Division ...	Burdwan	2,034,745	2,354	2,150	2,458	2,361	......	1	......	1	3,108	3,012	3,278	3,970
	Bankoora	526,772	590	401	418	350	34	2	......	30	604	468	545	452
	Boerbhoom	695,921	1,507	1,316	1,405	1,217	.....	2	......	5	1,686	1,754	1,664	1,417
	Midnapore	2,540,963	3,545	2,887	2,896	3,291	148	179	95	83	3,532	3,472	3,179	3,873
	Hooghly	892,691	2,692	2,583	2,328	2,114	2	2	5	3	3,540	2,676	3,415	2,468
	Howrah	731,057	4,180	6,463	6,254	2,517	17	56	33	1	5,629	7,417	6,609	2,714
	Central Districts.													
Presidency Division	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	4,200	3,869	3,717	3,701	182	371	176	118	4,981	4,432	4,860	4,404
	Nuddea	1,812,705	3,974	3,605	4,769	5,259	97	123	62	96	4,435	4,970	5,000	4,811
	Jessore	2,075,021	3,796	3,453	3,778	4,101	296	137	62	68	3,728	3,717	3,582	4,990
	Moorshedabad	1,353,626	3,214	3,100	2,701	2,854	272	157	129	88	4,286	3,800	2,843	3,016
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore	1,501,924	644	553	1,094	2,160	3	... .	......	103	974	724	1,402	2,688
	Rajshahye	1,310,729	1,079	1,071	882	984	1	18	41	92	1,431	1,683	1,204	1,205
	Rungpore	2,149,972	1,871	1,477	1,908	1,658	25	31	51	149	1,408	1,223	1,480	1,079
	Bogra	689,460	1,387	794	378	460	60	80	140	179	944	561	409	488
	Pubna	1,211,594	2,536	1,681	1,630	1,739	153	219	164	265	2,820	2,147	1,785	2,859
	Darjeeling	94,712	273	519	249	201	44	18	36	106	349	472	299	187
	Julpigoree	418,665	776	635	723	629	3	11	6	17	728	594	384	438
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	1,852,993	7,331	6,517	6,259	6,251	41	52	91	51	7,702	6,801	5,977	5,905
	Furreedpore	1,500,883	4,978	4,887	4,960	5,264	554	387	712	460	5,901	6,989	5,169	5,997
	Backergunge	1,859,139	8,031	4,202	4,180	3,674	111	76	99	121	6,077	4,126	3,398	2,965
	Mymensingh	2,349,917	4,440	4,797	5,528	5,719	197	156	61	81	2,350	2,543	3,682	4,430
	Tipperah	1,407,489	5,307	4,138	4,130	3,832	11	18	24	9	5,336	4,324	4,414	3,765
												2,234		
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	1,043,283	3,750	3,627	3,163	2,611	15	1	1	......	2,102		1,745	1,636
	Noakholly	949,616	2,417	2,667	3,348	4,882	3	162	26	155	2,132	2,177	2,188	2,871
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,607	59	93	85	66	11	9	19	18	281	182	218	210
	Behar.													
Patna Division ...	Patna	1,559,638	1,965	1,278	1,233	1,473	4	19	18	49	2,562	1,866	2,065	2,451
	Gya	1,949,750	1,528	1,290	1,459	2,360	67	126	105	41	1,657	1,839	1,888	2,582
	Shahabad	1,723,974	1,477	1,320	1,263	1,853	87	152	132	161	2,092	1,892	1,742	2,556
	Mozufferpore	2,188,382	1,407	1,516	775	803	158	133	72	66	1,703	1,800	1,069	880
	Durbhunga	2,196,324			912	831			129	68			1,400	907
	Sarun	2,063,800	1,467	1,189	1,255	1,241	33	43	22	72	2,431	2,193	2,291	1,878
	Chumparun	1,440,815	393	481	403	543	45	44	23	60	575	938	700	1,188
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr	1,812,986	1,922	1,909	2,033	2,213	......	......	......	......	2,095	1,857	2,244	2,574
	Bhagulpore	1,826,290	2,094	2,177	1,993	1,711	......	4	......	......	2,527	2,407	2,313	2,099
	Purneah	1,714,795	3,028	1,042	1,994	1,949	78	93	139	236	2,497	2,161	2,103	2,095
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	3,009	2,389	2,694	3,320	188	124	127	141	4,621	3,665	3,398	4,051
	Maldah	678,071	682	79	91	684	......	......	1	20	817	93	51	890
	Orissa.													
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	1,494,784	2,516	2,496	2,300	2,726	61	72	79	65	2,458	2,705	2,500	3,135
	Pooree	769,674	1,635	1,738	1,612	1,805	.....	7	31	38	1,816	1,952	2,050	1,844
	Balasore	770,232	1,488	1,317	1,355	1,409	39	.....	.....	39	2,120	1,631	1,559	1,488
	Gurjhats	179,610	287	361	384	398	3	2	1	......	554	797	845	959
	Chota Nagpore.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	771,875	583	608	596	703	3	18	7	2	798	991	753	763
	Lohardugga	1,237,123	700	527	398	323	79	2	24	......	1,185	831	750	568
	Singbhoom	304,847	185	174	92	114	48	40	68	75	444	402	263	132
	Manbhoom	995,570	767	601	582	408	71	60	61	95	1,161	1,021	1,046	1,262
	Total ...	60,251,517	102,082	90,946	92,674	94,760	3,232	3,210	3,092	3,527	110,213	103,845	99,959	103,830

ABLE CRIME.

Number actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted.				Percentage of convictions to persons against whom process issued.				Percentage of convictions to persons who actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted to population.			
1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
3,394	3,171	3,453	4,120	1,396	979	1,659	2,744	44·9	32·5	50·6	69·1	41·1	30·8	48	66·6	1 to 1,457	1 to 2,078	1 to 1,226	1 to 741
540	279	290	317	313	170	169	176	45·1	36·3	31	38·9	57·9	60·9	56·5	55·5	1 to 1,682	1 to 3,098	1 to 3,116	1 to 2,998
822	924	955	704	341	364	464	297	20·2	20·7	29·6	20·9	41·4	39·3	48·5	42·1	1 to 2,040	1 to 1,911	1 to 1,499	1 to 2,948
2,017	2,832	2,631	2,407	1,543	1,625	1,353	1,220	43·6	43·9	42·5	31·5	52·8	53·8	51·3	48·8	1 to 1,640	1 to 1,666	1 to 1,878	1 to 2,062
2,416	2,058	2,373	1,857	1,182	1,282	1,440	1,087	33·3	47·9	42·1	44	48·9	62·2	60·6	58·5	1 to 755	1 to 696	1 to 619	1 to 822
2,428	6,401	6,032	2,445	3,018	4,952	4,864	1,375	53·6	66·7	73·5	50·6	68·1	76·6	80·6	58·2	1 to 197	1 to 147	1 to 150	1 to 531
3,166	3,711	4,003	3,361	1,716	2,517	2,548	2,024	34·4	66·7	52·4	45·9	54·1	67·8	63·6	60·2	1 to 1,548	1 to 775	1 to 766	1 to 1,091
2,588	2,637	2,624	2,497	1,194	1,102	1,246	1,219	26·9	22·1	24·0	25·3	46·1	41·7	47·4	48·8	1 to 1,518	1 to 1,645	1 to 1,454	1 to 1,487
3,296	3,199	2,753	3,033	1,804	1,690	1,670	1,799	48·3	45·4	40·6	36	54·7	52·8	60·6	59·3	1 to 1,150	1 to 1,226	1 to 1,241	1 to 1,153
2,918	2,403	1,838	1,923	1,359	1,160	1,006	1,214	31·6	30·7	35·3	40·2	46·4	48·6	54·7	63·1	1 to 896	1 to 1,157	1 to 1,345	1 to 1,115
757	406	1,070	2,416	408	168	760	1,850	41·6	22·9	54·2	68·8	53·6	40·8	71	76·5	1 to 3,699	1 to 9,047	1 to 1,976	1 to 811
1,007	1,352	1,000	1,171	504	623	542	555	35·9	37	45	42·8	47·2	46	54·2	47·3	1 to 2,600	1 to 2,103	1 to 2,418	1 to 2,361
1,479	1,053	1,248	1,378	707	469	721	861	50·2	38·3	48·9	51·2	47·8	44·5	58	62·4	1 to 3,040	1 to 4,584	1 to 2,969	1 to 2,497
928	493	601	635	334	242	308	361	35·3	42·9	75·3	73·9	35·5	49	51·2	56·7	1 to 2,014	1 to 2,849	1 to 2,238	1 to 1,909
1,384	1,531	1,187	1,726	956	1,041	785	1,284	33·9	48·4	43·9	43·1	69	67·9	66·1	71·4	1 to 1,267	1 to 1,163	1 to 1,543	1 to 981
379	316	329	292	140	117	113	145	42·9	24·7	37·7	77·5	36·9	37	34·3	49·6	1 to 676	1 to 809	1 to 838	1 to 653
738	632	438	488	391	257	234	320	53·6	43·2	60·9	73	52·9	40·6	53·4	65·5	1 to 1,070	1 to 1,629	1 to 1,789	1 to 1,308
5,739	4,091	3,730	3,934	2,645	2,008	2,079	2,288	34·3	30·8	64·7	38·7	47·8	51·2	55·7	59·1	1 to 700	1 to 883	1 to 891	1 to 809
2,464	2,518	2,336	2,509	1,541	1,626	1,229	1,550	20·1	23·2	22·4	25·8	62·5	63·8	52·6	61·7	1 to 657	1 to 982	1 to 1,233	1 to 968
3,220	2,761	2,079	2,356	1,010	1,876	1,265	1,487	31·4	45·4	37·2	50	59·6	68·1	60·8	63·1	1 to 1,244	1 to 1,007	1 to 1,498	1 to 1,270
2,150	2,355	2,123	2,600	1,097	1,261	1,395	1,419	46·6	41·3	45·2	32·7	51	53·5	57·5	55·7	1 to 2,143	1 to 1,863	1 to 1,684	1 to 1,621
3,035	3,054	2,372	1,975	1,654	1,867	1,336	1,161	30·9	43·1	30·2	30·8	54·4	61·1	56·3	58·7	1 to 927	1 to 521	1 to 1,148	1 to 1,212
1,621	1,345	1,265	1,262	765	651	642	651	36·3	29·1	36·7	39·7	47·1	48·4	50·7	51·5	1 to 1,473	1 to 1,731	1 to 1,756	1 to 1,602
1,370	1,401	1,374	2,232	614	960	816	1,524	28·7	44	37·2	63	44·8	68·5	59·3	68·2	1 to 1,162	1 to 743	1 to 874	1 to 623
339	250	219	217	144	66	144	87	51·2	30·2	66	41·4	42·4	26·4	65·7	40	......	1 to 1,054	1 to 483	1 to 800
2,297	1,704	1,918	2,305	1,105	989	1,172	1,411	43·1	53	56·7	57·5	48·1	58	61·1	61·2	1 to 1,411	1 to 1,576	1 to 1,330	1 to 1,605
1,654	1,844	1,898	2,021	1,028	1,215	1,235	2,005	62	66	65·4	77·6	62·1	65·8	65	70·1	1 to 1,896	1 to 1,604	1 to 1,578	1 to 972
1,916	1,524	1,434	2,255	840	824	733	1,487	40·1	43·5	42	58·1	43·8	54	51·1	65·9	1 to 2,052	1 to 2,092	1 to 2,351	1 to 1,159
1,573	1,543	885	737	786	813	462	371	46·1	45·1	43·2	42·1	49·9	52·6	52·2	50·3	1 to 5,578	1 to 5,393	1 to 4,736	1 to 5,898
		1,608	939			1,035	528			73·0	58·2			64·3	56·2			1 to 2,122	1 to 4,159
2,093	1,892	2,070	1,710	1,191	1,013	1,201	928	48·9	46·1	55	49·4	56·9	53·5	60·6	54·2	1 to 1,732	1 to 2,037	1 to 1,635	1 to 2,223
638	970	758	1,221	279	391	347	441	53·1	41·6	49·5	37·1	43·7	40·3	45·7	36·1	1 to 5,164	1 to 3,684	1 to 4,152	1 to 3,267
1,792	1,651	1,980	2,439	974	824	915	1,292	46·7	44·3	40·7	50·1	54·3	49·8	48·2	52·9	1 to 1,861	1 to 2,200	1 to1,981	1 to 1,403
1,423	1,739	1,723	1,507	582	963	746	759	28	40	32·2	36·1	40·8	55·3	43·2	50·3	1 to 3,137	1 to 1,896	1 to 2,448	1 to 2,406
1,550	1,200	1,418	1,328	734	614	896	846	29·3	28·3	42·6	40·4	47·3	51·1	63·1	63·7	1 to 2,336	1 to 2,792	1 to 1,913	1 to 2,026
3,387	2,496	2,517	2,779	1,731	1,260	1,524	1,898	37·4	34·5	44·8	46·8	51·1	50·7	59·8	68·2	1 to 727	1 to 994	1 to 826	1 to 663
638	93	40	771	302	62	25	445	36·9	66·6	49	50	47·3	66·6	62·5	57·7	1 to 2,339	1 to 10,910	1to 27,057	1 to 1,523
1,532	1,745	1,476	1,802	638	644	644	835	25·9	23·8	25·7	26·6	41·6	36·9	43·6	44·1	1 to 2,346	1 to 2,321	1 to 2,321	1 to 1,790
1,158	1,383	1,065	1,067	547	994	642	530	30·1	50·9	31·3	29·2	47·2	71·8	60·2	50·5	1 to 1,407	1 to 774	1 to 1,198	1 to 1,427
1,559	1,359	1,131	1,047	554	593	537	484	21·4	36·3	31·4	32·5	35·5	43·6	47·4	46·2	1 to 1,392	1 to 1,298	1 to 1,434	1 to 1,691
200	172	167	256	100	73	61	112	18	9·1	7·2	11·6	5	42·4	30·5	43·7	....	1 to 2,460	1 to 2,944	1 to 1,603
798	926	677	691	350	500	337	421	45·2	50·4	41·7	55·5	45·2	53·9	49·7	61·3	1 to 2,205	1 to 1,543	1 to 2,290	1 to 1,620
954	789	740	596	567	430	451	370	47·9	51·7	61·1	65·1	59·4	58·1	60·9	62	1 to 2,161	1 to 2,877	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,343
430	419	274	292	169	169	201	191	38	42	76·4	144·6	39·8	39·3	73·3	65·4	1 to 2,455	1 to 1,803	1 to 1,516	1 to 1,596
1,151	917	1,018	1,293	550	434	693	624	47·7	42·5	66·8	49·4	47·9	47·3	67·8	48·2	1 to 1,810	1 to 2,293	1 to 1,436	1 to 1,595
77,896	75,682	73,471	75,691	40,700	41,861	42,708	44,668	36·9	40·3	42·7	43·8	52·2	55·4	58·1	59·0	1 to 1.480	1 to 1,438	1 to 1,410	1 to 1,348

261. This question is still in *statu quo ante*, the divisional report on the subject of the Bediyas not yet having been received or considered. Various schemes with regard to the Mughya Domes have been proposed, some having in view the regeneration, and others the prevention of generation, of the species; but none to my mind are practicable without an expenditure of money, which, under present financial circumstances, it would be impossible to recommend. The smaller criminal colony of the Bediyas may, I think, be restrained and brought under the Criminal Tribes' Act, and on this point a special report will in due course be submitted to Government.

Criminal tribes.

Re-convictions.

262. The following table shows the number of cases in which re-convictions have taken place during the year:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1876.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan	40	32	6	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bankoora	38	32	4	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Beerbhoom	31	25	3	3	...	...	......	......	......	......
Midnapore	44	35	7	1	......	1	......	......	......	......
Hooghly	70	52	18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Howrah	37	26	6	2	3	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	260	202	44	10	3	1	......	......	......	......
Central Districts.										
24-Pergunnahs	118	......	100	12	6	......	......	......	......	......
Nuddea	72	65	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	135	113	19	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
Moorshedabad	98	69	17	7	5	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	423	247	143	22	11	......	......	......	......	......
Dinagepore	65	59	4	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajshahye	51	36	13	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rungpore	17	14	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bogra	24	20	3	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pubna	46	30	5	10	1	......	......	......	......	......
Darjeeling	8	6	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
Julpigoree	18	16	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	229	181	27	19	2	......	......	......	......	......
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca	110	89	14	3	3	1	......	......	......	......
Furreedpore	22	12	7	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	86	69	12	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	18	15	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tipperah	12	7	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	248	192	39	12	4	1	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	22	16	3	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
Noakholly	31	13	12	1	3	2	......	......	......	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	53	29	15	3	4	2	......	......	......	......
BEHAR.										
Patna	88	46	26	8	2	1	3	2	......	......
Gya	160	121	25	8	3	2	1	......	......	......
Shahabad	86	......	62	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mozufferpore	90	63	15	8	......	2	......	1	......	1
Durbhunga	90	60	17	12	......	1	......	......	......	......
Sarun	34	18	7	5	4	......	......	......	......	......
Chumparun	60	45	11	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	608	353	163	69	9	6	4	3	......	1

Names of Districts.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1876.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
Behar.										
Mongbyr	142	107	25	6	2	2	......	...	......	......
Bhagulpore	21	14	4	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
Purneah	41	42	2	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	142	114	20	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Maldah	36	34	1	......	......	......	......	... .	... ..	......
Total ...	384	311	52	16	3	2	.. ...	......	......	......
Orissa.										
Cuttack	18	7	5	4	2	. ...	......	......	....	......
Pooree	16	12	3	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	21	16	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gurjhats	32	26	6	......	...	......	... .	......	......	......
Total ...	87	61	19	4	3	......	......	......	......	......
Chota Nagpore.										
South-West Frontier Agency.										
Hazareebagh	52	42	5	3	2	......	......	......	. ...	......
Lohardugga	32	31	1	......	......	......	. ...	......	......	......
Singbhoom	14	7	6	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	45	31	13	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	143	111	25	3	4	......	......	...	.. ...	... ..
Grand Total .	2,435	1,687	527	158	43	12	4	3	......	1

The subject of procuring accurate information as to previous convictions of persons accused of offences against property is receiving great attention, and some progress has been made. Many difficulties, however, beset the subject, chief amongst these being the fact that notorious offenders give false names often when arrested, and that convictions recorded against them under such aliases cannot, as a rule, be proved. The sub-divisional system also throws considerable difficulties in the way of ascertaining re-convictions, inasmuch as no record of previous convictions beyond the bounds of the sub-division is, as a rule, recorded in the sub-divisional register. The jail authorities give all the assistance which they can, and the police have been specially directed to make inquiries as to a criminal's antecedents, and gradually, as the system of co-operation amongst the police of different districts extends, we shall have more success in identifying and proving previous convictions against habitual criminals. In connection with this subject, I think that it might do a great deal of good if notorious criminals—poisoners, druggers, habitual thieves, cattle-lifters, &c.—were photographed, as is now done in the case of prisoners transported for life. These photographs would be, I believe, of great use, distributed as they might be in various districts, and the cost would really not be more than is at present incurred by the constant deputation of police-officers to assist in identifying notorious or habitual offenders.

I wish, however, to bring prominently to the notice of Government that unless police action in the way of ascertaining and proving previous conviction leads to severer sentences being passed on habitual than on ordinary criminals, the trouble incurred in establishing the fact of such convictions is thrown away. Severity in such cases seems to me to be in reality mercy; mercy both to the people who suffer from the operations of the criminals, and to the criminal himself, who, in jail for a lengthened term, has some chance of being taught a trade which he may turn to account when released.

263. I have selected some instances in which it appears to me the sentences passed on re-convicted offenders have been altogether inadequate, give no protection to the inhabitants of the various districts, and act rather as an encouragement than as a deterrent to offenders:—

Case.	Previous convictions and sentence.	Present conviction and sentence.
1	1. Section 380, Rs. 5 fine ... ... 2. „ 379, two months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd October, 1875 ...	Section 379, three months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th January 1876.
2	1. „ 379, 12 stripes, 1869 ... ... 2. „ 379, 25 stripes, 1871 ... ... 3. „ 379, 21 days' imprisonment, 1872 ...	Section 379, three months' rigorous imprisonment.
3	1. „ 379, six months' imprisonment and 20 stripes, 1869 ... ... 2. „ 379, six months' imprisonment, 1870 ... 3. „ 379, two years' imprisonment ... 4. „ 379, 30 stripes and fine of Rs. 20 ...	Section 380, three months' imprisonment and 30 stripes.
4	1. House-breaking, 30 stripes, 1866 ... ... 2. Ditto seven years, 13th July 1869 ...	Theft, 21st August 1876, 15 days' imprisonment.
5	1. Section 379, one year, June 1875	Section 411, three months, November 1876.
6	1. „ 379, two years, 1873	„ 379, Rs. 10 fine, 1876.
7	1. „ 379, 10 days, 1875 ... ... 2. „ 379, three months ... ... 3. „ 379, three months	„ 379, nine months, 1876.
8	1. „ 379, two months, 1869 ... ... 2. „ 379, six months, 1873 ... ... 3. „ 379, 18 months, 1874	„ 379, six months and 30 stripes.
9	1. „ 379, six months, 1871 ... ... 2. „ 411, six months and 20 stripes, 1875 ...	„ 379, 20 stripes, 1876.
10	1. „ 380, 30 stripes, 1871 ... ... 2. „ 505, six months, 1872 ... ... 3. „ 379, 30 stripes, 1875	„ 380, three weeks, 1876.
11	1. „ 379, six months, 1874 ... ... 2. „ 379, six months (date not given) ...	„ 457, three months, 1876.
12	1. „ 379, three months, 1865... ... ... 2. „ 457, five months, 1866 ... ... 3. „ 411, two years, 1868 ... ... 4. „ 454, one year, 1872 ... ... 5. „ 379, one month, 1874	„ 457, six months and 30 stripes, 1876.
13	1. „ 457, 18 months, 1869 ... ... 2. Sections 457, 511, 30 stripes, 1871 ... ... 3. Section 144, one month, 1872 ... ... 4. „ 379, three months, 1873... ... ... 5. Sections 457, 511, 12 months, 1874	„ 456, three months, 1876.
14	1. Section 411, one year, 1868 ... ... 2. „ 411, two years, 1869 ... ... 3. Sections 457, 511, six months, 1872	„ 411, two months, 1876.
15	1. Section 456, 15 stripes, August 1874 ... ... 2. „ 380, 18 months, November 1874 ...	„ 379, 15 stripes, 1876.
16	1. „ 379, six months, 1867 ... ... 2. „ 411, one year, 1869 ... ... 3. „ 379, one year, 1872 ... . 4. „ 379, eight months and 20 stripes, 1874	„ 411, two years, 30 stripes, and Rs. 30 fine.
17	1. „ 379, four years, 1871	„ 411, two years and Rs. 50 fine.
18	1. „ 456, 10 months, 1875	„ 379, one month and Rs. 20 fine, September 1876.
19	1. „ 379, one year, 1864 ... ... 2. „ 379, two years, 1865 ... ... 3. „ 379, six months and 20 stripes, 1867 ... 4. „ 504, six months, 1873 ... ... 5. „ 379, two years, March 1874	„ 379, two years and 30 stripes, April 1876.

Case.	Previous convictions and sentence.	Present conviction and sentence.
20	1. Section 379, nine months, 1859 ... ... 2. " 379, six months, 1866 ... ... 3. " 379, nine months, July 1875	Section 411, six months, March 1876.
21	1. " 379, 20 stripes, 1874 ... . 2. " 379, six months and 20 stripes, July 1875	" 457, six months and Rs. 10 fine, September 1876.
22	1. " 379, six months, 1864 ... ... 2. " 379, one year, 1867 ... ... 3. " 457, 18 months, 1869 ... ... 4. " 379, two months, 1871	" 411, two years.
23	1. " 379, two years, October 1873	" 379, 15 stripes, May 1876.
24	1. " 457, 25 stripes, 1866 ... ... 2. " 379, one month, February 1873 ... 3. " 379, two years, June 1873	" 379, six months, 1876.
25	1. House-breaking, six months, 1871 ... ... 2. Ditto, one month, 1873	Robbery, six months, 1876.
26	1. Section 379, Rs. 2 fine, December 1875	Section 379, three days, March 1876.
27	1. " 379, five days, 1868 ... ... 2. " 379, four days, 1873 ... ... 3. " 379, nine weeks, 1874	" 379, 10 stripes, 1876.
28	1. " 379, three days, August 1874 ... ... 2. " 379, three days, September 1874 ... 3. " 375, six days, 1875	" 379, two months and 20 stripes, 1876.
29	1. " 411, one year ... ... 2. " 380, two years, 1870 ... ... 3. " 380, two and a half years, 1873... ...	" 380, two years and Rs. 10 fine, 1876.
30	1. " 380, six months, 1874 ... ... 2. " 379, six months, 1875 .. .. 3. " 379, one month and Rs. 50 fine ...	" 379, three months, 1876.

I could without any difficulty multiply instances similar to the above, in which the sentences awarded to criminals on re-conviction appear to have been altogether inadequate, but the particulars above given show with sufficient clearness, I think, that it is necessary to direct the attention of Magistrates to the plain provisions of section 315 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In that case it is clearly laid down that a person who, after being once punished for offences under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII, is again accused of any offence under these chapters punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years, "shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the court of session." The figures given above, and those which I could without difficulty produce, show, in my opinion, that many habitual offenders are ordinarily tried by Magistrates, and not unfrequently inadequately punished by such Magistrates, who do not commit habitual criminals to the sessions, thereby disheartening the police, encouraging criminals to continue in the commission of offences, and affording insufficient protection to the owners of property.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Conduct of the police.

264. The Commissioner thinks the results of police administration satisfactory.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

The general conduct and working of the police in the division is reported to have been satisfactory.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

The general character and conduct of the police has, with one or two exceptions, been good, or fairly good, in each district. The Magistrate of Dinagepore has had to "find fault with them in the performance of their miscellaneous duties, respecting public roads and ferries, arrangements for the convenience of the Commissioner, myself, and other officers when travelling." If this is all that can be said against the Dinagepore police, then they may be said to have worked well.

In Bogra the opinion of the Magistrate is favourable with regard to the conduct of the police during one-half of the year, and unfavourable as to their behaviour during the other half.

In Rungpore the inspectors and sub-inspectors are reported efficient, and the head-constables just the reverse.

DACCA DIVISION.

The report of the Commissioner is on the whole favourable to the police.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

The report is unfavourable; several of the Noakholly police, including an inspector and two sub-inspectors, behaved badly at the time of the cyclone and inundation.

PATNA DIVISION.

Generally favourable.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

The police are well reported of; the Monghyr force specially so.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Favourably reported of on the whole.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Good.

265. As I was not personally in charge of the police during any part of the year under review, I cannot from my own experience state how the police have behaved.

The returns which accompany this report, and the illustrations of police action given throughout the report itself, will show forth the merits and shortcomings of the police better than any remarks of mine can do. They are still entitled to the credit of having repressed serious crimes; of having taken vigorous, and on the whole successful, action against bad characters, although they are still baffled by burglars and petty thieves to an extent which certainly gives grounds for dissatisfaction. They have failed in murder cases. They have not, in the Dacca division, succeeded in repressing the turbulence of the population, although the responsibility for failure in this respect, in my opinion, lies more with the Magistrates than with the police They have not succeeded in gaining any more than before the confidence of the police; but they have done much good honest work, and on the whole I think that they deserve commendation.

What they want is not merely detective ability, but direction of their detective efforts at the hands of their District Superintendents. This is a point on which, in my opinion, too much stress cannot be laid. I have seen many cases in which a little judicious supervision on the part of District Superintendents of the working of their subordinates would have contributed in no small degree to the success of cases But the tendency on the part of District Superintendents has been to leave all the conduct of cases to investigating officers, to register the result of such investigations when completed, but not to direct

or control investigations while in progress. Than the proper direction by superior officers of investigations there is, in my opinion, no more important part of police administration.

That the police will ever secure the confidence of the people, so as to receive from them cordial co-operation and assistance, is not to be expected so long as the people are what they are. So long as police operations must be directed not merely to discovering thieves, robbers, and murderers, but to putting a stop to riots, kidnapping, wrongful confinement, the instigators and abettors of the real criminals in which cases are to be found not amongst the lower orders, but amongst the landed proprietors of the country, so long it is absurd to expect that the police can ever be regarded as the friends of order by those who unfortunately are too often engaged in promoting disorder. And so long as the zemindars think it no disgrace to employ lattiyals and to protect budmashes—so long as they do not give cordial and substantial assistance to the police, but act in opposition to them as enemies, so long will the discovery of crime be seriously interfered with.

One of the chief blots in the police administration is the necessary employment of illiterate, and too often unscrupulous, head-constables at outposts. Financial considerations have hitherto made this necessary, but I am not without hope that, by a redistribution of the higher grades, and opening of the same to educated young men who have not previously served in the force, the police service may be made more popular than it at present is. This, however, is not the place in which to discuss any such proposals.

266. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime, with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement showing thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statements showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statements showing the race and religion, or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15*th July* 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1876.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—154,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

GENERAL STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year.	Cases. Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases. Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases. Investigated by police. By police suo motu.	Cases. Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Cases. Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Cases. Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Cases. Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By order of Magistrate.	Total.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	11	12	12a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	·4	......	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	1	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		Total ...	1·6	2	...	...	..	...	......	...	...	...	..	9	2	11
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	2·2	... ..	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	146·1	179	...	3	165	6	1	83	19	11	..	187	27	225
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	30·2	37	...	.	26	3	... .	16	5	1	...	22	17	40
5	224 to 226... ...	Other offences against public justice.	563·3	543	...	6	402	51	1	333	19	16	1	568	211	790
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .	2,939·7	2,471	23	50	1,605	382	4	864	538	593	...	6,457	1,682	8,732
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	61·4	54	1	1	45	3	......	32	3	1	1	57	10	69
		Total ...	3742·9	3,284	24	60	2,243	445	6	1,328	584	622	2	7,201	1,917	9,862
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	......	......	...	...	...	.....	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	6·6	4	...	...	4	.....	... .	2	1	...	...	24	10	34
10		Murder „ robbers	16	17	...	...	17	......	......	11	..	13	...	26	2	41
11		Murder „ poison	22·4	29	...	1	29	1	......	7	6	5	...	40	2	47
12		Other murders	361·5	338	...	11	335	5	......	121	39	162	...	656	51	872
13	307	Attempts at murder	67	67	1	...	60	1	......	17	12	3	...	70	10	83
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	288·7	282	1	11	278	7	......	79	70	68	...	417	33	518
15	376	Rape	408·8	424	3	13	327	54	1	43	199	21	...	266	102	389
16	377	Unnatural offences	45·8	64	.	...	54	5	......	22	13	2	...	40	12	54
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	108·2	136	3	2	122	6	1	51	18	15	...	109	7	131
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	391·3	457	1	11	443	13	1	238	67	12	...	361	21	394
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	5·5	4	..	...	3	......	......	...	1	1	...	2	5	8
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,042	813	20	21	713	85	4	292	187	104	3	815	151	1,073
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	34·2	21	...	...	18	......	......	3	6	6	...	20	2	28
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	43·5	36	1	...	18	8	......	8	7	2	...	59	27	88
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	883·6	944	19	28	793	50	......	275	215	51	...	677	141	869
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	368·9	342	6	8	179	73	.....	43	164	25	...	208	92	325
25	346 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	386·7	301	5	3	143	36	......	22	131	5	...	121	105	231
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	41·1	34	...	2	24	2	......	9	5	9	...	32	14	55
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1·2	......	...	...	...	......	......	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	914·1	1,107	6	13	737	148	3	346	228	66	...	955	378	1,399
29	304A, 338... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	52	73	..	4	73	2	......	41	7	7	...	77	7	91
		Total ...	5,551·1	5,493	66	128	4,370	466	10	1,630	1,385	577	3	4,975	1,175	6,730
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*															
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	445·6	222	...	17	227	7	......	58	86	114	9	839	112	1,074
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	7	. .	...	7	......	......	1	3	2	...	32	...	34
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	3·6	......	...	..	...	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	22·9	20	...	2	20	1	......	5	8	1	...	17	...	18
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	53	23	...	..	18	5	......	4	9	...	...	12	4	16
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	62·6	30	...	1	28	3	......	9	9	6	...	23	...	29
		Robbery other robberies ...	389·3	205	...	10	185	10	......	35	111	7	...	145	21	173
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,262·6	1,196	11	33	928	119	3	203	385	50	...	617	319	986
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	229·6	707	13	3	462	61	1	132	155	22	...	308	158	543
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23,750·9	22,299	6,422	504	15,829	88	99	1,444	1,940	172	3	3,674	240	4,089
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	435·3	347	23	6	265	40	1	120	87	13	...	259	55	327
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	33·7	16	...	1	15	1	......	11	...	8	...	78	4	90
		Total ...	26,708·1	25,072	6,469	577	17,984	335	104	2,022	2,792	395	12	6,064	908	7,379

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Serial number.	PERSONS. Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
															Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	...	...	1	......	......	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	...	...	10	8	1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	..	...	11	8	1	2	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
2	..	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
3	...	12	213	76	10	99	24	......	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	
4	...	2	38	13	......	25	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
5	7	9	779	158	8	576	3	4	...	1	30	...	......	......	......	......	
6	8	200	8,447	2,512	194	4,973	136	29	...	77	591	12	3	2	70	28	
7	...	2	67	11	......	43	1	......	...	...	11	1	......	......	......	......	
	15	225	9,541	2,770	212	5,716	164	33	...	78	636	13	4	3	71	29	
8	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
9	1	...	33	8	1	......	18	2	...	...	...	4	3	3	9,228	8,188	
10	...	3	38	3	10	......	24	......	...	...	...	1	11	7	1,129	747	
11	..	2	40	14	11	......	10	......	...	5	2	3	......	......	......	......	
12	6	43	819	174	276	......	221	11	...	4	71	60	3	2	409	59	
13	...	5	78	23	8	......	20	1	...	...	3	22	2	2	6	5	1 transferred to serial No. 20.
14	1	40	468	121	93	8	156	4	9	...	33	53	......	......	......	......	
15	...	44	345	176	67	3	71	......	...	...	5	23	......	......	......	......	
16	...	3	51	16	7	......	26	1	...	...	...	1	......	......	......	......	
17	2	4	124	44	13	38	27	......	1	...	1	1	......	......	......	......	
18	5	19	369	98	......	248	1	4	...	1	18	...	......	......	......	......	
19	...	...	8	8	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
20	3	46	1,017	251	58	505	124	2	..	7	74	4	......	......	......	......	
21	1	8	19	10	3	1	5	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
22	1	...	85	38	9	21	8	1	...	2	...	8	......	......	......	......	
23	5	45	812	302	11	438	9	5	2	5	47	...	1	...	1	......	
24	1	22	300	159	29	43	44	5	..	2	7	13	3	2	301	199	
25	...	3	228	141	5	68	......	2	...	...	12	...	......	......	......	......	
26	...	...	55	22	15	15	1	......	...	...	2	...	......	......	......	......	
27	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
28	...	23	1,367	575	20	733	1	1	...	9	37	...	4	4	77	77	
29	...	2	89	24	4	46	10	2	...	...	3	...	......	......	......	......	
	26	312	6,345	2,207	640	2,167	776	41	12	35	315	199	27	26	11,151	9,275	
30	6	50	1,017	254	251	7	390	22	...	1	37	56	138	90	60,977	15,465	
31	...	...	34	12	11	......	10	1	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
32	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	...	...	18	8	2	2	6	......	...	...	...	...	8	5	416	9	
33	...	1	15	8	......	6	1	......	...	...	..	...	10	5	660	402	
	...	...	29	7	......	12	8	......	...	...	2	...	13	7	3,207	2,926	
	...	27	144	55	8	63	2	1	2	...	13	2	73	29	3,513	1,100	
34	2	63	919	410	45	380	41	2	1	1	36	5	1	......	32	......	
34A	...	59	482	211	3	248	......	5	...	2	15	...	7	3	179	101	
35	14	565	3,496	1,032	69	2,093	160	8	1	11	120	16	10,466	1,819	4,87,307	82,388	
36	...	21	305	105	1	181	1	2	...	1	14	1	66	27	928	277	
37	...	...	90	14	25	......	43	......	...	...	4	4	6	6	435	385	
	22	786	6,551	2,116	415	2,992	662	41	4	16	241	84	10,766	1,991	5,57,654	1,03,058	

Period—1876.
District or Division—The Lower Provinces.
Area—154,358 Square Miles.
Population—60,351,517 Souls.

GENERAL STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	11	12	12a
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	114·4	79	3	1	54	5	......	54	2	4	...	87	19	110
38A	323	Hurt	5,241	6,715	1,112	77	2,688	707	51	1,651	989	204	...	3,328	2,559	6,091
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5,213 4	5,005	41	72	1,892	779	5	504	1,782	190	3	1,718	1,604	3,515
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	46·7	49	...	..	40	1	.....	22	10	1	...	48	8	57
41	374	Compulsory labour	13·1	10	..	..	1	......	......	2	2	...	...	1	6	7
		Total ..	10,628·6	11,858	1,156	150	4,675	1,492	56	2,233	2,785	399	3	5,182	4,196	9,780
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2,796·8	1,404	766	12	555	36	2	268	107	6	...	462	50	524
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft ... of cattle	2,754	2,392	24	61	2,087	165	4	867	569	113	2	1,903	236	2,254
		Theft ... ordinary	33,061·6	34,914	2,201	951	23,832	3,342	145	7,281	10,325	1,028	3	15,455	5,706	22,192
44	406 to 408... ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,517 5	2,108	24	36	720	478	3	264	691	81	1	523	784	1,389
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	3,543·1	2,225	1	30	2,139	59	3	1,520	138	185	5	3,576	243	4,009
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	7,764·2	9,520	127	56	2,335	1,578	5	1,305	2,212	324	...	3,093	5,069	8,486
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	9·7	13	1	...	10	......	......	1	2	...	..	7	1	8
		Total ...	52,446·9	52,876	3,144	1,155	31,078	5,658	162	11,512	14 044	1,737	11	25,019	12,095	38,862
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3·8	5	...	...	5	......	... .	3	...	6	...	71	2	79
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,722·9	5,062	...	40	3,292	1,560	22	3,370	105	168	2	4,228	776	5,174
50	295 to 297... ...	Offences against religion ...	25·8	22	...	...	11	4	......	5	5	4	...	17	15	36
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	„ Gambling Act ...	114·8	125	...	1	113	11	......	94	2	3	...	599	16	618
52		„ Excise Laws ...	1,567·9	1,818	...	14	1,528	93	1	1,333	43	32	1	1,934	426	2,393
53		„ Railway Laws ...	619·2	451	...	1	437	1	......	379	2	3	...	519	19	541
54		„ Salt and Custom Laws	1,238·9	1,284	2	2	1,207	31	2	1,093	19	28	1	1,244	121	1,392
55		„ Stage Carriage Act...	41·4	......	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		„ Stamp Act	9 8	26	...	...	1	5	......	6	...	...	...	1	32	33
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	6,790·6	9,685	3	4	8,960	405	4	8,676	45	55	..	11,406	706	167
		Total ...	13,135·1	18,478	5	62	15,554	2,110	29	14,959	221	297	4	20,019	2,113	22,433
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	....	590·1	496	...	...	371	102	......	408	1	2	...	522	189	713
		Grand Total ...	112,804·4	117,559	10,864	2,132	76,875	10,608	367	34,092	21,312	4,029	35	69,081	22,625	95,770

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT A—*concluded.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Serial number.	PERSONS. Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
															Rs.	Rs.	
38	...	...	110	8	......	99	3	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	....	......	
38A	16	102	5,946	1,999	40	3,682	33	29	...	27	163	...	......	......	......	......	
39	3	67	3,430	1,786	35	1,480	4	17	...	15	108	...	......	......	......	......	
40	...	...	57	23	......	34	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
41	...	...	7	4	......	3	......	......	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	19	169	9,550	3,820	75	5,298	40	46	...	42	271	...	......	......	......	.....	
42	...	33	490	129	5	329	5	......	...	1	22	...	23	13	403	58	
43 {	9	136	2,102	668	4	1,335	7	5	...	7	83	...	1,672	1,300	35,732	28,008	
	33	1,804	20,295*	7,809	51	11,273	53	60	14	46	1,034	13	17,568	8,741	2,85,865	96,788	* Of those 1 was convicted under section 352 and 1 under section 403, I. P. C.
44	9	67	1,311	848	17	379	12	7	...	2	48	...	575	218	70,584	22,452	
45	12	109	3,877	1,093	26	2,579	44	5	7	4	117	13	1,871	1,790	1,14,375	81,197	
46	49	252	8,163	4,096	13	3,812	......	17	...	22	225	...	15	13	198	130	
47	...	1	4	3	......	1	......	.....	...	3	...	...	4	1	92	10	
	112	2,402	36,242	14,646	116	19,708	121	94	21	85	1,529	26	21,728	12,076	5,07,249	2,28,633	
48	...	...	79	7	25	......	17	3	...	...	27	...	4	4	2,454	2,454	
49	11	7	5,154	1,229	14	3,615	3	68	1	1	225	...	......	......	......	......	
50	...	...	36	13	4	19	......	......	..	...	...	..	......	......	......	......	
51	...	4	614	102	......	511	......	......	...	...	1	..	......	......	......	......	
52	...	33	2,357	423	......	1,902	......	1	...	3	31	...	......	......	......	......	
53	...	1	539	96	......	433	3	3	1	...	4	...	......	......	......	......	
54	2	10	1,379	100	......	1,247	1	1	...	1	30	...	......	......	......	......	
55	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...		...	...	......	......	......	......	
56	...	...	33	9	......	22	......	......	...	...	2	...	......	......	......	......	
57	15	21	12,116	985	1	11,083	......	2	...	15	45	...	......	......	......	......	
	28	76	22,307	2,964	44	18,832	24	78	2	20	365	...	4	4	2,454	2,454	
58	1	...	703	112	......	589	1	......	...	9	1	...	......	......	......	......	
	223	3,970	91,253	28,643	1,503	55,304	1,788	333	39	285	3,358	322	32,551	14,004	10,78,579	3,43,444	

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

PERIOD—1876.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—164,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,281,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases: Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases: Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases: Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases: Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Cases: Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons: Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons: Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Persons: Discharged after appearance.	Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Convicted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	3	...	3	......	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	...	1	1	......	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	·4	2	...	2	1	2	6	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	
		Total ...	·6	5	1	6	1	3	8	8	...	2	...	6	..	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	4·2	...	1	1	1	...	......	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	4,656	5,283	1,549	6,832	444	6,252	11,772	12,038	235	2,378	30	9,215	32	141	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants	477·2	416	59	475	94	401	530	553	51	159	13	313	4	12	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,511	1,364	499	1,863	75	1,618	2,073	2,306	315	723	137	884	96	146	
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	183·6	198	16	214	14	180	354	365	61	124	54	10	63	50	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	212·1	177	8	185	63	162	224	249	14	61	...	174	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	3·8	6	...	6	...	3	5	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	282	217	23	240	63	200	687	838	18	177	2	632	1	6	
		Total ...	7,329·9	7,661	2,155	9,816	754	8,825	15,645	16,361	694	3,628	236	11,234	196	335	
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	221·1	162	6	168	105	90	140	165	30	65	27	5	26	8	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	6·4	5	...	5	3	1	1	6	...	2	1	...	3	...	
		Total ...	227·5	167	6	173	108	91	141	171	30	67	28	5	29	8	
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,638·8	1,310	9	1,301	114	919	1,292	972	126	508	8	279	...	47	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	11·2	7	...	7	.....	6	11	8	...	4	..	4	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	42,973·7	47,843	44	47,887	1,018	35,041	44,221	24,418	2,919	8,891	14	12,297	3	288	
		Total ...	42,984·9	47,850	44	47,894	1,018	35,047	44,232	24,426	2,919	8,895	14	12,301	3	288	
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1,271·1	1,508	17	1,525	87	932	1,138	902	179	378	6	277	11	49	
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	835·2	1,267	20	1,287	354	589	847	982	95	275	3	529	18	68	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	127·3	70	7	77	7	60	72	73	8	15	7	25	3	14	
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	6,517·8	8,362	29	8,391	562	5,321	7,508	4,756	581	2,124	7	1,881	...	161	
		Total ...	8,751·4	11,207	73	11,280	1,010	6,902	9,565	6,713	863	2,792	23	2,712	27	287	
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
20	298	Offences against religion...	12·7	4	...	4	......	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	225·2	131	1	132	8	97	319	281	75	73	...	128	...	5	
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	3,387·1	3,768	...	3,768	156	2,070	2,641	1,570	369	789	63	234	38	79	
23	500 to 502	Defamation	799·4	738	...	738	9	497	632	391	130	143	1	87	...	30	
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	914·5	1,130	12	1,142	84	743	1,034	822	82	250	1	478	...	11	
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	616·5	336	174	510	53	353	614	657	7	119	...	526	...	5	
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1·4	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,314	5,739	394	6,133	1,177	4,119	9,980	7,936	424	1,819	1	5,527	...	168	
		Total ...	11,270·8	11,846	581	12,427	1,437	7,882	15,223	11,660	1,080	3,195	69	6,981	38	298	

ERIOD—1876.
ISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
REA—154,858 Square Miles.
OPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	CASES. Instituted by complaint during the year.	CASES. Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	CASES. Total of columns 5 and 6.	CASES. Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	CASES. Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	PERSONS. Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	PERSONS. Discharged after appearance.	PERSONS. Acquitted. By Magistrate.	PERSONS. Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	PERSONS. Convicted. By Magistrate.	PERSONS. Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	PERSONS. Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Ferries	17·7	13	2	15	1	14	23	24	2	9	...	13	...	...	
	„ XVIII of 1854 ... „ XXXI of 1867 ... „ XIII of 1870 ... „ XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	194	261	...	261	106	217	260	327	1	19	...	307	...	...	
	„ XIX of 1856 ...	Chowkidaree Act ...	168·6	253	23	276	7	268	316	329	...	37	...	290	...	2	
	„ XXI of 1856 ..	Abkaree Act	217·2	191	6	197	30	163	229	249	10	54	...	181	...	4	
	„ I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	13·6	2	...	2	... ..	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract ...	229·4	271	..	271	...	247	289	249	29	16	...	204	...	..	
	„ XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	46·5	34	27	61	9	48	60	73	1	12	...	60	...	...	
	„ V of 1861 ...	Police Act	461·4	398	70	408	107	403	580	667	9	114	6	524	..	14	
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864...	Jails Act	30·2	25	3	28	1	20	25	38	...	2	...	36	...	...	
	„ XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	34·8	60	1	61	1	61	88	95	10	26	1	58	..	...	
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 „ I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Salt Acts	171·4	286	2	288	......	289	397	389	.	54	...	335	...	..	
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act ..	6·4	6	1	7	2	6	7	8	1	1	...	6	...	...	
	„ XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	21·4	4	4	8	. .	7	8	7	...	2	...	5	...	..	
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866 ..	Hackney Carriage Act ...	93·8	56	...	56	15	56	85	85	...	10	...	75	...	...	
	„ XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	31·8	27	...	27	2	26	26	32	5	3	2	19	2	1	
	„ XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	16·4	154	20	174	2	172	358	349	7	22	...	318	.	2	
	„ XVI of 1870 .	Income Tax Act	194·3	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	5,615	5,798	9	5,807	103	4,542	6,483	3,677	376	1,387	5	1,818		91	
	„ VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	6·7	9	1	10	1	9	16	18	.	9	...	9	...	...	
	„ VIII of 1871 ...	Registration Act	23·2	35	7	42	1	41	112	112	18	29	1	56	6	2	
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	4·4	.	...	.	....	...	....	....	..		..	...	...	...	
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII . .	Contempt of Court ...	28·6	9	41	50	...	16	33	62	...	5	..	57	..	..	
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	10·6	63	...	63	1	62	87	87	...	7	.	80	...	...	
	„ III of 1864 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ...	6,528·9	6,226	182	6,408	101	6,174	7,175	7,222	238	1,555	...	5,331	...	81	
	..	Other special Laws ...	344·4	541	259	800	21	620	1,064	1,278	58	138	...	1,065	...	17	
		Total ...	14,510·7	14,723	658	15,381	512	13,459	17,724	15,380	765	3,512	15	10,849	8	214	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	86,714·6	94,760	3,527	98,287	4,954	73,123	103,830	75,691	6,477	22,699	390	44,367	301	1487	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A). 1875.	1876.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided. 1875.	1876.	Number — Number of persons arrested. 1875.	1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	10
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	11
	Class I—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	141	172	......	......	201	225
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	21	29	... ..	......	36	40
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	422	454	... .	......	748	796
6	143 to 158, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,204	1,901	......	... ..	9,443	8,732
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	58	48	... .	......	75	69
		Total ..	2,846	2,694	56·6	59·1	10,563	9,862
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	7	4	......	......	44	34
10		Murder ... „ robbers	20	17	......	......	87	41
11		Murder ... „ poison	17	30	......	......	34	47
12		Other murders	343	340	......	......	855	872
13	307	Attempts at murder	76	61	......	... ..	77	83
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	313	285	......	......	506	518
15	376	Rape	403	382	....	.....	306	389
16	377	Unnatural offences	53	59	......	... ..	48	54
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	150	129	......	......	154	131
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	433	457	......	......	362	394
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servants.	5	3	.....	.....	8	8
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	898	752	......	......	1,225	1,373
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	41	18	......	......	34	28
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extoring property or confession, or deterring public servant.	30	26	......	......	88	88
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	863	843	......	.....	899	869
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	319	252	......	......	430	325
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	277	199	......	.....	273	231
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	33	26	......	.....	65	55
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	......	......	... ..	......	... .	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	905	888	......	... ..	1,433	1,399
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grevious hurt	81	75	... ..	......	107	91
		Total ...	5,267	4,846	48·5	49·9	7,079	6,730
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	341	234	......	......	1,182	10,74
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	5	7	......	......	13	34
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1	......	..	......	3	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	19	21	......	......	27	18
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	38	23	......	......	37	16
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	33	31	... .	......	44	29
		Robbery ... other robberies	229	195	......	......	210	173
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,408	1,050	......	......	1,362	986
34A	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming animals	260	524	......	......	261	543
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	17,030	16,016	......	......	4,012	4,089
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	358	306	......	......	411	327
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	18	16	......	......	101	90
		Total ...	19,806	18,423	30·3	41·0	7,069	7,379
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	55	59	......	......	88	110
38A	323	Hurt	3,362	3,446	......	......	5,730	6,091
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3,099	2,676	......	......	3,678	3,515
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	37	41	. ....	......	52	57
41	374	Compulsory labour	5	1	......	......	5	7
		Total ...	6,558	6,223	39·3	38·2	9,553	9,780
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	640	593	......	......	502	524
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,546	2,256	......	......	2,431	2,254
		Theft ... ordinary	28,331	27,319	......	......	22,308	22,192
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,376	1,201	......	......	1,470	1,369
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,386	2,201	......	......	4,285	4,009
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,778	3,918	......	......	8,338	8,486
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	14	10	......	......	6	8
		Total ...	39,071	37,498	48·5	47·7	39,340	38,862
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	5	......	......	12	79
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	3,309	4,874	......	......	3,522	5,174
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	18	15	......	......	43	36
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	114	124	......	......	460	618
52		„ „ Excise Laws	1,499	1,622	......	......	2,253	2,393
53		„ „ Railway Laws	440	438	......	......	578	541
54		„ „ Salt and Custom Laws...	1,388	1,240	......	......	1,529	1,398
55		„ „ Stage Carriage Act ...	105	......	......	......	142	......
56		„ „ Stamp Act	......	6	......	......	9	33
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	7,829	9,369	......	......	10,714	12,167
		Total ...	14,705	17,693	86·1	86·2	19,288	22,433
	....	Other special and local laws cognisable by police ...	709	473	92·3	86·9	1,029	713
		GRAND TOTAL ...	88,962	87,850	56·0	58·5	94,461	95,770

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th July 1877.

MENT B.

Crime, with result of Police Operations, for the year 1876.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	18·1	...	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	213	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
36	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
737	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,045	8,447	...	...	...	...	1	70	...	23	...	...
74	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,078	9,544	58·9	59·6	61·4	61·6	1	71	...	29	...	40·8
83	33	...	...	...	...	408	9,228	46	8,188	...	...
36	38	...	...	...	...	1,178	1,129	524	747	...	...
30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
767	819	...	...	...	...	804	400	400	59	...	...
76	78	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...
562	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,190	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	19	...	...	...	...	353	...	35	...	...	...
87	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	812	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
426	300	...	...	...	...	998	301	974	199	...	...
264	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,374	1,367	...	...	...	...	415	77	114	77	...	...
105	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,706	6,345	42·4	43·7	44·7	46·3	4,156	11,151	2,093	9,275	50·3	83·1
1,057	1,017	...	...	...	...	67,661	60,977	12,447	15,465	...	...
12	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	25	...	...	...
27	18	...	...	...	...	413	416	50	9	...	...
20	15	...	...	...	...	1,295	660	145	402	...	...
32	29	...	...	...	...	391	3,207	119	2,926	...	...
173	144	...	...	...	...	2,107	3,513	638	1,100	...	...
1,207	910	...	...	...	...	139	32	...	...	...	...
223	482	...	...	...	...	78	179	28	101	...	...
3,269	3,498	...	...	...	...	3,82,377	3,87,307	53,582	82,388	...	...
383	305	...	...	...	...	684	928	227	277	...	...
100	90	...	...	...	...	363	435	304	385	...	...
6,515	6,551	42·2	49·5	49·6	53·7	4,55,586	5,57,654	67,565	1,08,053	14·8	18·4
86	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,551	5,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,474	3,430	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
49	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,165	9,550	51·4	54·5	53·6	55·8	1	...	...	...	...	...
459	490	...	...	...	...	571	403	107	53	...	...
2,266	2,102	...	...	...	...	38,142	35,732	28,851	28,003	...	...
20,033	20,295	...	...	...	...	3,22,535	2,85,865	1,40,487	96,783	...	...
1,374	1,311	...	...	...	...	43,443	70,584	14,087	22,452	...	...
4,147	3,877	...	...	...	...	60,451	1,14,375	44,179	81,197	...	...
8,077	8,168	...	...	...	...	112	198	84	130	...	...
5	4	...	...	...	...	60	92	...	10	...	...
36,361	36,242	50·2	51	54·3	54·7	4,65,314	5,07,249	2,28,695	2,28,633	49·1	45
12	79	...	...	...	...	...	2,454	...	2,454	...	...
3,490	5,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
484	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,192	2,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,525	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,663	12,116	...	...	...	...	69	...	50	...	...	...
19,128	22,307	85·5	84	86·2	84·5	69	2,454	50	2,454	72·4	100
1,026	703	89	82·7	89·2	88·9	554	...	504	...	90·9	...
88,979	91,353	57·7	59·6	61·2	62·5	9,25,681	10,78,579	2,98,907	3,43,446	33·2	31·3

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... ... by strangulation ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......
Thuggee ... ... by poison	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......
Dacoity on land ... with murder	......	3	3	......	65	34	33	18	9	4	31
Dacoity on land ... with wounding ...	5	6	5	6	130	47	47	4	28	15	83
Dacoity on land ... simple	167	122	125	164	2,200	978	928	381	454	72	1,222
Dacoity on water ... with murder	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......
Dacoity on water ... with wounding ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......
Dacoity on water ... simple	20	9	5	24	230	40	33	10	20	3	190
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... with murder	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	..	......
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... without	2	...	3	......	4	4	4	2	2	...	......
Other professional crimes, viz.—											
Kidnapping	......	5	5	......	7	7	7	3	1	3	......
Cattle theft	......	12	12	......	20	20	19	14	4	1	......
Theft and other crimes by Mughyia Domes and other organised gangs	......	82	61	21	102	79	79	76	3	...	23
Mail robbery by professional gangs ...	......	..	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......
House-breaking and other crimes committed by organised gangs from Sarun ...	......	5	5	......	34	34	34	29	5	...	......

Description of Crime.	Comparative Return.														
	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
1	13			14			15			16			17		
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thuggee ... ... by strangulation ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thuggee ... ... by poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacoity on land ... with murder	51	14	34	40	18	33	20	6	18	629	314	9,229	83	48	8,188
Dacoity on land ... with wounding ...	93	58	47	93	53	47	31	...	4	3,119	1,833	732	316	60	137
Dacoity on land ... simple	1,858	952	934*a*	1,848	897	934*a*	635	307*a*	382*a*	98,581	53,055	57,602	11,963	10,311	15,323
Dacoity on water ... with murder	8	14	......	8	14	......	3	6	...	1,948	24	......	661	4	......
Dacoity on water ... with wounding ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	69	......	......	......	......
Dacoity on water ... simple	41	99	44*b*	34	92	37*b*	16	42	11*b*	6,097	11,614	2,643	540	1,860	5
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... with murder	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... without	8	21	4	3	20	2	1	8	2	49	171	......	16	82	......
Other professional crimes, viz.—															
Kidnapping	18	9	7	17	9	7	11	3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cattle theft	34	160	20	196	141	19	147	94	14	2,956	2,406	98	2,166	1,955	88
Theft and other crimes by Mughyia Domes and other organised gangs	100	94	79	100	94	79	90	93	76	8,238	209	2,424	1,248	163	898
Mail robbery by professional gangs ...	......	1	......	......	1	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
House-breaking and other crimes committed by organised gangs from Sarun ...	20	......	34	20	......	34	18	...	29	8,113	......	2,437	1,138	......	2,488

Remarks.—(*a*) 6 persons were concerned in old cases, one of whom was shewn in serial No. 37 of Statement A.
(*b*) 3 persons were concerned in old cases and 1 in a false case.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William.
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property,

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bankoora*	Topobun mela at Topobun	15 days	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Baroonee at Dehar	3 „	8,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	. .	...	...	......
	Total ...	18 days	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	. .	...	.	...	...	......
Beerbhoom	Mohulpore	3 days	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nogori	1 day	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Birchundrapore	15 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Kendooli	30 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	. .	...	. .	...	...	......
	Bengootea	2 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bokreshur	8 „	37,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	...	..	...	...	... .
	Bhandirbun	1 day	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	... .
	Korida	1 „	1,000	..	...	.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	... .
	Panchthoope	30 days	1,000	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Rakreshur	7 „	400	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bashpore	30 „	1,000	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	. .	... .
	Moheshpore	1 day	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	... ..
	Mungoldihi	3 days	1,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	.	..	.	...	.	...
	Total ...	132 days	62,700	...	...	1	3	...	1	4	20	...	..	...	...	...	... ..
Midnapore ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	......
Hooghly ...	Snan Jattra at Mohesh*	1 day	30,000	...	1	1	16	2	2	6	16	. .	...		...	...	......
	Ruth Jattra at Mohesh and Bullubporo	8 days	50,000	...	1	2	40	2	1	7	44	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Siba Chaterdasi at Turkessur ...	1 day	20,000	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Churruk Poojah at Turkessur ...	6 days	40,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gocool Dewan Peer at Basoobutty, Hurripaul.	3 „	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohorum at Hooghly	3 „	5,000	...	1	2		1	2	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	... ..
	Ootraon at Pandooah	4 „	5,000	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snan Jattra at Gooptipara	1 day	5,000	...	...	1	13	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ruth Jattra at Gooptipara	2 days	6,000	...	...	1	13	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Barwaripoojah at Sreepore	4 „	4,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ootraon at Tribanee	1 day	12,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barooni at Tribanee	1 „	10,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kartik Poojah at Bansbaria	1 „	10,000	...	1	2	12	1	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ootraon at Kishtopore, Bansbaria ...	1 „	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	. .	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	37 days	207,000	...	6	15	138	7	10	32	164	...	...	...	...	...	......
Howrah ...	Futtey Ally Durga	4 days	7,900	...	...	2	8	.	.	2	8	.	...	..	. .	. .	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	Bhungore mela	5 days	4,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	......
	Hurwa mela	7 „	30,000	1	1	2	15	...	...	1	8	...	...	. .	...	...	......
	Saugor mela	8 „	70,000	1	1	..	3	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Total ...	20 days	104,000	2	3	3	30	...	..	3	16	.		..	...	...	......
Nuddea	Baradole at Kishnaghur	3 days	15,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Dussohara at Nuddea	3 „	10,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhoolut at Nuddea	3 „	8,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pathpoornima at Nuddea	2 „	30,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	......
	Malligrash at Kishengunge	2 „	4,000	...	1	1	8	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Brahamonee at Nakasseepara... ...	3 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Surbomungola at Nakasseepara ...	3 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Matiary fair at Kallygunge	8 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chakomdy fair at Kallygunge... ...	1 day	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ootraonee at Teyhetta	10 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rainnobomee at Teyhetta	8 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Toolshebehar at Kareempore	20 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moratea at Kareempore	3 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hagulberia at Kareempore	30 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kallypoojah at Khoksha	12 „	2,500	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doorgapore Rash at Bhadalea ...	19 „	3,500	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bheramara Rash at Bhadalea ...	15 „	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baronee at Nowapara	20 „	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jooneadoho at Dowlutpore	20 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalipoojah at Royta	15 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lokheekhala at Royta	25 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barowaree at Chooadanga	7 „	6,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barooni at Jeebungur	2 „	3,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gostobehar at Garapatta	4 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pellapole at Bongong	3 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Patoolee at Ranaghat	3 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rash mela at Santipore	7 „	100,000	...	1	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koolia at Chagdah	3 „	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ghosepara at Chagdah	3 „	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Magheepoornima at Chagdah	3 „	15,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Oolychundy at Beernuggur	1 day	6,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	261 days	283,400	...	4	20	248	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D.

or quartered as a Punitive Measure, in the Lower Provinces during 1876.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property			Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.*				
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* There were also 5 cases under section 282, Indian Penal Code, and one under section 279, Indian Penal Code, and convictions followed in all of them. There were also 8 cases under local laws at the Snan Jattra at Moheah. During the Ruth Jattra there were 4 cases under section 34 of Act V of 1861, and one under section 354 and another under section 282, Indian Penal Code; convictions followed.
1	1	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	17 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	7	23 14 9	23 14 9	1	...	...	1	8	...	6 days	10	
15	15	108 13 9	91 13 9	1	...	...	2	8	...	8 "	15	
23	22	132 12 6	115 12 6	2	...	...	3	16	...	14 days	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	6 12 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	36 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	11 6 6	11 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1 11 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	24 10 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1 11 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	5	10 5 6	10 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	15	94 1 6	39 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property,

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICTS.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Head-constables.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Head-constables.	Detached from the regular force. Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Head-constables.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs A. P.
Jessore	....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	Chuttia mela	30 days	10,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	Aloakhoa fair	7 days	16,250	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Neckmurd fair	7 ,,	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	112	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	14 days	116,250	...	...	...	...	2	6	16	162	...	...	...	...	...	......
Rajshahye	Khetor	8 days	80,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sooltangunge	1 day	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bagha	8 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boodpara	7 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pootiah	1 day	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Manda	8 days	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mooradpore	8 ,,	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Salore	3 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kulum	3 ,,	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalligunge	3 ,,	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Puttyshur	3 ,,	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sahebgunge	1 day	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mirapore	3 days	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhobanipore	3 ,,	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koojaie	8 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nazirpore	8 ,,	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chunderpore	8 ,,	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	84 days	82,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	64	...	...	...	...	...	......
Rungpore	Toolshighat	30 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pagla Peer	20 ,,	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Korotea	3 ,,	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Noonkoa	3 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chilmaree	1 day	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gollabhag	45 days	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Godasimla	15 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Borobbita	20 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	137 days	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	48	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bogra	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pubna	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Darjeeling	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Julpigoree	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Dacca	Moonshigunge	45 days	286,483	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhamrye	30 ,,	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nangulbund	3 ,,	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ..	78 days	343,483	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	58	...	...	...	...	...	......
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore exhibition and mela ...	7 days	7,500	1	1	2	12	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajnuggur mlea	45 ,,	3,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tongra mela	15 ,,	5,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalpore	7 ,,	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Monohar Roy's mela	7 ,,	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sitaputti	3 ,,	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kartikpore	60 ,,	1,500	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	144 days	29,000	1	1	5	16	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
Backergunge	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

or quartered as a Punitive Measure, in the Lower Provinces during 1876.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police,				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
					Officers.			Men.				
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	8	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	8	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	19 11 6	19 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	423 8 0	6 months.	...	Sanctioned by Government letter No. 3148T., dated 2nd November 1876.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1 false charge of robbery.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	19 11 6	19 11 6	1	...	...	...	8	423 8 0	6 months.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	22 2 0	22 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	25 2 0	25 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	20	1,334 8 0	6 months.	None.	This force was posted in the villages of Goodhibari, Rindalpore, Jikanbari, and Koenshalikha in the Shazadpore police-station in September 1876, in consequence of a serious riot attended with homicide of two men.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	4	224 9 7	16 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	4	224 9 7	16 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	72 0 0	2 0 0	1	...	...	3	12	1,091 4 0	6 months	1 in the villages of Ranishar, Balikuri, and Nagurpara, station Palong.	The punitive police was rendered necessary by the murder of a zemindar by the disaffected ryots of the villages. The enmity between the ryots and zemindar arose because of certain demands made by the latter which the former united to resist payment of.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	72 0 0	2 0 0	1	...	...	3	12	1,091 4 0	6 months	1	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	582 6 0	9 months, from 1st April to 31st December 1876.	8 Bhobanipore	
				1	...	...	1	6	598 12 0	6 months, from 1st July to 31st December 1876.	10 Bramondea.	
				1	...	...	1	10	287 12 0	2 months, from 1st November to 31st December 1876.	3 Singhkhall.	
			...	1	...	...	1	8	156 10 0	1 month, from 1st to 31st December 1876.	4 Behaz.	
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	28	1,625 8 0	18 months.	25	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property,

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

Districts.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers.				Detached from the regular force. Officers.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Mymensingh	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Tipperah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong	Sitakund	12 days	4,442	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohamooni	8 "	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	20 days	5,942	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Kookee Durbar assembled at Ruma ...	4 days	1,500	...	1	2	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Patna	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Gya	Biswa Sunkrant or Choyt Sunkrant and Kartick Poornima at the riverside in town Gya.	2 days on each occasion.	15,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	140†	...	......
Shahabad	Berhampore fair in February 1876 ...	11 days	100,000	...	...	1	3	1	2	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto in April 1876 ...	10 "	150,000	...	...	1	3	2	2	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	21 days	250,000	...	...	2	6	3	4	12	85	...	...	...	...	..	......
Mozufferpore	Hajeepore	15 days	80,000	1	1	2	16	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhyroostan	10 "	14,500	...	1	1	10	...	...	1	9	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Sittamaree	15 "	29,000	1	1	2	14	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	40 days	123,500	2	3	5	40	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	......
Durbhunga	Serwath	10 days	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sarun	Sonepore fair	30 days	90,000	...	...	1	4	2	3	5	75	...	...	...	70	...	......
	From Patna District	......	......	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mozufferpore "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Bhagulpore "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Monghyr "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Durbhunga "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Gya "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	... ..
	" Shahabad "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Chumparun "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	30 days	90,000	...	...	1	4	3	5	13	158	...	...	...	70	...	......
Chumparun	Urraraj	8 days	9,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gobindgunge	2 "	6,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bettiah	15 "	25,000	1	1	4	30	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Adapore	12 "	15,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lowkhawra	6 "	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	43 days	56,500	1	3	6	52	1	1	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
Monghyr	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bhagulpore	Shiboratree at Singeshurthan ...	15 days	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tilsankrant at Bowsee	15 "	36,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	22	...	...	...	...		......
	Total ...	30 days	86,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	38	...	...	...	...	...	......
Purneah	Caragolah	15 days	40,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sreepunchomi	3 days	50,000	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shiboratree	3 "	75,000	1	2	1	12	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhadce Poornima	1 day	15,000	1	...	1	8	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boorhya Newan	1 "	5,000	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	8 days	145,000	3	4	3	32	3	4	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

or quartered as a Punitive Measure, in the Lower Provinces during 1876.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	...	20*	136 9 1	4th May to 2nd June 1876.	5	* This is exclusive of 57 special police-officers employed from the residents under section 17 of Act V of 1861. They were employed from 27th April to 10th May 1876.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	..	...	...	20	136 9 1	......	5	
......	......	......	......	2	...	2	2	24	2,768 6 6	One year.	2 Darogah Bazar and Moonshier Hât.	The extra police were received by transfer from the Tipperah district with the Chagulnia station. Two sub-inspectors, 4th grade, and 4 constables, 3rd grade, were however discharged on the 10th May 1876, and the rest retained—*vide* Government order No. 3801, dated 4th December 1876.
	. .	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	2	25 1 6	11 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	† These municipal men were employed during the daytime only. People assembled from all parts of this district, and parts of the Patna district, for the purpose of bathing in the Falgoo river and visiting the Bishoonpud Temple on the last days of the months of Kartick and Choyt respectively.
8	7	155 2 0	155 2 0	3	...	...	6	52‡	2,398 0 0	12 months.	Nainijore 2 Chowgain 1 Motbani 2.	‡ Nainijore special police—1 head-constable and 12 constables. Chowgain special police—3 head-constables and 20 constables. Mothani special police—2 head-constables and 20 constables.
4	2	10 4 0	10 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
12	9	165 6 0	165 6 0	3	...	...	6	52	2,398 0 0	12 months.	5	
6	6	20 3 0	13 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	11 11 0	11 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
12	12	44 7 0	28 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
26	20	274 0 0	236 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
26	20	274 0 0	236 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	10 6 0	10 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	13 6 0	13 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	4 2 9	4 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	4 2 9	4 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
8	8	10 5 9	10 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	4 1 3	4 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	38 13 3	38 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property,

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

Districts.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Maldah ...	Ramkoli	3 days	20,000	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kooree	12 „	40,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	15 days	60,000	...	1	1	14	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
Cuttack ...	Cuttack Mohorum	3 days	30,000	1	1	7	56	1	2	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Parachanee Jagor Jattra	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Cuttack Jagor Jattra	1 „	10,000	1	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Dole Jattra	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Chundun Jattra	26 days	4,000	...	1	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dusseerah Poojah	5 „	7,000	1	1	6	40	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Salepore Makar Jattra	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribeni Jattra	1 „	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kissennagor Jagor Jattra	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Charinangal Rajah Sankranti... ...	7 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bateswar Barini Jattra	1 day	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Olakana Dole Jattra	1 „	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Patpore Ruth Jattra	3 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Madhub Ekadosi Jattra	4 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalpore Pana Sankranti Jattra ...	1 day	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gojrajporo Ruth Jattra	9 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhankar Panasankranti...	1 day	20,000	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bassanthagicha Sreepunchami ...	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kajala Basantbagicha „	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Derabisi Barini Jattra	1 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalabuda Barini Jattra...	1 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Itchapore Ruth Jattra	2 days	20,000	1	1	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Snan Jattra	1 day	5,000	1	1	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Derabisi Ruth Jattra	2 days	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nilkantpore Ruth Jattra	2 „	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Garadpore Ruth Jattra	3 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Itchapore Bahurda Ruth Jattra ...	4 „	15,000	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Goradpur Ruth Jattra	2 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Itchapore Rash Jattra	1 day	5,000	1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandannagur Jagor Jattra	2 days	5,000	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tanebala Ruth Jattra	0 „	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Burna mela Jattra	1 day	7,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dusabatar Jattra	1 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jajpore Bareni Jattra	4 days	15,000	1	1	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sidheswar Oska Astami	7 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Aul Dusseerah	1 day	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mahabnia Jagor Jattra	2 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sahara Thakurani Jattra	16 „	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ultee Bareni Jattra	1 day	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Harichandanpore Dole Jattra ...	1 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Darpan Rajah Sankranti Dole Jattra...	8 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	136 days	284,000	10	10	39	277	1	4	29	110	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pooree ...	Ruth Jattra	18 days	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	80	...	...	...	60	...	206 14 0a
	Snan Jattra	1 day	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dole Jattra	2 days	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibaratree	1 day	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchack	5 days	25,000	1	1	2	16	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandan Jattra	21 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Makar Jattra	2 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribeni Jattra	2 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Milan Jattra	2 „	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snan Jattra	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandro Bhoga	2 days	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jam Jattra	5 „	20,000	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Atri Jattra	15 „	70,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Oska Jattra	8 „	70,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajasankrant	4 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khandgiri Jattra	2 „	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchuck	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundun Jattra	21 days	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panasankranti	1 day	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Aska Jattra	1 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhulan Jattra	6 days	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundun Jattra	21 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dole Jattra	1 day	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	143 days	410,000	1	1	4	28	2	14	29	177	...	...	...	60	...	206 14 0.
Balasore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gurjhats	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

or quartered as a Punitive Measure, in the Lower Provinces during 1876.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property			Strength of additional police.							
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
3	3	21 2 6	18 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	In the three theft cases 7 men were sent up for trial, of whom 5 were convicted and 2 acquitted.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	21 2 6	18 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 11 3	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	1 2 3	1 2 3	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	28 4 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	(*a*) Paid by the Pooree Rajah.
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
8	......	16 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
12	4	42 8 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
...	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	41	Indefinite		Located at Baukattee, in Mohurbhunge, under orders of Commissioner, No. 21P, dated 7th September 1872, for preventing feuds among the members of the Rajah's family.
...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property,

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICTS.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of people assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Head-constables.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Head-constables.	Detached from the regular force. Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Sub-inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Head-constables.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Hazareebagh	Chatra	10 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	25*	...	100 0 0
	Hatnee	10 "	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Madhubun	124 "	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	144 days	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	25	...	100 0 0
Lohardugga	Chootia fair	15 days	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Juggunathpore fair	1 day	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Daltongunge fair	12 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	28 days	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	44	...	...	...	...	...	......
Singbhoom	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Manbhoom	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,648 days	3,002,175	20	37	112	953	26	69	202	1,381	...	...	5	295	...	306 14 0

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT D—*concluded.*

or quartered as a Punitive Measure, in the Lower Provinces during 1876.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.									
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property			Strength of additional police.								
					Officers.								
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.*	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
6	6	60 2 0	60 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	... *	...	* Paid from the Chatra Municipal Funds.
2	1	16 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	7	76 2 0	70 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	These gatherings are becoming less year by year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	230 0 0	6 months †	† Stationed at Moura police-station, Khaspal. Cases which led to establishment of police—First, murder at Moura of Jugernath Ghose, Talukdar, in 1872. Secondly, murder at Moura of Narain Ghose, Talukdar, in 1875, brother of the above man. Thirdly, murder at Bhojoodhi, near Moura, of Jeobun Kanth in 1874.	
165	134	1,330 [illegible] 1	841 3 7	17	...	2	22	188	10,048 11 7	5 years 7 mos. 14 days.	63	

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.										
			Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.				Other expenses of column 3.					Average pay of			
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bengal.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Western Districts.																				
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	...	2	8	102	...	474	...	18	300	......	13,200	1,781	2,418	47,940	38,124	216	...	6·7	7,600	1,11,279
	Bankoora ...	...	1	2	36	3	164	...	3	64	......	7,200	819	2,664	14,280	18,404	711	7	6·7	3,568	42,646
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	3	47	...	200	...	1	23	......	7,200	1,100	2,184	19,680	15,972	235	...	6·5	3,265	49,636
	Midnapore ...	...	2	6	145	...	726	6	9	161	......	12,600	1,350	3,464	54,060	57,096	......	...	6·5	14,516	1,43,086
	Hooghly ...	...	2	4	72	...	327	5	19	353	......	13,068	1,400	3,235	32,580	26,712	532	...	6·7	8,898	86,425
	Howrah ...	...	1	7	85	...	575	...	......	8	......	14,400	750	3,118	33,780	46,612	......	...	6·5	11,812	1,09,472
	Central Districts.																				
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	3	11	139	...	689	...	*41	644	......	19,236	3,498	3,087	66,660	59,064	948	...	7·1	33,781	1,86,224
	Nuddea ...	...	1	7	91	...	491	...	13	265	......	12,000	1,200	2,385	45,180	38,784	......	...	6·5	7,783	1,07,332
	Jessore ...	...	2	8	107	...	501	49	......	76	......	10,000	1,600	3,251	47,100	43,908	*7,146	...	6·6	6,085	1,19,090
	Moorshedabad ...	...	2	8	130	...	549	...	11	267	......	13,200	1,600	2,303	53,700	45,588	......	...	6·9	8,039	1,24,430
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	5	54	...	328	...	2	32	......	10,800	1,240	1,764	30,180	26,316	......	...	6·6	2,776	73,085
	Rajshahye ...	..	2	6	60	...	336	...	5	71	......	11,695	650	2,405	30,420	27,096	......	...	6·7	6,443	78,709
	Rungpore ...	...	2	6	62	...	300	...	3	40	......	9,000	1,200	2,254	33,480	29,616	......	...	6·3	5,837	81,387
	Bogra ...	...	1	3	38	...	203	...	2	30	......	6,000	700	2,115	16,320	16,248	......	...	6·6	4,088	46,071
	Pubna ...	...	2	5	60	...	200	...	6	89	......	10,800	1,600	2,469	25,740	23,424	......	...	6·5	8,374	72,407
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	3	81	...	149	...	2	24	......	......	175	1,075	15,840	15,168	......	...	8·4	2,210	35,068
	Julpigoree ...	...	1	4	46	5	244	...	1	13	......	8,400	1,000	2,056	21,984	25,740	1,296	12	8·5	4,071	64,547
	Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca.	Dacca ..	...	2	5	63	...	356	14	11	273	......	12,067	1,200	2,283	29,760	30,132	......	..	6·7	10,175	85,617
	Furreedpore ...	...	1	5	65	...	304	28	3	67	......	6,138	1,000	2,024	29,700	26,316	188	...	6·6	11,597	76,963
	Backergunge ...	...	2	5	88	...	410	..	5	140	......	10,800	1,230	2,289	36,000	32,421	3,933	...	6·6	31,649	1,18,325
	Mymensingh ...	...	2	7	70	...	398	9	7	100	......	12,550	1,400	2,238	36,900	32,016	......	...	6·5	11,116	96,220
	Tipperah ...	...	1	3	44	...	276	...	3	49	......	7,200	1,100	2,179	21,180	22,032	80	...	6·6	12,275	66,046
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	6	63	...	345	...	6	56	......	6,600	700	2,334	29,040	27,276	......	...	6·5	9,594	75,544
	Noakholly ...	...	2	4	51	...	296	...	1	14	......	7,200	900	2,566	22,560	23,016	......	...	6·4	7,213	63,455
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	3	4	45	.	604	...	......	......	......	12,000	900	1,348	22,320	72,648	......	...	10·0	78,970	1,88,186
	Total ...	..	41	135	1,794	8	9,634	111	172	3,159	......	2,53,954	30,102	60,058	8,16,334	8,13,732	15,285	10	7·0	3,11,735	23,01,250
	Behar.																				
Patna.	Patna ...	..	6	8	114	...	961	...	20	362	......	16,130	1,750	3,192	47,340	74,568	*....	...	6·4	17,673	1,60,653
	Gya ...	...	2	5	99	10	499	...	15	293	......	13,200	1,700	2,687	36,240	40,188	2,160	7	6·5	8,451	1,04,626
	Shahabad ...	...	2	6	85	4	388	...	8	253	......	12,223	1,397	2,601	35,340	31,344	864	7	6·6	7,258	91,027
	Mozufferpore ...	...	1	4	63	...	382	...	10	166	......	11,503	1,000	2,501	25,320	30,060	......	...	6·5	6,664	77,048
	Durbhunga ...	...	1	4	49	...	284	..	8	137	......	6,945	1,100	1,566	22,500	22,380	......	...	6·5	3,889	58,380
	Sarun ...	...	2	5	70	...	338	...	11	162	......	14,034	1,500	2,318	28,380	26,748	......	...	6·6	4,919	77,899
	Chumparun ...	...	1	4	53	4	274	..	2	37	......	6,000	950	2,248	24,060	22,524	864	7	6·7	3,190	59,836
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	...	2	5	53	...	326	...	7	120	......	10,477	950	2,022	27,000	25,956	446	...	6·6	7,669	74,520
	Bhagulpore ...	...	2	6	70	..	386	..	6	128	......	11,400	800	2,434	31,260	30,780	......	...	6·6	6,890	83,564
	Purneah ...	...	1	6	78	7	398	.	6	114	......	16,800	1,300	2,336	34,020	33,864	1,512	12	6·8	6,243	96,075
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	1	1	38	...	264	...	1	10	......	4,800	1,000	1,144	12,840	20,796	216	...	6·6	3,642	44,438
	Maldah ...	...	1	3	40	...	226	...	2	36	......	8,400	900	2,334	19,560	18,228	......	...	6·7	3,943	53,365
	Total ...	...	22	57	812	25	4,726	..	96	1,818	......	1,31,912	14,347	27,383	3,43,860	3,77,436	6,062	8	6·6	80,431	9,81,431
	Orissa.																				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	...	2	7	93	...	473	3	7	84	......	10,800	1,235	2,469	37,860	38,088	......	...	6·6	10,087	1,01,139
	Pooree ...	...	1	4	77	...	341	...	4	65	......	6,000	750	2,518	25,320	26,628	......	...	6·5	7,228	68,444
	Balasore ...	...	1	6	101	...	434	26	2	28	......	8,400	950	2,746	37,380	37,188	100	...	6·7	7,246	94,010
	Gurjhats ...	...	1	2	28	...	180	...	......	......	......	6,000	700	1,489	9,120	13,488	......	...	6·2	3,059	33,856
	Total ...	...	5	19	299	...	1,428	29	13	177	......	31,200	3,635	9,222	1,09,680	1,15,392	100	...	6·5	28,220	2,97,449
	Chota Nagpore. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																				
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebagh ...	...	2	4	88	16	431	...	3	73	......	16,800	1,450	2,205	32,580	34,032	3,658	7	6·3	7,673	98,488
	Lohardugga ...	...	2	5	90	...	412	...	1	64	......	10,994	1,422	2,323	37,500	30,444	95	...	6·1	5,412	94,190
	Singbhoom ...	...	1	2	30	...	152	...	......	10	......	6,000	550	2,378	11,820	11,928	......	...	6·6	1,986	34,582
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	3	60	10	262	...	1	46	......	10,200	1,200	2,231	23,340	21,528	2,207	7	6·6	3,920	64,626
	Total ...	...	7	14	268	26	1,257	...	5	193	......	49,994	4,622	9,127	1,05,240	97,932	5,960	7	6·4	18,991	2,91,866
	Total of Districts	...	75	225	3,173	59	17,045	140	286	5,347	......	4,67,060	52,706	1,05,790	13,75,164	14,04,493	27,407	8	6·8	4,39,377	38,71,996
	Government Railway Police.	1	...	7	80	...	457	...	......	......	14,076	......	......	......	37,020	38,988	......	...	7·0	19,668	1,09,752
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	4	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	1,10,311	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	7,800	1,18,111
	Total ...	5	...	7	80	...	457	...	......	......	1,24,387	......	......	......	37,020	38,988	......	...	7·0	27,468	2,27,863
	Grand Total ...	5	75	232	3,253	59	17,502	140	286	5,347	1,24,387	4,67,060	52,706	1,05,790	14,12,184	14,43,480	27,407	8	6·8	4,66,845	40,99,859

Note.—Columns 11 to 23 give the cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1876, whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant for the financial year.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT E.

Employment of Police during the year 1876.

Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners & treasure. Officers.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners & treasure. Men.	On other duties. Officers.	On other duties. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). To area. (6) Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	To area. Of towns. (5)	To population. (7) Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	To population. Of towns. (5)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30*	31	32	33	34	34	35	36	36	37
Rs.	Rs.																
1,11,279	26,135	1	11	9	40	102	423	318	...	3,523	2,034,745	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,251	1 to 3,189	1 to 532
42,646	4,508	2	24	1	8	30	135	67	...	1,346	526,772	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 1,929	1 to 2,374	1 to 561
40,636	1,602	2	26	3	11	46	163	24	...	1,344	695,921	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·3	4 to 1	1 to 2,772	1 to 2,737	1 to 379
1,43,086	15,245	4	62	13	99	136	571	170	...	5,082	2,540,963	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·7	10 to 1	1 to 2,313	1 to 2,767	1 to 538
86,425	31,913	2	12	7	29	60	291	372	...	920	892,691	1 to 1·1	1 to 2·1	7 to 1	1 to 1,141	1 to 1,370	1 to 358
75,674	34,278	...	... ..	2	21	59	224	370	...	639	731,057	1 to ·9	1 to 2	30 to 1	1 to 1,094	1 to 2,069	1 to 270
1,86,224	60,718	1	4	26	167	126	518	642	43	2,788	2,210,647	1 to 1·8	1 to 3·1	6 to 1	1 to 1,447	1 to 2,313	1 to 392
1,07,332	22,479	2	40	8	63	89	379	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,081	1 to 2,879	1 to 397
1,19,090	3,556	2	32	11	101	104	417	76	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·4	13 to 1	1 to 2,792	1 to 3,089	1 to 188
1,24,430	23,300	2	24	9	48	129	477	270	8	2,578	1,353,620	1 to 2·6	1 to 3·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,399	1 to 1,823	1 to 350
73,085	2,526	2	32	2	31	57	265	84	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,550	1 to 3,820	1 to 460
78,709	5,509	2	30	26	221	40	79	76	...	2,234	1,810,729	1 to 4·6	1 to 5·5	10 to 1	1 to 2,730	1 to 3,167	1 to 407
81,387	3,540	3	48	5	36	62	304	43	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·5	7 to 1	1 to 4,274	1 to 4,673	1 to 324
46,071	2,413	2	28	12	97	28	78	32	...	1,501	689,460	1 to 5·4	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 2,489	1 to 2,772	1 to 315
72,407	6,668	2	20	4	31	61	248	95	...	1,966	1,211,594	1 to 4·2	1 to 5·3	23 to 1	1 to 2,633	1 to 3,224	1 to 364
35,068	3,789	1	12	7	30	26	107	26	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	3 to 1	1 to 453	1 to 478	1 to 272
64,547	972	1	24	4	23	46	202	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 9·2	1 to 9·6	2 to 1	1 to 1,333	1 to 1,371	1 to 513
85,617	20,578	2	40	6	58	62	272	284	...	2,897	1,852,903	1 to 4	1 to 6·5	14 to 1	1 to 2,559	1 to 4,003	1 to 332
76,963	4,527	1	9	6	35	64	288	70	...	2,589	1,500,888	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,173	1 to 3,667	1 to 326
1,18,325	8,179	3	40	7	42	85	328	145	...	4,187	1,889,139	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·2	4 to 1	1 to 2,906	1 to 3,665	1 to 363
96,220	7,883	2	36	5	27	72	344	107	...	6,361	2,340,917	1 to 10·7	1 to 13	8 to 1	1 to 3,962	1 to 4,692	1 to 647
66,046	4,000	2	30	4	39	42	207	52	...	2,498	1,407,489	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,743	1 to 4,257	1 to 637
75,544	6,324	2	28	2	26	66	291	62	...	2,315	1,043,283	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,187	1 to 2,477	1 to 407
63,455	1,282	2	30	5	44	80	222	15	...	1,740	949,616	1 to 4·7	1 to 4·9	13 to 1	1 to 2,581	1 to 2,677	1 to 316
1,88,186	... .	..	... .	2	12	50	592	......	...	6,882	69,607	1 to 10	1 to 10	......	1 to 106	1 to 106	......
22,67,452	3,02,007	45	657	186	1,330	1,707	7,427	3,642	51	72,220	33,313,630	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,212	1 to 2,807	1 to 332
1,33,099	54,461	3	42	21	80	74	354	844	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·4	1 to 3·6	23 to 1	1 to 1,060	1 to 2,209	1 to 326
1,04,026	21,698	3	36	11	52	92	421	308	...	4,718	1,949,750	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·2	9 to 1	1 to 2,112	1 to 2,973	1 to 398
91,027	16,973	1	12	8	63	84	317	261	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·1	16 to 1	1 to 2,221	1 to 3,127	1 to 493
77,048	13,881	8	96	3	24	57	262	176	...	2,969	2,188,382	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·5	16 to 1	1 to 3,394	1 to 4,629	1 to 597
58,380	11,117	3	40	3	28	48	216	146	..	3,374	2,196,324	1 to 9	1 to 9·9	13 to 1	1 to 4,547	1 to 6,231	1 to 505
77,899	13,022	2	30	17	124	58	184	178	...	2,612	2,063,860	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·2	28 to 1	1 to 3,509	1 to 4,842	1 to 314
59,836	2,570	2	36	6	33	50	209	39	. .	3,578	1,440,815	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,842	1 to 4,227	1 to 759
74,520	9,280	2	28	8	22	55	276	127	...	3,913	1,812,986	1 to 7·6	1 to 10·1	15 to 1	1 to 3,547	1 to 4,538	1 to 552
83,564	9,002	4	63	7	35	67	288	134	...	4,317	1,826,290	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·3	5 to 1	1 to 3,064	1 to 5,798	1 to 559
96,075	9,666	1	9	18	113	66	283	120	...	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·1	1 to 10	3 to 1	1 to 2,806	1 to 5,437	1 to 326
44,438	703	1	17	6	78	33	169	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 17·4	1 to 18·1	11 to 1	1 to 3,998	1 to 4,126	1 to 434
53,365	2,818	2	16	3	17	39	193	38	...	1,928	678,071	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,201	1 to 2,444	1 to 477
9,53,877	1,65,886	32	425	106	669	723	3,172	2,376	53	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 5·8	1 to 8·6	12 to 1	1 to 2,701	1 to 3,787	1 to 409
99,904	7,374	2	40	6	56	94	380	82	9	3,632	1,494,784	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,234	1 to 2,461	1 to 794
68,444	4,630	2	20	6	36	74	285	69	...	2,473	769,074	1 to 5	1 to 5·8	34 to 1	1 to 1,564	1 to 1,765	1 to 328
94,010	2,212	2	16	5	28	101	416	30	...	2,066	770,232	1 to 3·4	1 to 3·6	5 to 1	1 to 1,290	1 to 1,326	1 to 587
33,241	616	...	... ..	4	28	27	152	......	...	1,740	179,610	1 to 8·2	1 to 8·2	......	1 to 851	1 to 851	......
2,95,599	14,821	6	76	21	148	296	1,233	181	9	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 5	1 to 5·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,632	1 to 1,742	1 to 592
96,488	5,100	7	67	4	31	83	349	71	5	7,091	771,875	1 to 11·3	1 to 12·9	11 to 1	1 to 1,251	1 to 1,373	1 to 379
94,190	3,564	2	40	6	67	89	305	61	4	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 21	1 to 17	19 to 1	1 to 2,163	1 to 2,402	1 to 295
34,562	560	2	20	2	8	29	124	10	...	3,897	304,847	1 to 20	1 to 21	10 to 1	1 to 1,571	1 to 1,631	1 to 482
64,626	2,577	2	32	7	36	56	204	47	...	4,925	905,570	1 to 12·8	1 to 14·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,509	1 to 2,904	1 to 357
2,91,866	11,801	13	159	19	142	257	982	189	9	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 15·7	1 to 17·7	10 to 1	1 to 1,869	1 to 2,061	1 to 35′
38,10,029	4,94,515	96	1,317	332	2,296	2,983	12,814	6,388	123	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,286	1 to 2,906	1 to 39.
30,864	78,888	...	......	......	......	88	457	......	...	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......
1,18,111	......	...	......	......	......	4	......	......	...	......	......	......	......,	. ....	......	......	......
1,48,975	78,888	...	......	......	......	92	457	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
39,59,004	5,73,403	96*	1,317	332	*2,296	3,075	13,271	*6,388	122	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,286	1 to 2,906	1 to 39′

* This column gives figures as they stood on 31st December 1876, whereas column 1 of Statement H gives the total strength at the commencement of the year 1876.

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E.

Province.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.			Rs.		Rs.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	14,184	39·6	18·5	By chakran land and ryots	2,63,294
		Bankoora	4,699	25	27·8	„ jagheer land and ryots	1,30,824
		Beerbhoom	6,847	25·3	14·1	„ chakran land and villagers	97,097
		Midnapore	10,516	40·8	16·4	„ Government, by service lands, by ryots, and by zemindars.	1,73,003
		Hooghly	3,162	55	29·8	„ villagers and chakran lands	94,455
		Howrah	1,825	64·2	33·1	„ chakran lands and villagers	60,370
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,256	72·9	48	By villagers	2,04,288
		Nuddea	4,512	50	35·9	„ ryots	1,62,292
		Jessore	*4,845	50	26·6	„ village men in cash and kind	1,28,961
		Moorshedabad	5,298	46·6	34·5	„ zemindars and ryots	1,83,239
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,356	36	16·2	„ villagers	86,975
		Rajshahye	†3,334	67·5	37·4	„ punchayets and villagers	1,24,868
		Rungpore	6,376	53	26·3	„ villagers	1,68,158
		Bogra	‡1,796	53·4	36·7	„ ditto	65,955
		Pubna	§2,332	70·2	43·5	„ ditto	1,01,442
		Darjeeling	5	60	48	„ ditto	240
		Julpigoree	986	50	24	„ ditto	23,664
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,102	86	27	By villagers	83,754
		Furreedpore	‖3,467	50·7	30·4	„ villagers and town committee	1,05,455
		Backergunge	4,105	52·3	36	„ zemindars and villagers	1,47,780
		Mymensingh	6,144	48	36	„ villagers	2,21,184
		Tipperah	2,886	97	32	„ zemindars and villagers	92,352
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,739	69	36	„ villagers	98,604
		Noakholly	2,681	51	39·1	„ landholders and inhabitants	1,05,899
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	.....	...	....	..
		Total	105,450	52·5	27·7		29,23,152
Behar	Patna	Patna	3,790	47	22	By zemindars, ryots, maliks, and punchayets.	84,033
		Gya	6,790	67	20·2	„ ellakadars and ryots	1,37,543
		Shahabad	4,632	91	40·8	„ zemindars and ryots	1,89,219
		Mozufferpore	¶4,654	67·9	26·3	„ zemindars	1,22,497
		Durbhunga	4,478	60	24·5	„ ditto	1,10,158
		Sarun	5,488	51	16·4	„ zemindars and villagers	90,263
		Chumparun	2,440	71	24·6	„ zemindars.	60,253
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,237	50	33·7	„ zemindars and ryots	1,09,138
		Bhagulpore	3,811	86·4	15·6	„ ryots	59,736 and 8,360 beeghas of land.
		Purneah**	6,798	46·1	36	„ residents of districts	2,44,728
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,220	69·1	9·3	„ zemindars and ryots	29,953 and 18,583 beeghas of land.
		Maldah	1,617	71·1	48	„ ryots	77,616
		Total	50,953	64·8	25·7		13,15,137
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	††5,040	52	21·3	By jagheer land, &c.	1,07,764
		Pooree	2,303	48	16·2	„ Government and villagers	37,508
		Balasore‡‡	2,230	63	12·6	„ grant of service land and subscription by villagers.	28,244
		Gurjhats§§	452	73·2	16 in land	„ Government giving the land	Cannot be given.
		Total	10,025	59	17·3		1,73,516
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	4,126	46·3	13·7	By ryots and zemindars	56,728
		Lohardugga	3,792	58	17·7	„ zemindars, elakadars, and ryots	69,130
		Singbhoom	1,671	46·5	5·4	„ villagers	9,070
		Manbhoom	6,777	63	15	„ service land, villagers, and local fund	1,02,116
		Total	16,366	53·4	14·4		2,37,044
		GRAND TOTAL	182,794	51	25·4		46,48,849

* These men are not regularly paid, and most of them find considerable difficulty in getting anything at all.
† The increase in the number of chowkidars is owing to new appointments to those villages which were transferred from other districts, and because chowkidars were appointed to those villages where there was none before.
‡ The number of men has decreased owing to the introduction of the new Chowkidaree Act.
§ The new Chowkidaree Act has been introduced throughout the district. There has been a slight improvement in the attendance of, and reporting by, chowkidars. The average number of houses in each beat and the average pay of each man is increased, while the number of chowkidars has decreased.
‖ This includes seven chowkidars of the Goalundo Bazar under the khas mehal management.
¶ Thirty-four of these hold land to the extent of 118 beeghas. Average 3 beeghas 9 cottahs and 8 dhoors per head.
** The new Chowkidaree Act is now being introduced and some changes have been made.
†† Eighty new chowkidars were appointed during the year.
‡‡ The new Chowkidaree Act has not yet been introduced.
§§ The Chowkidaree Act is not extended in the Gurjhats.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT F.

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.															
									Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially							
																	Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan	8	29	73	474	170	30	347	...	..	1	15	...	14	40	109	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
	Bankoora	2	6	30	187*a*	100	41	64	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	3	10	37	200*b*	100	13	137	...	1	...	2	...	8	27	21	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...
	Midnapore	6	30	115	732	240	36	607	...	1	1	17	...	8	14	85	...	1	1	11	..	..	1	1
	Hooghly	4	16*c*	56	332	130	29	388	...	...	6	15	...	14	55	110	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1
	Howrah	3	9	48	245	80	10	245	...	...	4	53	1	3	9	48	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	11	39	100	689	200	52	589	...	1	1	15	...	10	5	18	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	7	29	62	491	114	36	439	...	...	2	13	...	8	14	65	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...
	Jessore	8	24	83	550	111	52	522	...	...	2	34	...	15	30	120	..	1	2	16	..	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	8	28	102	540	160	36	491	...	4	5	54	1	16	46	104	..	...	3	9	.	...	...	...
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5	19	35	328	115	59	213	...	1	...	15	...	12	19	109	...	...	...	5	.	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	6	16	44	336*e*	64	20	300	...	..	2	14	...	8	15	72	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...
	Rungpore	6	20	42	390	150	26	248	.	...	1	17	...	3	6	25	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	3	9	29	203	49	12	183	...	1	1	13	..	1	10	39	..	1	...	6	...	...	..	...
	Pubna	5	10	50	299*f*	100	15	249	...	...	1	14	1	2	31	51	...	...	..	5	..	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	3	6	25	149	44	34	105	...	...	...	2	...	3	9	2	..	...	1	4	..	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	4	11	35	249	150	21	128	...	...	1	9	...	3	13	46	...	1		1	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca	5	16	47	370*g*	79	21	338	...	1	1	14	1	4	5	86	...	...	1	6	...	..	...	...
	Furreedpore	5	17	48	304	108	31	235	...	...	...	5	...	5	10	49	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	5	20	68	410	192	25	478	...	2	3	23	...	6	14	76	..	...	...	8	...	..	...	...
	Mymensingh	7	21	49	398	92	28	355	...	...	...	8	..	3	3	42	..	...	2	13	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	14	30	270	140	17	106	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chittagong	Chittagong	6*h*	13	50	345	200	19	195	1	...	1	11	...	7	18	25	...	...	1	3	..	...	...	...
	Noakholly	4	13	38	296	68	17	266	...	...	2	28	...	4	10	85	...	...	1	25	..	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	35	604	557	27	69	..	...	...	25	...	1	6	32	...	..	1	14	.	..	...	..
	Total	135	431	1,331	9,386	3,513	687	7,367	1	12	35	421	4	160	417	1,464	...	4	18	177	..	..	1	3
	BEHAR.																							
Patna	Patna	7	18	67	476	215	41	543	...	1	...	2	1	5	17	70	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
	Gya	5	18	81	509	195	33	385	...	...	1	6	...	13	63	148	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	..
	Shahabad	6	17	68	392	170	9	273	...	...	1	9	...	15	37	48	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	4	14	49	382*i*	145	40	261	...	...	1	6	...	4	10	8	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga	4	13	36	284	125	48	164	...	1	1	15	...	7	9	50	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	5	14	56	338	120	19	274	...	1	...	3	...	8	37	72	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	4	13	40	278	115	61	159	...	...	...	7	...	5	7	23	..	..	...	1	..	...	..	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	5	13	40	326	100	6	260	...	1	...	5	..	3	4	13	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	6	15	55	386*j*	195	64	420	...	...	1	12	...	10	36	53	..	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	6	18	60	405	150	64	275	1	2	5	26	...	10	13	44	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	9	29	264	180	10	390	...	...	1	11	...	4	15	42	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Maldah	3	11	29	228	35	14	..	...	...	...	23	...	6	14	41	...	..	...	14	..	...	...	...
	Total	56	173	610	4,266	1,745	409	3,304	1	6	11	125	1	90	262	612	...	2	3	40	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa	Cuttack	7	16	77	476	87	117	372	...	...	...	9	...	8	37	194	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	4	10	67	341	51	14	408	...	...	...	4	1	4	11	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	6*k*	16	85	460	50	159	332	...	...	2	3	...	2	5	10	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	2	3	25	180	205	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	1	16	81	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Total	19	45	254	1,457	393	290	1,112	...	1	3	27	1	15	69	313	...	...	3	7	...	1	1	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	4	19	69	450*l*	220	70	229	...	...	...	14	...	4	6	45	...	...	...	4	...	.	...	...
	Lohardugga	5	23	67	412	180	...	479	...	...	...	1	...	9	11	53	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	2	6	24	152	150	8	24	...	...	1	6	...	2	7	16	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	3	13	47	272	120	95	120	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	24	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	14	61	207	1,286	670	173	852	...	...	1	23	...	15	28	138	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police	7	16*m*	64	457	...	...	521	1	1	4	40	1	1 E.S. 2	35	206	...	...	2	23	...	...	..	1
	Total	7	16	64	457	...	...	521	1	1	4	40	1	3	35	206	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	1
	GRAND TOTAL	231	726	2,466	16,852	6,321	1,559	13,146	3	20	54	636	7	283	809	2,733	...	6	29	255	...	1	...	4

a Inclusive of 10 constables enlisted in place of those sent to Backergunge.
b Inclusive of 2 extra constables.
c Inclusive of 1 European constable.
d Inclusive of 49 crews and 10 acting men in place of those doing duty in Forest Department.
e Inclusive of force sanctioned for Nooroollabad sub-district not yet opened.
f Inclusive of extra force of 6 head constables and 40 constables.
g Inclusive of 14 boatmen.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th July 1877.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1876.

by a Magistrate. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Other offences. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Reward. Number of police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number of police under instruction during the year. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	29	70	239	...	...	...	...	44	416	168	...	1	24	16	...	15	8	75·9	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	21	65	...	...	...	...	9	118	66	...	4	3	1	1	...	3	51·4	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	9	29	37	...	1	8	162	18	102	129	1	1	3	3	1	2	5	83·5	2
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	7	17	6	30	101	292	...	...	13	432	86	563	311	3	8	36	19	...	17	15	46·2	1·6
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	11	23	4	14	39	36	...	...	...	...	115	236	67	2	5	26	21	45	3	13	52·9	3·1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	8	43	60	...	...	...	...	118	125	61	...	2	53	57	1	1	5	84	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	88	44	11	39	89	201	...	...	11	488	140	671	167	1	..	102	17	35	7	32	38·1	3·3
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	10	...	15	7	29	61	418	...	...	...	69	45	280	304	1	3	15	15	4	3	8	38	1·3
...	..	...	1	...	...	1	19	1	1	8	24	83	375	...	...	...	25	109	482	124	1	1	32	36	6	1	11	62·8	1·6
...	...	..	1	...	2	4	7	6	28	7	28	93	199	...	...	...	16	152	282	273	4	7	47	63	3	20	18	45·7	2·6
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	5	17	26	55	...	...	5	80	81	213	92	2	...	28	16	6	13	18	97·3	4·6
...	...	...	...	..	...	2	10	...	5	6	14	32	86	...	...	...	...	88	181	150	...	...	23	16	8	4	14	86·3	3·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	49	6	19	33	64	...	...	...	...	111	240	90	...	...	26	18	16	19	16	44·9	3·4
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	5	18	19	3	9	23	63	...	...	1	99	48	126	69	...	..	24	15	...	...	6	73·5	2·4
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	10	45	69	...	...	...	...	36	214	98	...	..	16	15	7	1	10	61·8	2·7
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16	3	6	22	59	...	...	...	...	48	98	85	...	4	16	2	1	3	7	34·9	3·8
...	...	1	...	...	..	1	6	..	5	4	9	18	15	...	...	35	240	78	283	64	...	2	27	10	...	8	12	100·9	4
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	12	8	8	5	16	39	94	...	...	8	276	67	200	139	4	9	28	16	...	2	8	34·6	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	16	40	125	...	...	...	...	32	221	119	...	1	7	5	1	5	12	28·6	3·2
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	3	5	20	67	128	...	...	...	...	99	80	307	...	...	16	28	31	12	29	48·9	5·7
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	11	...	3	7	20	46	150	...	...	...	50	28	Not given by D. S.		...	...	6	8	...	2	11	43·8	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	64	3	13	27	76	...	1	3	73	18	170	130	1	3	8	4	...	6	5	48·3	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	6	13	47	120	...	...	...	28	90	170	168	...	...	51	13	14	...	6	44·8	1·4
..	...	...	...	..	1	3	18	...	4	4	13	35	167	...	...	3	129	25	209	117	.	...	12	30	1	...	16	25·3	4·5
...	..	.	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	8	4	34	162	...	...	...	...	119	568	72	1	12	16	25	5	21	17	209·2	2·6
...	1	3	8	...	6	19	176	143	334	134	414	1,163	3,355	...	2	87	2,176	1,763	6,237	3,370	21	58	644	409	186	160	305	60	2·6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	6	14	62	186	...	...	...	...	33	205	327	1	1	12	3	9	...	12	17	2·1
...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	3	5	5	16	62	230	...	...	...	100	43	235	355	...	1	10	7	...	...	12	21·3	1·9
...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	32	...	6	15	57	73	...	1	...	32	43	185	253	5	5	5	10	...	...	4	19·3	·8
...	...	...	...	.	...	1	3	22	42	4	14	45	281	...	...	...	..	22	260	167	...	..	8	7	2	1	4	16	·2
...	...	..		...	...	...	1	11	1	4	13	31	126	...	...	...	67	45	170	167	...	2	12	17	1	1	6	29·4	1·8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	...	4	13	54	90	..	...	...	...	5	83	324	1	5	1	4	1	...	6	27·3	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	11	36	164	...	...	2	41	22	143	160	...	1	3	7	2	...	8	26·2	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	5	13	40	144	...	...	...	21	21	175	209	...	4	4	6	2	1	6	65·3	1·5
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	72	16	6	15	54	56	...	...	...	...	40	283	153	1	2	30	13	1	1	11	23·3	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	58	5	18	56	197	...	...	4	200	77	200	210	...	6	18	34	4	...	17	24·4	3·4
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	1	8	20	43	...	...	...	...	28	174	98	...	...	10	12	...	...	3	15·9	·9
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	11	21	90	...	...	...	10	40	152	77	...	1	6	23	·5	...	11	32	4·8
...	...	...	1	...	4	7	34	154	160	53	101	538	1,690	...	1	6	471	419	2,265	2,509	8	28	119	143	27	4	100	25·3	1·9
...	...	...	.	...	...	1	5	2	5	7	16	69	225	...	...	8	157	33	481	112	...	1	8	9	6	...	12	40·3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	4	10	63	137	...	...	4	28	36	367	55	...	2	18	4	1	3	7	63·3	1·6
...	...	1	3	1	1	1	5	19	60	6	16	82	250	...	1	12	250	28	410	129	...	8	7	5	1	1	11	17·7	2
..	...	...	..	...	...	3	8	4	8	2	3	23	30	...	...	...	20	29	125	55	...	2	10	13	1	2	2	80	
...	...	1	3	1	1	6	23	25	80	19	45	236	642	...	1	24	455	126	1,333	351	...	13	43	31	9	6	32	43·6	1·8
...	1	...	..	...	..	...	9	7	58	4	18	59	197	...	...	...	...	64	247	231	...	1	21	14	3	..	15	44·3	2·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	4	22	61	170	...	...	6	213	34	207	270	1	1	3	1	1	...	15	31·2	2·9
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	21	50	...	...	...	...	16	91	77	...	1	7	7	...	..	2	76·8	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	13	45	150	...	...	...	25	18	73	243	..	3	2	2	...	...	8	34	2·3
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	17	22	55	13	58	186	567	...	...	6	238	132	618	821	1	6	33	24	4	...	40	41·4	2·5
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	4	2	7	16	59	48	...	...	...	...	136	473	57	...	3	71	46	15	...	7	145·4	1·3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	4	2	7	16	59	48	...	...	...	...	136	473	57	...	3	71	46	15	...	7	145·4	1·2
...	2	4	15	1	11	33	271	348	631	226	694	2,183	6,292	...	4	123	3,340	2,576	10,926	7,108	30	108	910	713	241	170	484	49·5	2·3

h Two European constables.
i Inclusive of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, and 56 constables for temporary jail guard.
j Inclusive of 1 head-constable and 20 constables for central jail paid for by Department Public Works.
k Inclusive of 1 salt inspector and 26 boatmen constables.
l Inclusive of 3 constables for liquor shop.
m Inclusive of 7 European serjeants.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.															
									Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially: Under Police Act.				Punished judicially: Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	1	17	300	...	..	317	..	...	2	23	...	...	9	40	..	...	1	29	...	...	..	...
	Bankoora	..	...	3	*64	..	..	67	...	...	..	5	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...
	Beerbhoom	...	...	1	23	..	..	24	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	9	161	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	..	2	17	353	...	2	200	...	...	...	20	...	2	11	103	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	3	†2	27	338	...	..	338	.	.	6	96	...	...	21	176	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	...	2	37	603	...	2	640	...	...	1	31	...	1	8	32	...	...	3	43	...	..	...	...
	Cantonment Police	..	..	2	‡41	...	..	43	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
	Nuddea	...	..	13	265	...	.	278	...	...	...	5	..	...	1	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	76	..	...	76	...	...	...	10	..	...	...	23	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	.
	Moorshedabad	...	...	11	267	...	..	78		...	2	45	..	.	2	30	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	...	...	2	§32	...	...	32	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.
	Rajshahye	...	...	5	71	...	...	76	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	32	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	...	3	40	...	..	...	...	..	...	4	..	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	2	30	..	..	32	.	...	1	5	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	...	...	6	89	...	.	95	...	...	...	12	...	...	3	30	...	..	..	1	...	..	...	...
	Darjeeling	..	1	1	24	.	2	24	..	...	...	1	...	.	...	7	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
	Julpigoree	..	..	1	13	...		..	...	...	.	2	...	.	.	5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	11	273	..	...	284	...	...	...	70	...	...	5	110	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	...	...	3	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	5	140	...	...	25	...	...	.	6	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Mymensingh	..	...	7	100	..	...	107	...	...	.	14	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	..	...	3	49	...	...	52	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	‖2	...	4	56	..	1	60	..	...	1	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Noakholly	...	..	1	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	8	191	3,489	...	7	3,153	...	...	14	367	...	3	69	528	...	...	5	186	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																							
Patna	Patna	1	5	44	847	.	6	891	...	...	1	25	...	5	15	256	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3
	Gya	..	1	14	293	...	1	307	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	...	...	8	253	...	...	251	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	47	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mosufferpore	...	...	10	106	...	...	196	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	...	...	8	137	...	.	145	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	41	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	...	11	162	...	.	173	..	...	...	6	...	...	7	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	...	2	37	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	..	7	120	...	..	127	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	..	...	6	128	...	...	134	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	...	6	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	1	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	2	36	...	...	58	...	..	...	4	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
	Total	1	6	119	2,303	...	7	2,293	...	...	1	112	...	5	38	542	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	3
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa	Cuttack	...	...	7	84	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	4	65	...	...	69	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	2	28	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	13	177	...	...	190	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	...	...	3	¶73	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	...	1	64	...	...	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	..	...	5	193	...	...	65	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	6	14	328	6,163	...	14	5,701	...	...	15	489	...	8	112	1,162	...	...	6	163	...	...	...	3

* Exclusive of one constable employed for collection of vital statistics.
† Inclusive of one European constable.
‡ Inclusive of 15 chowkidars.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT F—*concluded.*

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1876.

by a Magistrate. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Inspectors. (15)	Sub-inspectors. (15)	Head-constables. (15)	Men. (16)	Other offences. Inspectors (17)	Sub-inspectors. (17)	Head-constables. (17)	Men. (18)	REWARD. Number of police rewarded during the year. By promotion. (19)	By money rewards. (20)	EDUCATION. Number of police who can read and write. Inspectors. (21)	Sub-inspectors. (21)	Head-constables. (21)	Men. (22)	Number of police under instruction during the year. Inspectors. (23)	Sub-inspectors. (23)	Head-constables. (23)	Men. (24)	Number enlisted during the year. (25)	Of one years' service and under ten years. (26)	Of ten years' service and upwards. (27)	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. On pension. (28)	On gratuity. (29)	By resignation, without pension or gratuity. (30)	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8). (31)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. (32)	By desertion. (33)	By death. (34)	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force. (35)	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force. (36)
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	14	50	...	..	.	...	113	273	44	...	5	40	25	8	35	7	Included in Statement F for the regular police.	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	...		.	..	15	53	2	...	1	1	5	...	2	3		2·2
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...		21	3	15	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...		4·4
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	3	7	..	...	6	160	18	82	85	...	...	4	3	11	9	...		......
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	15	4	6	...	2	15	48	...	...	2	125	72	231	64	...	3	10	20	19	...	10		... ..
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	..	5	3	1	18	20	...	...	...	...	277	62	23	...	...	144	102	3	12	16		2·6
...	...	1	1	..	...	...	14	92	9	...	2	87	35	...	...	...	518	353	595	47	1	...	68	32	150	26	23		4·4
...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		3·5
...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	2	..	.	13	30	..	.		...	19	93	185	...	...	6	5	5	..	1		·3
.	...	..	...	...	...	..	4	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	..	25	45	6	...	..	15	10	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4	2	3	..	...	10	5	...	...	...	5	119	166	14	...	...	24	47	3	16	16		5·7
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	..	9	24	10	..	...	1	3	2	2	1		3
..	..	...	..		...	...	3	...	...	..	...	5	3	...	...	.	..	4	71	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...		......
.	.	...	...	..	...	1	4	...	...		.	3	1	..	...	...	..	12	30	...	...	..	3	4	7	5	..		......
.	..	1	..	...	.	...	..	..	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	11	22	1	...	..	3	6	3	...	...		......
...	...	...		.	...	..	1	..	.	..	..	3	2	..	...	...	...	14	59	2	...	1	4	12	...	1	1		1
..	.	..	...	.	.	...		...	5	..	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	5	14	12	...	...	...	1	1	1	..		......
..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	17	14	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	8	23	...	...	3	250	129	169	115	...	...	52	70	1	1	5		1·7
..	.	...	.	...	...	...	2	.	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	5	64	..	...	1	...	2	2	1	...		......
...	..	..	...		...	..	3	..	...	..	...	2	4	.	...	...	.	51	86	8	...	...	3	6	3	5	8		5·5
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	4	...	1	...	..	2	3	..	..	...	...	29	......	..	...	...	3	14	1	4	4		3·7
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.	...	3	4	...	...	...	5	6	43	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...		..	12	38	10	...	...	2	9	...	...	2		3·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	.	13	.....	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.. ...
.	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.. ...
..	...	8	2	...	...	2	70	105	33	3	7	151	299	...	...	11	1,097	1,318	2,263	639	1	11	385	381	214	121	97		2·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	29	1	5	20	91	...	...	...	...	91	520	285	1	1	45	26	10	...	24		2·6
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	9	59	...	...	...	...	45	188	75	...	2	.	18	1	...	4		1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	215	25	..	4	7	11	1	...	1		·3
..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	22	7	...	.	8	55	.	...	.		7	105	64	...	...	1	5	...	...	1		·5
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	1	.	.	1	23	.	...	...	...	22	80	65	...	...	2	17	...	1	4		2·7
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	2	.	..	..	...	5	13	.	..	...	...	31	82	60	1	...	6	6	...	...	5		3
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	17	...	..	...	...	4	21	13	...	1	.	...	..	...	...		......
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	.	7	10	.	..	...		8	81	46	...	...	1	4	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	8	...	..	.	...	38	109	25	...	...	6	10	2	..	1		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...		5	20	...	...	..	...	32	65	23	...	...	7	13	11	...	7		5·5
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	3	..	...	..	...	13	8	16	...	...	2	4	1	...	1		2·6
...	...	...	...	..	.	1	32	88	47	1	6	61	209	...	...	.		816	1,480*	698	2	8	77	113	26	1	48		1·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	7	24	...	...	..	...	5	78	13		1	...	...	1	...	1		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	23	...	...	...	...	16	54	15	...	...	4	3	..	1	..		......
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	10	...	...	..	1	...	1	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	......	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	11	46	...	...	...	...	23	145	38	..	1	4	4	1	2	1		·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	28	..	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	8	54	14	..	...	1	3	1	...	1		1·3
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	1	24	...	...	...	27	13	52	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	3		4·6
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	4	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	*1		10
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	33	1	...	...	..	1	...	2	2		4·2
..	...	...	..	...	..		2	6	28	...	...	4	38	...	...	..	27	37	145	16	...	...	4	6	7	2	7		3·5
..	...	3	2		...	3	104	151	113	4	13	227	672	...	...	11	1,124	1,604	4,032	1,391	3	20	470	504	248	126	153		·3

§ Inclusive of two constables for collection of mortuary returns.
‖ Two European constables, one of whom is paid from Port Fund.
¶ Inclusive of one lance constable.

J. MONRO,

Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Race. — Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Uncovenanted.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Europeans. — Constables.	Eurasians. — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Eurasians. — Constables.	Natives. — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Natives. — Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan	Burdwan	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	102	474
	Bankoora	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	36	167
	Beerbhoom	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	47	200
	Midnapore	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	144	724
	Hooghly	......	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	1	2	70	332
	Howrah	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	2	57	244
	Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	......	2	3	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	8	136	680
	Nuddea	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	90	487
	Jessore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	107	550
	Moorshedabod	......	1	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	6	130	529
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	54	328
	Rajshahye	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	55	308
	Rungpore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	6	61	382
	Bogra	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	38	202
	Pubna	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	60	290
	Darjeeling	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	31	149
	Julpigoree	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	46	247
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	5	63	309
	Furreedpore	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	65	302
	Backergunge	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	3	86	395
	Mymensingh	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	68	396
	Tipperah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	44	271
Chittagong	Chittagong	......	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	4	63	342
	Noakholly	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	51	296
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	3	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	3	43	591
	Total ...	3	31	7	......	3	1	6	8	1	2	114	1,747	9,273
	BEHAR.													
Patna	Patna	1	5	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	83	476
	Gya	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	93	513
	Shahabad	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	83	392
	Mozufferpore	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	63	382
	Durbhunga	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	49	284
	Sarun	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	4	68	334
	Chumparun	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	52	276
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	53	326
	Bhagulpore	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	70	381
	Purneah	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	78	404
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	38	261
	Maldah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	40	226
	Total ...	6	15	6	......	......	......	3	......	......	...	46	770	4,255
	ORISSA.													
Orissa ...	Cuttack	......	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	92	476
	Pooree	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	77	341
	Balasore	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	5	100	460
	Gurjhats	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	27	180
	Total ...	......	4	1	1	......	......	1	1	......	1	17	296	1,457
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	98	450
	Lohardugga	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	89	411
	Singbhoom	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	30	158
	Manbhoom	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	60	271
	Total ..	1	6	1	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	9	267	1,284
	Government Railway Police	......	1	2	......	5	......	2	......	3	......	3	70	447
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10	57	17	1	8	1	15	9	3	3	189	3,150	16,716

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT G.

Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year 1876.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
Officers.												Men.												
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand total of officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	24	37	9	...	...	25	13	...	1	...	...	..	108	139	77	..	..	56	54	...	40	..	..	586
1	4	12	4	...	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	30	33	38	..	..	25	..	...	40	1	...	306
3	16	18	..	2	...	7	...	1	4	...	...	1	67	60	33	4	...	11	.	3	21	...	...	251
2	30	27	10	2	3	30	1	...	47	...	...	..	194	129	107	2	4	43	42	...	203	...	...	876
4	15	20	..	1	1	2	22	13	...	...	...	1	98	78	58	..	...	22	65	...	10	...	..	410
2	10	18	4	..	...	17	...	...	10	...	...	1	72	67	37	...	1	21	...	...	45	.	...	305
8	25	47	8	.	1	41	...	...	19	3	...	...	250	172	101	...	1	44	...	...	119	2	...	841
2	15	36	5	..	1	39	...	...	..	...	...	10	202	120	41	...	1	60	53	.	..	...	...	585
5	5	31	8	...	3	..	...	..	65	...	...	1	215	72	83	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	667
3	25	50	9	1	...	43	9	..	...	...	...	...	216	86	69	1	...	66	100	...	......	1	...	669
1	19	14	3		1	10	...	...	3	...	...	.	152	41	33	15	...	38	20	...	12	17	...	388
3	19	25	...	1	..	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	125	50	38	1	5	24	61	...	4	...	...	371
3	16	13	1	1	5	...	...	...	31	...	...	1	180	45	3	15	3	......	.	...	135	...	...	458
1	15	8	2	1	1	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	144	9	11	...	...	14	12	..	13	...	...	244
3	6	27	1	1	6	17	...	...	6	...	.	...	147	49	46	...	2	38	...	...	17	...	...	366
2	7	8	2	12	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	..	11	28	35	63	..	....	...	...	12	..	...	183
1	13	5	3	9	1	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	13	70	83	1	7	...	...	6	38	...	298
5	4	23	3	1	3	29	...	...	3	...	...	...	70	60	54	1	...	111	...	...	73	...	...	440
1	15	19	4	...	..	24	2	...	6	...	...	2	114	40	14	...	...	22	38	...	72	...	...	373
5	11	35	...	...	...	32	3	...	7	...	...	6	104	60	9	...	..	22	104	...	90	...	...	488
2	8	23	8	.	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	76	41	...	5	100	...	..	22	...	...	471
1	9	8		1	2	19	4	...	4	...	...	1	110	27	19	.	1	21	63	...	29	...	...	319
4	15	7	3	...	..	...	...	...	41	...	...	2	59	20	153	...	..	......	...	...	108	...	...	412
5	6	14	..	...	...	28	2	...	1	...	...	14	129	27	......	...	1	25	79	...	21	...	...	352
6	6	...	2	17	1	...	...	...	14	6	...	..	14	2	......	283	...	......	...	189	40	63	...	645
76	338	525	89	50	33	458	63	14	273	9	...	40	2,992	1,503	1,160	468	25	770	691	192	1,310	123	...	11,196
8	36	11	8	...	1	37	...	...	5	...	...	...	77	64	174	...	2	83	...	...	76	...	...	572
3	33	5	2	...	2	46	...	...	9	...	...	..	171	88	115	...	2	49	...	...	88	...	...	613
3	25	6	8	...	1	47	1	...	.	...	...	...	106	70	140	...	3	20	53	...	......	...	...	483
1	17	8	3	...	2	33	...	...	4	...	..	2	48	41	140	2	2	47	...	...	100	...	...	450
2	14	4	4	...	1	28	...	...	1	...	...	1	37	29	157	4	...	43	...	...	13	...	...	338
3	39	4	4	1	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	88	35	151	..	1	15	14	..	29	...	...	409
1	21	2	12	...	..	18	...	...	3	...	...	1	62	28	106	...	9	10	...	...	51	...	...	333
3	30	8	7	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	.	...	65	58	148	...	1	8	...	5	43	...	...	385
3	40	11	2	...	1	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	86	104	..	6	20	6	2	55	...	...	459
1	36	8	6	...	2	23	...	1	7	...	..	1	106	90	109	6	6	12	...	6	68	...	...	488
1	6	12	3	...	2	5	...	2	9	..	...	...	29	55	92	1	2	13	...	42	27	...	..	301
2	9	10	6	1	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	64	40	67	...	...	16	...	...	39	...	...	270
31	296	89	65	2	16	298	2	3	44	...	...	6	955	684	1,501	13	34	345	73	55	589	...	...	5,101
6	23	12	16	...	3	17	...	...	25	...	...	7	220	26	118	1	4	42	...	.	58	...	...	578
3	12	4	7	...	2	22	...	...	32	...	...	2	123	23	51	...	4	18	...	...	120	...	..	423
4	23	9	9	...	1	60	...	...	2	...	...	2	188	50	32	1	...	175	4	...	8	...	...	568
4	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	15	...	...	12	40	7	10	.	4	.....	...	...	93	14	...	210
17	66	25	33	...	7	100	...	...	74	...	...	23	571	106	211	2	12	235	4	...	279	14	...	1,779
3	51	5	2	...	1	26	2	...	2	2	...	1	144	41	121	...	1	68	33	...	15	26	...	544
4	46	4	8	...	3	19	...	...	6	5	...	16	106	16	51	...	1	21	...	...	52	148	...	506
2	7	4	3	...	...	4	4	...	3	6	...	...	11	6	5	...	...	5	26	...	20	79	...	185
3	8	17	7	...	...	24	...	...	4	2	...	2	53	42	79	...	...	14	...	...	41	40	...	336
12	112	30	20	...	4	73	6	...	15	15	...	19	314	105	256	...	2	108	59	...	128	293	...	1,571
14	28	12	5	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	112	97	137	...	...	......	...	...	99	...	...	533
150	840	681	212	52	62	924	71	17	430	24	...	90	4,914	2,495	3,265	483	73	1,458	827	247	2,405	439	...	20,179

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Race. — Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Uncovenanted.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Europeans. — Constables.	Eurasians. — District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Eurasians. — Constables.	Natives. — District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Natives. — Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. — Subordinate officers below Rs. 100.	Natives. — Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	15	300
	Bankoora	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	64
	Beerbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	23
	Midnapore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	158
	Hooghly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	353
	Howrah	......	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	......	......	......	28	330
	Central Districts.													
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	39	603
	Nuddea	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	285
	Jessore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	76
	Moorshedabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	258
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	32
	Rajshahye	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	71
	Rungpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	40
	Bogra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	30
	Pubna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	89
	Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	24
	Julpigoree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	13
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca ...	Dacca	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	10	273
	Furreedpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	66
	Backergunge	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	140
	Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	08
	Tipperah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	48
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	56
	Noakholly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	14
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	1	......	3	3	......	......	......	189	3,424
	BEHAR.													
Patna ...	Patna	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	40	846
	Gya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	293
	Shahabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	254
	Mosufferpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	166
	Durbhunga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	137
	Sarun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	162
	Chumparun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	37
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	120
	Bhagulpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	128
	Purneah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	114
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10
	Maldah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	30
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	123	2,303
	ORISSA.													
Orissa ...	Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	84
	Pooree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	65
	Balasore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	28
	Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	177
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	78
	Lohardugga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	64
	Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
	Manbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	46
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	198
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	3	......	......	......	330	6,097

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th July 1877.

MENT G—*concluded.*

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1876.

Religion or Caste. — Officers. — Christians.	Officers. — Mahomedans.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Brahmins.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Rajpoots.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Goorkhas.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Seikhs.	Officers. — Hindoos. — High caste Soodras.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Low caste Soodras.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Hillmen.	Officers. — Hindoos. — Hindoos of all other castes.	Officers. — Other religions.	Officers. — Other religions.	Men. — Christians.	Men. — Mahomedans.	Men. — Hindoos. — Brahmins.	Men. — Hindoos. — Rajpoots.	Men. — Hindoos. — Goorkhas.	Men. — Hindoos. — Seikhs.	Men. — Hindoos. — High caste Soodras.	Men. — Hindoos. — Low caste Soodras.	Men. — Hindoos. — Hillmen.	Men. — Hindoos. — Hindoos of all other castes.	Men. — Other religions.	Men. — Other religions.	Grand total of Officers and Men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	2	3	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	57	77	61	...	...	13	31	...	61	...	...	317
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	9	7	...	...	7	...	...	24	...	...	67
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	24
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	27	37	25	...	...	...	46	...	23	...	...	167
...	3	4	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	...	...	...	36	65	45	...	...	4	79	...	124	...	...	372
4	4	13	1	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	94	108	60	...	...	11	...	...	61	...	...	363
...	9	14	2	...	...	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	283	86	58	...	...	50	...	...	120	...	...	642
3	1	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	79	38	35	...	...	26	85	...	...	...	...	278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	76
...	2	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	88	56	...	...	1	88	...	...	...	...	268
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	34
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	6	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	76
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	43
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	31
...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	19	...	...	95
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	14
1	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	10	85	...	...	26	...	...	96	...	...	284
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	...	69
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	114	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	...	145
...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2	3	...	...	20	...	...	6	...	...	104
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	51
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	60
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	47	62	16	2	1	30	12	3	12	1	...	4	1,249	544	410	21	...	160	384	...	643	...	...	3,620
1	19	7	9	...	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	182	73	272	...	...	120	...	...	199	...	...	896
...	6	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	145	30	16	...	...	23	...	...	79	...	...	308
...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	33	75	...	...	12	...	...	39	...	...	261
...	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	13	80	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	176
...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	13	71	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	145
...	3	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	36	20	50	1	...	5	6	...	35	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	7	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	38
...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	41	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	127
...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	25	30	...	...	7	3	...	16	...	...	134
...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	37	...	...	6	...	...	28	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	26	...	...	38
1	43	12	33	...	5	13	2	...	10	...	...	1	611	253	671	1	...	179	9	...	578	...	...	2,427
...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	11	...	...	19	...	...	13	...	...	91
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	2	5	...	...	9	...	...	31	...	...	69
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	74	5	21	...	...	38	...	...	44	...	...	190
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	6	...	...	5	27	...	...	2	...	76
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	16	...	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	47
...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	66	8	31	...	...	8	36	...	37	2	...	198
11	95	76	63	2	6	53	14	3	24	1	...	10	2,000	810	1,133	22	...	389	429	...	1,802	2	...	6,435

J. MONRO,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police in the several Districts of the Lower Provinces during the year 1876.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	1. Total strength of the force at commencement of the year. Regular Police.	1. Railway Police.	1. Municipal Police.	2. Number of men included in column 1 discharged on reduction. Regular Police.	2. Railway Police.	2. Municipal Police.	3. Number of dismissals from all other causes. Regular Police.	3. Railway Police.	3. Municipal Police.	4. Number of resignations. Regular Police.	4. Railway Police.	4. Municipal Police.	5. Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1. Regular Police.	5. Railway Police.	5. Municipal Police.
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	582	...	335	...	...	...	16	...	25	24	...	40	6·8	...	19·1
	Bankoora	195	...	67	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	1	1·5	...	8·9
	Beerbhoom	250	...	24	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	1	2·4	...	12·5
	Midnapore	873	...	178	...	...	10	19	...	3	36	...	4	6·3	...	3·9
	Hooghly	408	...	363	...	...	...	21	...	20	26	...	10	11·5	...	8·2
	Howrah	305	...	362	...	...	...	57	...	102	53	...	144	36·1	...	67·9
	Central Districts.															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	839	...	656	...	...	...	17	...	32	102	...	66	14·1	...	13·8
	Nuddea	588	...	276	...	...	...	15	...	5	15	...	6	5·1	...	3·9
	Jessore	665	...	76	...	...	...	30	...	10	32	...	15	10·1	...	32·9
	Moorshedabad	665	...	208	...	...	...	63	...	47	47	...	24	16·5	...	26·4
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	384	...	34	...	...	...	16	...	3	28	...	1	11·4	...	11·7
	Rajshahye	383	...	75	...	...	...	16	...	...	23	...	...	10·1	...	...
	Rungpore	437	...	43	...	...	...	18	...	4	26	...	3	10·0	...	16·2
	Bogra	239	...	32	...	...	...	15	...	6	24	...	3	16·3	...	28·1
	Pubna	384	...	95	...	...	...	15	...	12	16	...	4	8·5	...	16·8
	Darjeeling	183	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	1	16	...	...	9·8	...	3·8
	Julpigoree	306	...	...*	...	...	...	10	...	3	27	...	1	12·0	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	438	...	284	...	...	...	16	...	70	28	...	52	10·0	...	42·9
	Furreedpore	372	...	70	...	...	...	5	...	2	7	...	...	3·2	...	2·8
	Backergunge	503	...	145	...	...	...	28	...	6	16	...	3	8·7	...	6·2
	Mymensingh	475	...	107	...	...	...	8	...	14	6	...	3	2·9	...	15·8
	Tipperah	355	...	49	...	...	...	4	...	1	8	...	2	3·3	...	6·0
Chittagong	Chittagong	428	...	61	...	...	...	13	...	9	51	...	2	14·9	...	18·0
	Noakholly	298	...	15	...	...	...	20	...	...	12	...	...	14·0	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	618	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	16	...	...	6·6	...	...
	Total	11,153	...	3,641	...	...	10	409	...	381	844	...	385	9·9	...	21·0
	Behar.															
Patna	Patna	568	...	909	...	...	16	3	...	26	12	...	45	2·6	...	7·8
	Gya	610	...	313	...	...	5	7	...	13	10	...	...	2·7	...	4·2
	Shahabad	483	...	261	...	...	...	10	...	11	5	...	7	3·1	...	6·8
	Mozufferpore	449	...	169	...	...	8	7	...	5	8	...	1	3·3	...	3·5
	Durbhunga	337	...	145	...	...	...	17	...	17	12	...	2	8·6	...	13·1
	Sarun	413	...	173	...	...	...	4	...	6	1	...	6	1·2	...	6·9
	Chumparun	335	...	39	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	2·0	...	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	384	...	127	...	...	...	6	...	4	4	...	1	2·6	...	3·9
	Bhagulpore	462	...	134	...	...	...	13	...	10	30	...	6	9·3	...	11·9
	Purneah	482	...	126	...	...	6	34	...	18	18	...	7	10·7	...	15·8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	298	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	4	10	...	...	7·3	...	36·3
	Maldah	273	...	38	4	...	...	23	...	4	6	...	2	10·6	...	15·7
	Total	5,094	...	2,445	4	...	35	143	...	113	119	...	77	5·1	...	7·7
	Orissa.															
Orissa	Cuttack	576	...	91	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	2·9	...	...
	Pooree	420	...	61	...	...	...	4	...	3	18	...	4	5·2	...	11·4
	Balasore	567	...	30	...	...	...	5	...	1	7	...	...	2·1	...	3·3
	Gurjhats	210	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	...	10·9	...	...
	Total	1,773	...	182	...	...	...	31	...	4	43	...	4	4·1	...	4·3
	Chota Nagpore.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	532	...	76	...	...	...	14	...	3	21	...	1	6·9	...	5·3
	Lohardugga	500	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	·8	...	3·1
	Singbhoom	184	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	1	7	...	2	7·6	...	30·0
	Manbhoom	335	...	47	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	1·1	...	2·1
	Total	1,551	...	197	...	...	...	24	...	6	33	...	4	3·6	...	5·0
	Government Railway Police	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	71	...	...	21·8	...
	Grand Total	19,571	536	6,465	4	...	45	667	46	504	839	71	470	·8	21·8	15·0

* The Municipal Police was entertained at the middle of the year, and was not therefore shewn in column 1, but their dismissals and resignations which occurred further on in the year were shewn in columns 3 and 4.

Note.—The actual force as it stood on 1st January 1876 is shown.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Cases reported.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	....	.....
		Total	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	....	....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	1	.	.	3	2	14	13	4	1	5	2	30	19
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	......	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	9	6	7	7	5	7	26	30	13	10	5	2	65	62
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	71	181	37	92	4	5	34	52	13	24	37	121	196	475
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
		Total	84	188	44	99	13	16	77	96	30	35	48	125	296	559
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
8		Murder by thugs	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	......
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	......
10	302, 303, 396	Murder by robbers	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	..	..	...	4	4
11		Murder by poison	...	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	3	... ..
12		Other murders	8	3	7	6	...	...	12	4	4	1	8	6	39	20
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	6	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	4	...	1	3	2	7	1	..	...	2	...	20	8
15	376	Rape	3	..	2	.	3	...	6	...	2	...	3	..	19	......
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	5	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	..	3	1	2	...	8	5	2	2	1	2	17	10
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	8	3	2	7	3	5	2	10	5	5	4	40	24
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	18	24	11	6	14	1	14	8	7	12	8	19	72	70
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	.	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	6	6	9
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	41	15	9	10	8	1	31	4	32	22	7	3	128	55
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	2	7	1	8	2	14	2	10	6	5	2	61	15
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	...	3	..	..	.	1	...	6	8	3	4	15	12
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	4	5
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	55	27	8	8	18	1	31	15	43	48	20	15	184	114
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	2	..	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	5	6
		Total	171	88	55	37	64	11	141	53	123	107	76	61	630	357
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	12	10	9	5	12	1	33	119	1	13	4	3	71	157
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	......
		Robbery in dwelling-house	5	2	...	...	..	...	3	...	.	...	1	...	9	2
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	..	7	5
		Robbery, other robberies	2	1	6	2	11	1	6	2	3	6	5	...	33	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	31	18	10	2	10	...	28	4	48	27	8	11	135	62
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	11	5	16	6	7	3	3	3	37	17
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	578	75	297	20	170	31	702	72	462	27	131	18	2,340	243
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	34	3	6	9	7	2	2	1	5	2	5	6	59	23
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	7	1	...	..	...	1	9
		Total	666	120	331	38	222	42	793	213	530	78	158	41	2,699	532

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Cases reported.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	12	25	16	29
38A	323	Hurt	209	101	49	32	92	27	229	62	216	116	200	146	991	484
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	123	40	6	11	51	4	177	35	57	9	58	40	472	139
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	2	1	7	6
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
		Total	333	143	55	43	143	31	408	102	276	127	272	212	1,487	658
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	3	...	...	4	1	3	1	16	7	3	1	35	13
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	59	44	5	1	39	9	119	68	42	16	11	11	275	149
		Theft { ordinary	1,425	387	182	44	561	83	1,482	487	781	227	827	411	5,258	1,589
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	80	18	8	2	84	4	130	9	50	4	62	18	414	55
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	45	50	19	23	17	17	40	58	32	33	89	67	242	248
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	250	144	16	6	64	20	390	95	101	69	205	150	1,116	484
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	.....
		Total	1,868	646	230	76	700	134	2,165	668	1,113	356	1,199	658	7,344	2,538
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	.	.	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	162	120	43	31	5	2	114	67	158	56	11	9	493	285
50	295, 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	.	..	..	2	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act	2	6	12	36	..	...	7	40	5	16	9	37	35	135
52		——— Excise Laws ...	39	60	25	25	176	170	243	244	63	65	34	31	580	601
53		——— Railway Laws ...	71	62	...	...	...	...	...	..	83	86	56	53	210	201
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws ..	1	...	.	...		...	357	323	.	...	13	10	371	333
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ..	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	....	......
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	....
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	570	540	57	48	45	87	88	132	650	650	1,115	2,463	2,825	3,929
		Total	846	788	137	140	226	265	809	806	961	882	1,538	2,603	4,517	5,484
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	37	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26	38	54	104	124
		Grand Total	4,005	2,017	852	433	1,437	499	4,392	1,938	3,062	1,611	3,329	3,754	17,077	10,262

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	24-Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Nuddea. Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Jessore. Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Moorshedabad. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coins, stamps, and Government notes.	9	4	2	1	3	2	10	4	34	11
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	24	35	16	18	21	24	29	23	90	100
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	53	192	75	164	119	207	56	164	303	817
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	......	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	5
		Total ...	88	231	94	184	147	326	96	192	425	983
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8		Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	302, 303, 396	Murder by robbers	3	3	......	......	......	......	1	1	4	4
11		Murder by poison	......	......	1	......	1	1	1	1	3	2
12		Other murders	14	15	14	1	18	7	1	3	49	26
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	......	7	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	12	4	2	7	9	3	2	24	25
15	376	Rape	17	......	29	5	11	2	16	5	73	12
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	1	......	3	2	4	......	8	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	......	2	......	3	......	3	1	10	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	3	13	8	16	11	25	10	64	32
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	11	27	22	19	34	18	14	77	81
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	......	1	......	5	......	4	......	11	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	60	22	32	10	62	35	25	13	179	80
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	3	9	2	15	6	2	......	33	11
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion	1	......	3	......	4	......	11	12	19	12
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	1	1	2	3	1	......	4	4
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	82	31	71	48	38	9	56	39	247	127
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	1	1	2	4	3	6	1	16	7
		Total ...	226	102	210	102	213	125	179	102	830	431
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	8	11	5	24	7	8	5	33	25	76
31	392, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	3	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
		Robbery other robberies	8	4	3	......	5	3	7	3	23	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	76	38	28	6	49	7	47	21	200	72
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animals.	27	13	37	18	14	7	27	13	105	51
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	378	71	958	34	1,050	113	653	77	3,039	295
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	6	7	18	17	6	5	6	7	36	36
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	3	6	......	......	......	......	3	
		Total ...	503	144	1,053	106	1,133	144	751	156	3,440	550
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	1	11	14	3	3	4	4	18	22
38A	323	Hurt	402	259	249	198	372	276	319	146	1,342	879
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	124	84	131	44	137	81	101	50	483	259
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	2	1	1	2	......	1	1	9	4
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	1
		Total ...	531	346	392	257	514	360	426	202	1,853	1,165

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and the number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division, in the year* 1876—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	385	....	36	17	29	17	65	10	515	44
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft .. of cattle ...	66	35	60	32	51	38	73	38	250	143
		Theft .. ordinary ...	1,509	438	1,381	452	1,164	329	1,206	349	5,260	1,568
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	62	17	155	17	56	9	132	28	405	71
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	78	95	136	115	77	102	64	79	355	391
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	240	121	509	172	347	154	307	154	1,423	601
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	......	......	.....	......	.. ...	. .	1	1	1	1
		Total ...	2,360	706	2,277	805	1,724	649	1,848	659	8,209	2,819
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	.. ...	. ...	... .	. ..	... ..	......	. ....
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	100	63	86	45	201	124	195	144	582	376
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	......	... ..	3	......	......	.....	1	1	4	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified ..	———— Gambling Act ...	14	25	3	15	......	.....	14	45	31	85
52		———— Excise Laws ...	91	53	9	11	8	8	130	131	238	203
53		———— Railway Laws ...	1	1	19	20	.. ..	....	7	8	27	29
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws ...	424	397	......	......	15	15	... ..	.. ...	439	412
55		———— Stage Carriage Act ...	.. .	......	..	.... .	. ..	...	. ..	... .	......	......
56		———— Stamp Act ...	... .	... .	2	2	5	.....	....	...	7	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisance ...	756	840	122	140	115	92	336	412	1,329	1,484
		Total ...	1,386	1,379	244	233	344	239	683	741	2,657	2,592
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	. ...	85	100	......	.. ...	23	29	... .	. .	108	129
		Grand Total ...	5,179	3,008	4,260	1,687	4,098	1,872	3,988	2,052	17,520	8,619

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 18th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rajshahye Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8.		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	1	...	9	7	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	4	4	22	18
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	6	9	14	24	25	16	15	14	17	9	10	21	11	97	9[illegible]
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	16	8	63	107	80	66	44	95	100	171	4	22	5	10	321	47[illegible]
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	10	1[illegible]
		Total	26	16	85	130	108	94	62	114	127	192	14	33	35	28	457	667
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
8		Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by robbers	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
11		Murder ... by poison	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
12		Other murders	10	4	8	3	12	7	4	2	3	3	5	2	3	5	45	25
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	14	1[illegible]
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	...	5	3	8	12	7	2	4	3	...	...	6	...	35	2[illegible]
15	376	Rape	21	3	17	1	38	2	12	1	10	1	2	...	6	...	106	
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	1	4	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	16	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	6	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	5	11	6	6	...	16	10	5	1	[illegible]	...	7	5	53	27
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	35	4	38	13	30	11	23	31	24	11	...	...	7	3	157	7[illegible]
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	1	1	1	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	5	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	4	25	11	9	10	26	7	18	4	2	1	6	4	95	4[illegible]
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	4	1	...	40	9	4	1	1	..	2	.	5	3	60	1[illegible]
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	10	[illegible]	1	...	3	7	3	4	13	...	3	1	1	...	34	1[illegible]
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	...	1	...	5	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	34	7	25	21	37	29	29	22	29	24	8	1	5	7	167	11[illegible]
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	...	5	3	...	..	1	1	...	...	3	3	10	
		Total	152	49	139	62	200	92	134	81	111	48	30	8	52	30	824	37[illegible]
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	14	24	5	14	9	14	6	5	...	...	1	...	8	11	43	6[illegible]
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt. by other means ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	5	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	......
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	28	6	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	25	11	11	...	36	10	28	20	6	1	6	3	23	25	133	7
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	26	4	11	5	7	1	6	2	19	8	2	2	....	...	71	2[illegible]
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	623	94	487	54	748	84	305	45	458	73	69	3	202	30	2,952	33[illegible]
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4	4	34	7	2	2	13	8	...	...	1	...	4	1	58	-
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	
		Total	725	144	557	81	808	115	481	90	485	82	79	8	240	72	3,315	5[illegible]

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rajshahye Division, in the year* 1876—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
38A	323	Hurt	245	38	146	48	134	68	128	89	147	79	23	17	56	35	870	374
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	89	33	129	26	217	50	75	37	81	45	7	2	30	31	628	224
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	335	72	278	78	353	118	205	127	228	124	32	22	86	66	1,517	607
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	13	6	376	18	16	10	21	18	31	11	2	...	22	13	481	76
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	51	24	24	19	81	45	27	26	52	67	31	19	17	18	283	218
		Theft ... ordinary	518	167	896	225	927	228	593	285	302	153	283	180	373	237	3,891	1,475
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	25	8	87	15	84	8	28	4	27	4	33	5	18	3	302	47
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	48	56	32	37	46	78	56	53	12	16	11	10	36	46	241	305
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	68	51	172	53	197	78	142	156	175	74	17	10	156	121	927	552
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	......
		Total ...	723	312	1,588	367	1,351	447	807	542	599	325	379	243	623	438	6,130	2,073
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	363	220	63	48	250	177	25	7	90	65	...	...	51	46	842	563
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	9
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	———Gambling Act ...	1	8	2	4	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20
52		———Excise Laws	3	3	22	18	13	11	44	38	2	2	31	40	23	30	138	142
53		———Railway Laws ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	......
54		———Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
55		———Stage Carriage Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		———Stamp Act	. .	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	380	305	155	143	12	8	21	42	121	139	281	250	71	75	1,041	962
		Total ...	747	536	243	214	276	200	96	97	213	206	312	290	146	159	2,033	1,702
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	64	...	...	76	64
		Grand Total ..	2,708	1,129	2,890	932	3,102	1,066	1,785	1,051	1,763	977	922	667	1,182	793	14,352	6,615

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. — Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Cases reported.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	6	3	......	4	......	3	3	1	1	18	10
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	4	1	1	......	3	1	2	1	......	......	10	3
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	35	35	11	10	11	20	16	14	8	9	81	88
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	143	317	246	261	242	373	105	187	153	424	949	1,562
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	4	1	1	......	......	2	......	1	1	7	6
		Total ...	192	363	262	272	260	394	188	205	163	435	1,065	1,669
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
10		Murder ... by robbers	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
11		Murder ... by poison	1	......	2	......	7	1	1	......	......	......	11	1
12		Other murders	9	3	22	16	25	22	19	9	8	8	83	58
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	......	......	......	11	3	......	1	1	......	13	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	9	8	7	16	20	23	30	9	6	70	72
15	376	Rape	26	12	7	......	13	......	21	8	16	......	83	20
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	1	1	......	3	......	5	1	3	2	17	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	1	......	......	2	......	2	......	1	......	6	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetement of, suicide ...	7	2	3	1	6	4	6	6	4	2	26	15
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	45	32	43	25	34	34	51	23	21	40	194	154
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	4	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	3	......	1	5	......	......	......	......	4	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	45	30	31	20	109	30	26	8	23	22	234	116
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	19	8	9	3	34	5	14	2	6	3	82	21
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	115	15	8	......	39	......	9	1	17	4	188	20
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	2	......	......	3	2	6	......	......	......	12	4
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	57	28	43	44	37	34	75	42	25	36	237	164
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievious hurt.	10	13	......	......	1	......	2	2	......	......	13	15
		Total ...	302	156	180	116	344	166	200	133	134	123	1,280	694
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	......	5	......	7	2	5	......	9	4	29	6
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt .. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt .. by other means ...	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	2	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	4	1
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	2	3	......	......	......	......	2	3
		Robbery other robberies	4	2	......	......	2	......	10	8	5	4	21	14
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	52	9	15	3	45	2	66	2	27	3	205	19
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	45	10	21	7	85	7	53	12	48	13	252	49
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	868	121	444	36	142	12	340	38	140	39	1,934	246
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	24	24	2	3	3	2	11	5	6	4	46	38
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	2
		Total ...	998	167	489	49	288	31	485	65	235	67	2,495	379

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division, in the year **1876—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Cases reported.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	323	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	8	9	2	2	1	2	5	6	6	7	22	26
38A	334	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	579	317	221	164	247	90	266	140	344	171	1,657	882
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	236	73	237	38	942	88	820	138	271	125	2,506	462
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	2	......	......	2	......	2	......	1	2	7	4
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	8	......	2	......	......	......	5	......
		Total ...	825	401	460	204	1,195	180	1,095	284	622	805	4,197	1,374
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	35	20	7	6	21	7	50	13	76	43	189	89
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	46	28	32	23	146	19	104	51	67	29	395	150
		Theft ... ordinary	1,432	378	882	182	1,452	122	882	190	722	189	5,370	1,061
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	109	14	94	5	130	13	122	3	38	4	493	39
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	42	49	30	38	33	55	72	110	24	23	201	275
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	243	130	354	59	330	103	1,316	321	380	186	2,632	799
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	1,907	619	1,389	313	2,112	319	2,546	688	1,316	474	9,280	2,423
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	264	158	128	62	137	50	79	38	107	84	715	392
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	———— Gambling Act ...	7	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	40
52		———— Excise Laws	28	31	4	2	4	2	5	7	21	35	62	77
53		———— Railway Laws	......	......	10	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	8
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws ...	......	......	......	......	34	19	......	......	......	......	34	19
55		———— Stage Carriage Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		———— Stamp Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	432	377	160	138	47	44	22	21	27	34	688	614
		Total ...	735	608	302	210	223	115	106	66	155	153	1,521	1,152
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Grand Total ...	5,019	2,314	3,093	1,164	4,422	1,205	4,680	1,441	2,625	1,557	19,838	7,681

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons arrested.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons arrested.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	1	2	7	5	......	......	8	7
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	......	1	3	1	[illegible]
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	9	15	8	20	3	2	20	[illegible]
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	47	166	77	205	1	3	125	[illegible]
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	57	183	92	200	5	8	154	[illegible]
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder by robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder by poison	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
12		Other murders	9	1	8	6	2	1	19	[illegible]
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	1	3	1	1	1	6	[illegible]
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	1	5	7	1	......	11	[illegible]
15	376	Rape	9	2	2	......	2	......	13	[illegible]
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	2	3	3	1	......	8	[illegible]
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	9	6	31	14	1	......	41	[illegible]
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	28	15	13	7	2	1	43	[illegible]
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	......	11	3	......	......	15	[illegible]
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	2	2	1	......	......	4	[illegible]
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	20	11	32	46	4	5	56	[illegible]
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	......	......	6	2	......	......	6	[illegible]
		Total	94	42	118	90	14	8	226	[illegible]
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery other robberies	......	......	9	......	......	......	9	......
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	53	14	78	19	1	......	132	[illegible]
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	20	9	103	18	1	......	124	[illegible]
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	6	12	9	2	5	19	[illegible]
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	78	29	204	46	4	5	286	[illegible]
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	1
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	153	53	155	94	1	1	309	[illegible]
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	65	22	129	64	1	......	195	[illegible]
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
		Total	218	75	286	159	2	1	506	[illegible]

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons arrested.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons arrested.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*								
[illegible]	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	22	21	27	30	......	......	49	51
[illegible]	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	10	7	34	16	......	...	44	23
		Theft ... ordinary	394	134	535	185	23	51	952	370
[illegible]	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	84	4	121	18	3	1	208	23
[illegible]	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	45	60	46	73	6	5	97	138
[illegible]	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	84	27	221	147	2	3	307	177
[illegible]	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
		Total ...	639	253	984	460	35	60	1,658	782
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
[illegible]	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
[illegible]	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	19	10	41	24	4	5	64	39
[illegible]	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	......	2	......	......	.	3	......
[illegible]	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	———Gambling Act	6	15	......	...	...	......	6	15
[illegible]		———Excise Laws	54	52	6	8	......	......	60	60
[illegible]		———Railway Laws	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
[illegible]		———Salt and Custom Laws	101	99	24	21	...	......	125	120
[illegible]		———Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
[illegible]		———Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
[illegible]	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20	24	12	24	......	......	32	48
		Total ..	201	200	85	77	4	5	290	282
[illegible]	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Grand Total ...	1,287	782	1,709	1,131	64	87	3,120	2,000

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division. Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Cases reported.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	9	5	4	2	5	3	3	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	30	17
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	7
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	14	5	14	18	19	15	12	13	10	11	14	9	3	11	86	88
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	61	197	82	100	44	128	22	87	44	107	49	135	12	75	334	629
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	11	13	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	16	16
		Total ...	105	208	112	134	74	152	37	103	64	122	63	144	18	88	473	951
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
10		Murder ... by robbers	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
11		Murder ... by poison	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12		Other murders	6	2	7	5	1	1	3	2	4	1	7	2	2	1	30	14
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	8	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	17	3	7	2	1	1	1	...	5	..	4	1	10	1	45	8
15	376	Rape	8	...	15	7	9	2	5	.	7	...	12	2	5	...	61	11
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	4	2	3	...		...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	8	8
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	11	2	12	10	15	12	8	6	4	3	16	6	3	2	69	41
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	19	12	46	29	40	18	14	10	1	1	34	21	5	2	159	93
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	25	17	21	42	41	15	9	10	6	20	16	8	7	156	125
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	20	7	12	5	35	5	8	9	16	15	16	11	4	2	111	54
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	1	5	1	3	1	6	...	6	...	2	...	...	..	28	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	25	13	37	33	31	17	10	4	8	2	5	7	...	...	116	76
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	3	3	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	13	9
		Total ...	170	75	170	124	182	103	74	42	65	30	121	68	39	15	831	457
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	...	5	5	3	11	....	3	3	6	1	1	7	9	24	35
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	......	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	6	6
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	11	13	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	18	3	...	...	32	17
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	11	30	13	65	65	9	2	18	2	23	4	3	...	176	97
34A	426, 429	Mischief	9	7	21	10	...	...	27	21	13	6	8	4	4	5	81	53
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,537	86	2,066	205	556	47	547	68	989	97	1,548	37	317	18	7,560	558
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	5	34	4	9	5	8	4	4	4	3	2	1	...	65	24
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	7
		Total ...	1,596	122	2,162	241	635	131	594	100	1,027	119	1,605	56	332	32	7,951	891

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division. Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Cases reported.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	7
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	146	129	43	50	135	82	44	38	20	18	78	76	13	7	479	395
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	16	20	17	31	13	50	19	59	10	58	6	39	20	280	107
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	10	9
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	169	145	65	70	176	97	96	60	79	23	139	90	52	33	775	518
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	6	4	4	4	5	14	6	...	...	3	5	5	1	39	27
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	61	21	95	66	52	26	65	46	152	59	56	18	13	17	494	263
		Theft ... ordinary	939	362	639	351	844	281	1,021	381	904	287	562	193	401	209	5,400	2,014
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	37	14	19	6	36	15	28	5	56	6	16	4	7	4	199	54
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	154	147	72	99	102	103	55	70	59	64	96	93	95	92	633	608
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	80	54	53	37	168	93	130	41	93	24	143	36	57	44	724	829
47	462, 461	Breaking closed receptacle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3	...
		Total ..	1,282	604	882	563	1,206	523	1,313	409	1,265	450	876	340	608	367	7,492	3,355
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	154	146	217	137	645	502	94	65	119	97	99	82	228	201	1,556	1,230
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act ...	11	81	4	29	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	118
52		——— Excise Laws ...	50	54	91	87	25	23	40	31	25	27	9	12	23	35	272	269
53		——— Railway Laws ...	65	63	...	...	24	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	89	89
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	30	34	14	19	10	8	90	93	25	52	...	...	6	7	175	215
55		——— Stage Carriage Act .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	......	...
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	......	...
57	269, 277, 279, 290, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	863	944	213	181	357	361	247	232	36	62	254	242	63	61	2,033	2,083
		Total ...	1,183	1,323	539	453	1,065	929	474	440	205	238	364	336	320	304	4,150	4,023
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	80	121	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	122
		Grand Total ...	4,585	2,593	3,931	1,586	3,338	1,936	2,588	1,244	2,705	982	3,168	1,043	1,429	839	21,744	10,228

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	6	10	3	...	6	10	9	8	1	...	25	28
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	1	...	2	1	......	......	1	2	4	3
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	9	12	12	13	12	15	18	11	11	56	62
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	20	67	31	51	32	68	9	71	17	45	109	302
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	1	1	3	1	......	......	......	...	6	4
		Total ...	33	88	48	64	56	92	33	97	30	58	200	399
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder... by thugs	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
9		Murder... by dacoits	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
10		Murder... by robbers	3	10	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	3	10
11		Murder... by poison	2	1	......	...	......	...	......	......	1	1	3	2
12		Other murders	1	4	6	8	2	3	4	5	7	2	20	22
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	......	2	1	......	...	1	......	4	1	8	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	3	......	19	...	9	2	4	1	2	...	37	3
15	376	Rape	6	3	3	1	2	1	14	2	7	2	32	9
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	......	1	1	1	...	......	......	......	...	4	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	3	1	...	......	...	......	......	......	..	6	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	6	5	4	2	5	2	14	11	2	...	31	20
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	...	1	...	......	......	......	...	1	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	20	17	11	4	6	4	7	13	5	3	49	41
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	......	2	...	......	...	......	......	1	1	4	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	1	...	1	...	......	......	1	4	3	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	6	15	6	7	3	6	3	1	1	35	19
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	......	6	2	10	...	3	2	7	1	28	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	1	12	...	5	1	4	......	5	...	30	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	10	2	1	2	1	13	9	13	5	42	26
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	1	1	1	1	2	. ....	......	1	1	5	5
		Total ...	76	61	86	27	52	19	70	46	57	22	341	175
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	2	......	...	3	5	1	10	7	1	11	18
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	...	......	..	......	......	......	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	...	......	..	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt... by other means ...	......	......	......	...	......	1	......	......	......	...	......	1
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	1	...	1	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	4	......	..	1	...	1	......	......	...	4	4
		Robbery ... other robberies	3	......	8	1	5	...	2	...	1	1	19	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	15	4	21	...	49	12	28	11	18	2	131	29
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	19	......	32	16	......	...	9	7	13	13	73	36
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	747	50	438	37	457	29	600	59	358	17	2,600	192
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	......	......	16	...	3	...	10	6	2	...	31	6
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	1	......	...	......	1
		Total ...	786	60	515	54	518	47	631	94	400	34	2,870	289

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	.....	... ..	...	......	...	......	......	1	1	1	1
38A	323	Hurt	99	90	188	79	49	34	54	58	90	33	480	294
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement... ...	35	5	51	11	49	18	47	34	39	22	221	90
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	......	.....	..	1	.	.....	.....	1	...	4	.....
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	. .	......	...	......	..	... .	......	.....	..	.....	......
		Total ...	136	95	239	90	99	5[illegible]	101	92	131	50	700	385
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking...	12	9	.....	...	23	4	9	4	10	7	63	24
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	69	18	77	36	64	41	119	45	38	21	365	189
		Theft ... { ordinary	877	410	852	229	991	260	1,623	612	584	162	4,907	1,673
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	43	21	51	14	57	15	26	14	26	5	203	69
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	82	77	36	39	75	77	55	69	23	42	271	304
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	78	61	223	89	176	28	514	223	86	40	1,077	441
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.... ..	.. ...	. .	...	.... .	.	.. ..	. .	...	...	. .	....
		Total ...	1,161	624	1,230	407	1,386	425	2,346	907	754	277	6,886	2,700
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	. . ..	......	....	...	......	...	......	......	.. .		...	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	244	200	10	8	180	122	66	113	47	30	547	483
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	......	...	......	...	1	....	......	...	2	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified ...	———— Gambling Act	10	38	1	20	.. ..	...	......	......	3	20	14	78
52		———— Excise Laws	56	59	22	23	28	36	46	49	43	47	195	205
53		———— Railway Laws	41	30	19	18	......	...	52	58	......	...	112	106
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	...	......	... .	...	. ...	......
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	......	... ..	......	..	.....	...	......	......	.....	...	......	......
56		———— Stamp Act	......	. . . .	1	...	8	6	3	4	.... .	...	12	10
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	217	413	6	5	72	75	77	120	48	37	415	650
		Total ...	569	741	59	74	288	239	245	344	136	134	1,297	1,532
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	......	......	. ....	...	......	...	1	1	. . .	...	1	1
		Grand Total ...	2,761	1,669	2,186	716	2,399	874	3,447	1,641	1,508	581	12,301	5,481

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats. Cases reported.	Gurjhats. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	5	4	3	2	1	...	...	11	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	8	3	9	6	7	20	7	8	31	37
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	17	9	69	86	21	44	...	...	107	139
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	1
		Total	30	17	83	94	32	65	9	9	154	185
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	...	9	6
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	3	2	7	...	5	4	16	6
15	376	Rape	6	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	12	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	...	5	...	6	5	...	...	15	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	18	5	13	3	10	4	2	1	43	13
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	15	5	8	4	6	9	2	1	31	19
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	6	21	3	37	10	3	2	72	21
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	3	11	...	12	5	...	...	28	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	4	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	3	6	2	11	5	4	4	36	14
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
		Total	82	28	75	17	101	44	21	17	279	106
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	7	...	...	4	18	...	...	4	25
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
		Robbery, other robberies	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	11	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	25	6	28	11	20	13	12	1	85	31
34A	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals.	...	...	9	5	...	...	9	2	18	7
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	121	76	123	22	169	35	74	49	487	182
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	6	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	6	
		Total	148	89	161	38	211	76	100	58	620	261

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats. Cases reported.	Gurjhats. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	2	5	6	......	......	......	......	8	8
38A	323 and 571	Hurt	131	83	181	38	92	29	13	5	417	155
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	58	39	55	14	31	10	4	7	148	70
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	1	......	1	2	2	1	5	4
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	1
		Total ...	193	125	242	58	125	42	19	13	579	238
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	10	4	3	1	1	......	1	......	15	5
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	29	24	4	3	9	2	20	20	62	49
		Theft ... ordinary	973	319	1,124	428	456	172	288	116	2,841	1,035
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	62	4	25	1	68	7	3	6	158	18
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6	22	22	21	30	33	17	51	75	127
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	388	74	243	62	207	50	26	15	954	201
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Total ...	1,469	447	1,421	516	861	264	355	208	4,106	1,435
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	1	......	1	......	26	17	......	......	28	17
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	5	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	5
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
52		——— Excise Laws	29	21	36	37	36	42	5	9	106	109
53		——— Railway Laws	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	33	32	32	31	75	86	......	......	140	149
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	...	......	......	......	2	3	......	......	2	3
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	106	143	559	528	82	80	13	7	760	758
		Total ...	170	201	629	596	221	228	19	16	1,039	1,041
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	......	10	11	......	......	11	30	2	2	23	43
		Grand Total ...	2,102	918	2,611	1,319	1,562	749	526	324	6,801	3,310

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of cases cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	8	2	1	1	......	3	1	11	[illegible]
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	1	......	......	2	4	1	1	5	[illegible]
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	6	6	4	......	......	4	3	17	[illegible]
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	33	8	20	3	......	3	19	27	[illegible]
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	27	48	16	25	6	4	11	24	60	[illegible]
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	1	7	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
10		Murder by robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
11		Murder by poison	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	[illegible]
12		Other murders	7	14	16	9	6	5	18	14	46	[illegible]
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	2	[illegible]
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	......	10	3	3	7	5	4	24	[illegible]
15	376	Rape	12	3	1	5	1	......	11	1	25	[illegible]
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	2	......	......	1	1	2	......	6	[illegible]
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	17	11	4	1	9	6	3	2	33	[illegible]
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	12	8	14	17	4	2	6	19	36	[illegible]
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	1	3	......	......	......	......	1	[illegible]
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	6	9	9	5	2	26	21	47	[illegible]
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	1	2	1	......	......	2	2	7	[illegible]
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	10	4	3	1	......	11	8	22	[illegible]
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	3	1	1	1	......	......	......	4	[illegible]
		Total	80	65	64	53	32	23	88	72	264	[illegible]
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	7	3	5	1	......	4	......	13	[illegible]
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	3	......
		Robbery, other robberies	9	2	......	......	2	......	6	......	17	[illegible]
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	29	14	1	1	4	......	20	......	54	[illegible]
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	......	......	4	4	5	......	5	2	14	[illegible]
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	500	35	199	48	71	10	493	34	1,263	[illegible]
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	15	2	3	2	......	......	9	3	27	[illegible]
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	[illegible]
		Total	562	61	211	60	83	10	540	39	1,396	[illegible]
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	2	[illegible]
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	86	43	23	34	12	4	40	22	161	10
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	30	16	18	17	6	2	18	12	72	[illegible]
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	[illegible]
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	[illegible]
		Total	119	64	43	53	18	6	58	35	238	[illegible]

STATEMENT AA—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number of cases cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, in the year 1876—concluded.

Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singhbhoom. Cases reported.	Singhbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*										
453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	1	3	1	2	......	11	3	19	5
379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	59	83	71	71	34	31	60	23	224	158
	Theft ... ordinary ...	535	283	119	106	61	23	267	129	1,032	541
406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	12	7	5	2	2	......	7	6	26	15
411, 414	Receiving stolen property	42	58	45	75	4	6	19	28	110	167
447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	213	103	103	91	10	17	34	17	300	228
461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	... ..	1	......
	Total ...	884	485	377	346	113	77	398	206	1,772	1,114
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*										
311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	. ..	......
Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	82	26	2	2	4	7	197	190	235	234
295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	... ..	1	......	.....	......	... .	....	1	.....
Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act	1	......	......	... .	.....	......	5	20	6	20
	——— Excise Laws	80	87	32	73	22	22	33	54	167	236
	——— Railway Laws	3	3	.. ...	......	......	. .	......	... .	3	3
	——— Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	. ...	......	. ..	... .
	——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	——— Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	...	.. .
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	413	415	104	94	20	31	16	15	562	555
	Total ...	529	531	139	169	55	60	251	288	974	1,048
Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	89	88	3	2	... ..	......	11	17	103	107
	Grand Total ...	2,290	1,337	853	708	*307	180	1,357	681	4,807	2,006

* This is exclusive of the cases taken up by the political chiefs, the Rajah of Sereikela and the Thakur of Kharsawa, in Singbhoom.

Bengal Police Office
Fort William,
The 18*th July* 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Persons tried.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Persons tried.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Persons tried.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Persons tried.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Persons tried.	Hooghly. Persons convicted	Howrah. Persons tried.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	1,231	1,099	120	86	143	65	293	174	124	61	40	21	1,959	1,506
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	9	6	1	1	4	1	13	7	25	12	8	4	60	31
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	54	28	29	8	28	6	48	12	55	22	34	9	248	85
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	7	1	...	...	1	...	28	6	4	...	8	3	48	10
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	18	8	...	...	10	8	16	13	2	..	1	...	47	29
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	73	65	...	...	4	4	5	5	5	5	19	7	106	86
		Total	1,392	1,207	150	95	189	84	403	217	215	100	119	44	2,468	1,747
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	...	...	...	2	...	16	4	4	...	1	1	26	5
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	..
		Total	3	...	...	...	2	...	16	4	4	...	1	1	26	5
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	37	14	3	1	3	1	63	5	11	4	17	5	154	30
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,263	535	62	33	308	105	694	305	446	253	503	186	3,276	1,417
		Total	1,263	535	62	33	308	105	694	305	446	253	503	186	3,276	1,417
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
16	417 to 420	Cheating	58	15	5	...	14	2	58	11	23	4	15	7	173	39
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	13	6	1	14	6	36	19	22	9	15	6	111	54
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	6	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	167	104	24	10	26	10	62	16	31	16	15	3	325	159
		Total	244	132	35	11	54	18	159	48	78	30	45	16	615	255
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	60	14	3	1	23	6	46	4	25	4	52	6	193	35
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	......	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	4	...	11	5
23	500 to 502	Defamation	15	3	2	...	8	4	17	3	8	1	10	1	60	12
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	31	12	...	...	5	2	22	10	21	12	9	2	88	38
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	9	7	...	...	21	21	20	20	2	2	1	1	53	51
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	653	492	37	20	12	8	191	146	103	59	306	156	1,302	881
		Total	760	528	41	21	74	40	206	183	159	78	382	166	1,712	1,028
		Special Laws not cognisable by Police in detail.														
28	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	32	28	65	64	114	109
29	„ V (B.C) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	29	26	10	8	48	40
30	„ V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	5	5	3	2	24	24	21	15	25	21	78	67
31	„ XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	17	12	26	18
32	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	5	8	6
33	„ XI of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
34	„ VIII of 1873	Registry Act	...	...	...	...	...	..	37	9	...	...	...	...	37	9
35	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	46	22	6	4	28	15	83	30	18	11	5	4	186	86
36	„ IX of 1872	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	8	...
37	„ III (B.C.) of 1864	Municipal Act	55	45	...	...	...	...	589	339	738	477	1,216	833	1,593	1,694
38	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
39	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
40	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
41	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
42	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
43	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	3	3	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9
44	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferry Act	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	5	3
45	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	4	3
46	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	5	3	7	7	11	11	4	3	27	24
47	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
48	„ XX of 1856	Chowkidari Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
49	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
50	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
51	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3	41	39	...	...	47	45
52	....	Other special laws	247	247	...	...	2	...	48	42	11	7	12	8	315	304
		Total	371	323	17	15	64	43	793	458	910	622	1,307	957	3,521	2,423
		Grand Total	4,070	2,744	308	176	694	297	2,443	1,220	1,823	1,087	2,434	1,375	11,772	6,899

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	910	723	260	196	299	225	187	117	1,656	1,261
	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	35	17	24	13	14	6	16	7	89	43
	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	54	38	80	25	90	41	53	28	277	132
	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	16	2	10	......	26	1	4	1	56	4
	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	13	5	8	7	6	6	8	6	35	24
	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	19	10	23	27	80	53	50	45	177	135
		Total ...	1,047	795	410	268	515	332	318	204	2,290	1,599
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	11	2	4	......	26	6	7	......	48	8
	370	Buying or disposing of slaves...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	11	2	4	......	26	6	7	......	48	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
	384 to 389	Extortion	33	13	20	7	7	2	9	3	78	25
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,315	695	1,061	443	1,128	596	620	376	4,133	2,110
		Total ...	1,315	695	1,061	443	1,128	596	620	376	4,133	2,110
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
	417 to 420	Cheating	21	8	30	10	38	14	22	8	111	40
	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	27	14	60	27	37	20	8	6	132	67
	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	1	3	......	2	1	6	......	14	2
	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	165	57	189	85	198	109	82	32	634	283
		Total ...	216	80	282	122	275	144	118	46	891	392
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	71	10	46	5	64	9	42	12	223	36
	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	4
	500 to 502	Defamation	9	1	12	1	5	5	20	6	46	13
	504, 506 to 510 ... ...:	Intimidation and insult	51	33	22	9	25	14	45	34	143	90
	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	22	17	15	10	20	15	16	16	73	58
	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	265	203	154	106	504	427	293	197	1,216	933
		Total ...	420	265	251	132	620	471	418	266	1,709	1,134
	Special Laws not cognizable by Police in detail.											
	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	23	19	23	23	......	......	22	22	68	64
	" V (B.C) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	6	6	31	29	......	......	......	......	37	35
	" V of 1861	Police Act	89	56	3	2	43	38	26	23	161	119
	" XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	14	12	3	1	4	2	13	13	34	28
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Act	12	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	12
	" XI of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" VIII of 1871	Registry Act	5	......	4	3	......	......	......	......	9	3
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	73	35	308	143	225	110	206	137	812	425
	" IX of 1872	Breach of Contract	......	......	55	44	......	......	77	74	132	118
	" III (B.C.) of 1864	Municipal Act	4	3	......	......	114	85	16	14	134	102
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	53	23	......	......	......	......	......	......	53	23
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	2	......	......	......	......	3	1	6	3
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferry Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	5	2	6	3
	" XVIII of 1869...	Stamp Act	......	......	2	......	......	......	4	3	6	3
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	2	1
	" XX of 1856	Chowkidari Act	3	......	...	......	......	......	2	1	5	1
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	4	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	4
	....	Other special laws	......	......	1	1	16	13	29	28	46	42
		Total ...	291	174	431	247	402	248	405	319	1,529	988
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,333	2,024	2,468	1,219	2,978	1,709	1,904	1,214	10,678	6,256

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th July 1877.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dinagepore. Persons tried.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Persons tried.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Persons tried.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Persons tried.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Persons tried.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Persons tried.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Persons tried.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.															
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	1,367	1,230	160	115	213	171	39	31	378	304	20	14	61	54	2,268	1,919
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	17	8	11	8	13	4	10	7	8	1	6	5	17	7	77	40
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	73	22	63	27	51	26	89	39	26	12	6	3	8	2	316	131
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	3	...	4	1	11	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	27	3
8	264 to 267 . .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	...	7	6	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	2	9	9	24	19
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	18	2	81	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	105	47
		Total ...	1,461	1,260	263	159	369	241	141	78	415	319	34	24	104	78	2,787	2,159
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	11	3
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389 . ..	Extortion	105	29	12	4	25	10	39	17	5	1	...	...	5	1	191	63
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	258	149	375	163	348	177	104	46	400	180	89	23	173	107	1,747	845
		Total ...	258	149	379	167	348	177	104	46	400	180	89	23	173	107	1,751	849
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	19	10	27	6	10	3	7	1	9	1	9	1	14	7	95	29
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	1	26	5	14	9	12	12	13	6	4	2	14	10	83	45
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	47	39	68	27	58	30	53	15	29	15	15	14	64	43	334	183
		Total ...	67	50	121	38	89	48	72	28	50	22	28	17	92	60	519	263
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	84	14	35	11	76	12	51	2	25	4	18	2	6	1	295	46
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	15	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	1	6	...	13	...	3	1	30	3
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	...	...	5	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	5	3	24	14	38	21
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	133	86	27	20	1	1	...	...	53	50	1	1	5	4	220	162
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	10	7	81	39	259	231	120	104	656	604	6	4	23	20	1,156	1,009
		Total ...	228	108	163	73	347	247	175	108	740	658	43	10	61	40	1,757	1,244

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in the year 1876—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Special Laws not cognizable by Police in detail.																	
28	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
29	" V (B.C.) of 1866.	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	" V of 1861 ...	Police Act	10	8	14	12	17	12	12	12	24	18	...	...	2	2	79	59
31	" XXI of 1856...	Abkarry Act	..	..	2	...	...	...	10	8	3	2	...	..	1	1	16	11
32	" VII (B.C.) of 1864.	Salt Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
33	" XI of 1871 ...	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
34	" VIII of 1871..	Registry Act	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	..	1	1	..	...	...	..	7	7
35	" I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	41	27	26	9	40	11	26	23	24	7	28	6	31	25	216	108
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of Contract	76	74	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	78	75
37	" III (B.C.) of 1864.	Municipal Act	...	.	12	12	75	70	...	...	...	...	67	64	...	...	154	146
38	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
40	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
41	" XIV of 1866...	Post Office Act ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
42	" I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
43	" II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3
44	Regulation VI of 1819.	Ferry Act ...	...	...	2	1	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	7
45	Act XXXI of 1860.	Arms Act ...	...	.	1	1	3	2	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	31
46	" XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act ...	147	145	...	...	4	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	155	152
47	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act ...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
48	" XX of 1856...	Chowkidari Act ...	...	...	..	...	11	11	7	7	51	27	..	...	...	...	69	45
49	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	..	...	.	...	18	17	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	19
50	" XX of 1865...	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act ...	...	..	.	...	1		...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	..
51	" IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
52	....	Other special laws	.	.	121	78	...	...	...	..	1	1	3	1	...	...	125	80
		Total	274	254	180	114	183	138	95	84	108	54	98	71	37	31	975	746
		Grand Total ...	2,395	1,850	1,118	555	1,362	861	630	361	1,718	1,234	292	145	477	320	7,992	5,326

Bengal Police Office:
Fort William,
The 15th July 1877

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. — Dacca. Persons tried.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Persons tried.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Persons tried.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensing. Persons tried.	Mymensing. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Persons tried.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	384	299	447	383	427	352	404	287	282	223	1,944	1,544
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	20	10	9	6	5	1	14	6	2	1	50	24
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	121	51	50	23	107	21	25	12	89	46	392	153
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	16	2	3	1	32	6	...	...	6	4	57	13
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	11	7
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	23	19	5	1	25	17	36	21	20	16	100	74
		Total	570	385	516	415	597	397	479	326	401	292	2,563	1,815
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	9	...	11	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	27	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	11	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	27	2
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	26	9	2	...	20	1	38	13	48	19	134	42
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	346	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,792	1,086	754	439	639	359	1,188	701	772	464	5,145	3,049
		Total ...	1,792	1,086	754	439	639	359	1,188	701	772	464	5,145	3,049
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	53	20	15	5	11	4	22	8	33	16	134	53
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	16	8	4	...	20	18	35	23	31	12	106	56
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	268	108	214	64	99	50	192	88	139	62	912	372
		Total ...	340	138	233	69	131	67	249	119	205	91	1,158	484
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	178	35	52	8	37	3	101	21	73	9	440	76
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	30	23	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	33	26
23	500 to 502	Defamation	25	8	2	...	1	...	10	...	11	2	49	10
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	11	6	17	11	9	3	13	12	4	2	54	34
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	2	2	22	18	5	3	19	14	7	6	55	45
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	256	170	681	478	713	550	211	123	212	139	2,073	1,460
		Total ...	502	244	775	516	765	501	358	172	306	158	2,706	1,651
		Special Laws not cognizable by Police in detail.												
28	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	„ V of 1861	Police Act	38	34	39	30	13	11	25	24	5	4	120	103
31	„ XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	16	6	5	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	28	14
32	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
33	„ XI of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	„ VIII of 1871	Registry Act	1	1	7	3	5	5	1	1	...	...	14	10
35	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	93	42	93	47	65	32	190	90	129	73	572	284
36	„ IX of 1872	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	„ III (B.C.) of 1864	Municipal Act	440	316	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	30	473	346
38	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
41	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	3
42	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	...	...	5	5	3	3	...	...	1	1	9	9
44	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	15	14	18	16
46	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	10	6	10	8	21	19	4	3	5	5	50	41
47	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	„ XX of 1856	Chowkidari Act	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
49	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
51	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	13	13
52	....	Other special laws	21	15	10	10	22	22	...	...	...	...	53	47
		Total ...	630	426	176	111	141	100	220	113	197	137	1,364	892
		Grand Total ...	3,869	2,283	2,467	1,550	2,300	1,487	2,533	1,449	1,929	1,161	13,097	7,935

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Persons tried.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Persons tried.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons tried.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	375	177	296	241	5	4	676	422
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	3	3	......	......	......	6	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	69	37	45	21	1	1	115	59
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	15	3	7	1	4	4	26	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	......	......	19	18	......	......	19	18
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	4	1	......	......	......	......	4	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	11	6	6	......	......	17	17
		Total ..	377	232	376	287	10	9	763	528
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*									
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	......	2	......	2	......	7	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
		Total ...	3	......	3	......	2	......	8	......
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*									
13	384 to 389	Extortion	55	6	50	22	11	......	116	28
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*									
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	329	203	603	413	30	14	962	630
		Total ...	329	203	603	413	30	14	962	630
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*									
16	417 to 420	Cheating	17	1	27	11	4	......	48	12
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	6	2	1	1	1	10	8
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	......	......	151	96	1	1	152	97
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	188	57	168	77	11	......	367	134
		Total ...	212	64	348	185	17	2	577	251
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*									
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	24	4	34	16	2	......	60	20
21	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	12	8	......	......	88	39	100	47
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	......	6	3	......	......	10	3
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	18	5	11	1	5	3	34	9
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	15	13	......	......	......	......	15	13
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	130	57	131	82	1	1	262	140
		Total ...	203	87	182	102	96	43	481	232
	Special Laws not cognizable by Police in detail.									
28	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
29	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
30	„ V of 1861	Police Act	17	15	27	22	21	19	65	56
31	„ XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	3	3	3	......	......	......	6	3
32	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Act	1	......	185	179	......	......	186	179
33	„ XI of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
34	„ VIII of 1871	Registry Act	......	......	4	3	......	......	4	3
35	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	35	21	78	42	6	......	119	63
36	„ IX of 1873	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	18	......	18	......
37	„ III (B.C.) of 1864	Municipal Act	17	12	1	......	......	......	18	12
38	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
39	......	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
40	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
42	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	2	2	......	......	......	......	2	2
43	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	2	2	8	6	......	......	10	8
44	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferry Act	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
45	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
46	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	3	63	61	......	......	66	64
47	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
48	„ XX of 1856	Chowkidari Act	......	......	2	2	......	......	2	2
49	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	......	......	25	25	......	......	25	25
50	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	....	Other special laws	3	1	197	175	......	......	200	176
		Total ...	85	59	593	515	45	19	723	593
		Grand Total ...	1,264	651	2,155	1,524	211	87	3,630	2,262

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,

J. MONRO,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna. Persons tried.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Persons tried.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Persons tried.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Persons tried.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Persons tried.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Persons tried.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Persons tried.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	215	136	271	208	432	325	193	133	146	109	166	105	95	71	1,518	1,087
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	4	3	4	1	41	28	9	6	21	11	7	4	1	...	87	53
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	93	50	110	40	58	44	60	30	50	22	35	11	44	25	450	222
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	12	6	9	5	6	1	14	2	8	5	7	1	...	...	56	20
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	11	10	9	4	4	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	29	26
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	18	13	4	3	32	29	20	17	35	33	39	37	3	3	151	135
		Total ..	355	219	408	266	574	432	296	188	260	180	255	159	144	100	2,292	1,544
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	2	.	2	2	3	1	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	16	7
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	16	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	12	3	4	4	10	4	8	4	2	...	18	4	10	7	64	26
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	.	..	...	...		..	..	...		...		...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	645	323	361	190	516	213	225	81	196	71	392	150	629	150	2,964	1,178
		Total ...	645	323	361	190	516	213	225	81	196	71	392	150	629	150	2,964	1,178
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offenses against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	19	7	10	1	31	17	12	8	10	4	5	2	3	...	90	39
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	9	17	5	20	10	13	9	29	25	18	6	3	3	110	67
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	1	.	..	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	44	15	41	22	44	23	58	19	71	32	114	20	26	5	398	136
		Total ...	77	32	68	28	95	50	87	38	110	61	137	28	32	8	606	245
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion ...	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	16	3	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	2	34	9
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	25	5	35	6	14	7	18	...	2	...	7	...	20	...	121	19
23	500 to 502	Defamation ...	2	1	...		7	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	16	3
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	15	11	20	7	22	10	2	2	3	3	1	1	8	2	71	36
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	6	4	15	15	104	92	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	129	115
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	.	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	189	85	167	92	364	378	25	10	68	27	110	41	84	58	1,007	691
		Total ..	253	110	241	124	511	388	49	24	73	30	129	42	123	65	1,379	783
	Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation I of 1819 ... / Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Ferries ...	...	...	..	..	3	3	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	...	4	4
	„ XVIII of 1854 ... / „ XXXI of 1867 ... / „ XIII of 1870 ... / „ XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts ...	46	45	...	..	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	52
	„ XXI of 1856 ...	Abkarry Act ...	37	26	..	.	..	.	...	...	16	16	16	10	...	...	69	52
	„ I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	......	...
	„ XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of Contract ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	10	10
	„ XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	„ V of 1861 ...	Police Act ...	17	17	3	2	20	11	2	2	9	8	...	...	1	1	52	41
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jail Act ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	4	4
	„ XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act ...	42	35	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	42	35
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... / „ I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Salt Acts ...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	131	...	...	176	131
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act ...	...	.	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act ...	...	..	1	1	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act ...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	7
	„ XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ VII of 1870 ...	Court Fees Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	......	...
	„ I of 1871 ...	Pound Act ...	96	54	93	54	76	31	58	24	30	20	160	90	261	102	774	375
	„ VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act ...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	9
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	16	13
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ...	399	337	1,360	1,206	343	313	3	2	164	138	105	75	...	...	2,374	2,071
	„ VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ III of 1877 * ...	Registration Act ...	9	6	...	...	10	10	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	23	17
	„ XX of 1856 ...	Chowkidari Act ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	222	222	8	8	230	230
	....	Other special laws ...	288	196	40	33	22	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	354	239
		Total ...	942	724	1,504	1,391	496	398	67	36	232	182	700	545	271	111	4,312	3,387
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,296	1,411	2,588	2,005	2,206	1,457	732	371	882	528	1,631	928	1,209	441	11,594	7,171

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

J. MONRO,

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Person tried.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Persons tried.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Persons tried.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons tried.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Persons tried.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	... ..	...	...	.. ...	.. ..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.	...	... ..	... ..
		Total	...	...	. .	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	... ..	....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	4
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......			... ..	.. ..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	94	45	150	87	400	324	360	329	170	180	1,174	965
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	4	15	11	12	8	36	23	7	2	74	48
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	51	21	35	15	36	25	60	41	37	18	219	120
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	10	5	3	...	5	4	2	......	...	...	20	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	1	19	13	17	13	14	10	2	1	56	38
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.... .	...	...	... .	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	5	4	4	14	18	51	48	2	2	76	72
		Total	168	81	226	130	484	387	530	455	218	143	1,626	1,196
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	. .	...	...	...	...	......	... ..	..	...	....	.
		Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	..	9	2
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	7	57	8	35	4	61	30	3	..	171	49
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
	343	Wrongful confinement	...	. .	...	...	...	. .	......	.... .	...	. .	.. ...	....
	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	761	387	691	200	441	250	935	710	240	123	3,068	1,670
		Total	761	387	691	200	441	250	935	710	240	123	3,068	1,670
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	12	2	62	7	17	1	50	25	5	3	146	38
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	8	28	13	19	11	60	41	12	5	133	78
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	6	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	241	66	200	53	64	28	293	150	93	46	891	343
		Total	267	76	291	73	102	41	406	218	110	54	1,176	462
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	19	7	21	4	...	...	11	8	...	...	51	10
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	11	...	34	3	6	1	58	22	8	...	120	26
23	500 to 502	Defamation	5	1	19	3	...	...	59	25	5	...	88	29
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	22	9	9	3	0	4	195	161	...	...	235	177
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	3	12	12
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	27	...	...	38	27
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	54	36	14	1	47	38	......	......	66	55	181	130
		Total	114	53	97	14	62	43	370	252	82	58	725	420
		Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.												
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	1	...	1	......
	„ XVIII of 1854 „ XXXI of 1867 „ XIII of 1870 „ XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	...	...	23	19	...	...	53	50	...	...	76	69
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	4	3	12	10	..	..	33	28	5	4	54	45
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	..	..	......	......	...	...	......	......
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	3	1	...	..	...	...	......	......	...	...	3	1
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	..	. .	...	..	..	...	......	......	...	...	......	.. .
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	23	18	8	7	6	6	7	7	44	38
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	1	1	1	1	...	...	......	......	...	...	2	2
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	.	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	. ...
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 „ I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	.... .
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	5	5	..	...	2	2	...	...	7	7
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act	...	..		...	..	...	......	......	...	...	......	.....
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	...
	„ XIV of 1866*	Post Office Act	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......	21	17	21	17
	„ VI of 1870	Chowkidari Act	5	5	...	...	4	1	......	......	...	...	9	6
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	132	83	309	106	98	29	152	89	27	16	718	323
	„ VI of 1871*	Emigration Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	.... .
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	... ..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	... ..
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	883	585	380	173	...	...	72	53	...	...	1,285	811
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	... ..	...	...	......	...
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	.... .
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	9	9	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	9	9
	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
	....	Other special laws	...	...	...	...	84	84	......	......	29	23	113	107
		Total	1,038	686	704	334	194	121	321	231	90	67	2,347	1,441
		Grand Total	2,365	1,292	2,066	759	1,318	846	2,680	1,898	743	445	9,122	5,240

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT [illegible]

J. MONRO,

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat Mehals.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	5	6	5
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	5	6	5
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	123	105	69	35	83	48	54	34	329	222
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	5	2	......	8	4	3	1	20	10
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	43	18	30	19	31	15	2	1	106	53
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	6	2	4	......	5	1	1	......	16	[illegible]
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	12	3	1	......	7	4	......	......	20	7
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks... ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray... ...	15	13	30	20	5	5	......	......	50	38
		Total ...	206	146	136	74	139	77	60	36	541	333
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	2	5	......	6	3	2	2	17	7
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	4	2	5	......	6	3	2	2	17	7
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	1	7	......	12	6	1	1	29	8
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	994	381	340	133	415	199	76	42	1,825	755
		Total ...	994	381	340	133	415	199	76	42	1,825	755
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	40	11	7	2	6	3	1	1	54	17
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property .	24	18	13	5	16	14	17	16	70	53
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	......	......	1	1	......	......	2	2
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	186	65	111	47	239	72	75	6	611	190
		Total ...	251	95	131	54	262	90	93	23	737	262
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	17	2	8	3	4	2	......	......	29	7
23	500 to 502	Defamation	33	6	13	2	13	3	6	......	65	11
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	53	25	2	2	47	18	3	......	105	45
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	11	9	71	49	4	3	......	......	86	61
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	81	50	147	95	77	56	......	......	305	201
		Total ...	201	92	241	151	145	82	9	......	596	325
	Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 ... ; Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Ferries	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
	„ XVIII of 1854 ... ; „ XXXI of 1867 ... ; „ XIII of 1870 ... ; „ XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkarrry Act	8	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	6
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	......	3	3	......	......	......	......	4	3
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	17	13	1	1	11	8	1	......	30	22
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 ... ; „ I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Salt Acts	6	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	6
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	......	......	11	10	......	......	......	......	11	10
	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	82	29	56	35	35	19	3	3	176	86
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	13	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	8
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1
	....	Other special laws	51	50	115	78	......	......	......	......	166	128
		Total ...	187	118	187	127	46	27	4	3	424	275
		Grand Total ...	1,858	835	1,047	539	1,025	484	251	112	4,175	1,970

STATEMENT BB—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1876.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Persons tried.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Persons tried.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Persons tried.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Persons tried.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commisson of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 189, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	150	104	87	57	66	63	200	157	503	381
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	67	60	4	2	4	1	3	2	78	65
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	3	3	20	11	...	...	14	11	37	25
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	...	...	2	...	1	1	6	2	9	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	1	5	4	1	1	...	...	8	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	16	11	19	14	...	...	6	4	41	29
		Total	238	179	137	83	72	66	229	176	676	509
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	...	22	3	2	2	5	4	30	9
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	309	171	322	204	96	37	546	234	1,273	646
		Total	313	171	322	204	96	37	546	234	1,277	646
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	2	11	8	...	...	17	10	37	20
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	2	15	11	2	2	9	4	29	19
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	6	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	9	5
19	426, 427 434	Mischief (simple)	16	8	13	7	30	24	141	42	200	81
		Total	34	16	40	27	32	26	169	56	275	125
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	1	1	...	...	22	14	23	15
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	11	3	4	...	...	...	15	4	30	7
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	1	1	...	3	...	4	2	9	3
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	2	9	4	33	17	5	5	49	28
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	29	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	17
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI. C. P. C.	...	...	10	4	25	21	285	104	320	129
		Total	43	23	25	9	61	38	340	138	469	208
	Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
	" XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	6	5	17	14	1	1	24	20
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jail Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mookhtars' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	36	16	35	30	12	8	26	14	109	68
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	......	Other special laws	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
		Total	58	35	45	39	29	22	29	16	161	112
		Grand Total	688	424	591	370	292	191	1,318	624	2,889	1,609

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 12th July 1877.

J. MONRO.

POLICE.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH DECEMBER 1877.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1876.

Read again—

The Reports for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

MR. MONRO explains that in submitting the report on the police administration for the year 1876, he labours under the double disadvantage of having had no charge of the department during the year, and of having been even absent from the country on furlough during almost the whole of the period. He has therefore been compelled to base his opinions and suggestions on the record of the work of the police as it came before him on taking charge of the department.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the force for the year was 89 officers (including eleven employed in Assam) and 18,835 men. The strength of the Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force, including the establishment for miscellaneous civil duty, was 653. Of the total number, 15,797 men were employed on general police duties, 1,661 in guarding jails, 974 in guarding treasuries, 261 as salt preventive police, 168 as opium guard, and 627 as frontier guards. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1876-77 was Rs. 38,74,363, against a gross budget grant of Rs. 39,56,625. The saving thus effected was Rs. 82,262. During the current year the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled, by the loyal co-operation of Mr. Monro, to effect permanent reductions which will further diminish the cost of the police without injuring its efficiency. The cost of the purely civil police was Rs. 25,27,809, or 8 pies per head of population. The rate, however, varied in different parts of the Lower Provinces from 6·1 pies per head in Behar to 11·7 pies in Orissa and one anna in Chota Nagpore. The proportions borne by the civil police to area and population also exhibit considerable divergences. In Bengal the former is one to every 8 square miles; in Behar it is one to every 10·7; in Orissa one to every 7·2, and in Chota Nagpore one to every 21·1. The latter is one to every 3,701 persons in Bengal, to every 4,959 in Behar, to every 2,365 in Orissa, and to every 2,505 in Chota Nagpore. It will be observed that the civil police bears a much higher numerical proportion to the population in Orissa and Chota Nagpore than in Bengal or Behar. This is explained, as regards Chota Nagpore, by the very low proportion to area, the police force being distributed over a vast extent of country. But in Orissa the proportion both to area and to population is higher than in any of the other three provinces. This is a circumstance which requires careful consideration. The people of Orissa are probably the most law-abiding in these provinces, and organized crime is practically unknown among them. It seems probable that a much smaller force should suffice for the preservation of order and detection of offences in this division, and the Inspector-General should consider whether it is not possible to make considerable reductions in the strength now allotted to it.

3. The strength of the municipal police was reduced during the year by two sub-inspectors, three head-constables, and sixteen constables. No statement is given of the gross expense incurred by municipalities in maintaining their police. The Inspector-General remarks on the number of casualties in the municipal police, arising chiefly from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, particularly in the municipalities of the Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca districts. The casualties in Howrah were 75 per cent. of the gross strength, in 24-Pergunnahs 46 per cent., and in Dacca 45 per cent. The

Inspector-General rightly observes that no force can possibly be efficient if it be renewed every two or three years, and that there must be something radically wrong in the organization of a body of which the members desert or resign in this wholesale manner. If lower pay is given in Howrah and the municipalities of the 24-Pergunnahs than in Calcutta and the suburbs, the large number of casualties in the former is easily explained. It is undoubted, moreover, that the great recent expansion of the trade of the port of Calcutta and of the local manufacturing industry has, by raising the price of labour, tended to unsettle the conditions of service generally on low fixed salaries. It is probable that somewhat similar causes are in operation in many districts in Eastern and Central Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that men who are found incompetent in the district police are sometimes transferred to the municipal police. This should not be allowed. Deserving members of the municipal police force should be taught to look for promotion to the regular police when it is not available in their own body, and some stimulus to good conduct would thus be given.

4. Act VI of 1870, for the regulation of village chowkeedars, has now been introduced into most districts in the province, with the exception of the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. The Inspector-General is not prepared to express an opinion on the merits of the system. Such Commissioners, however, as have noticed the subject in their reports appear to expect favourable results as soon as the Act shall have been in operation for some time. In some districts, it is said, the chowkeedars do not receive their pay with regularity. As the Act, however, provides a specific procedure for the enforcement of this payment, it would seem that there must be some want of vigour or regularity in the administration of the law. This subject should have the earnest attention of the police and the district authorities generally. It is only through the means of an efficient rural police that successful police administration is possible. Such a result will certainly never be attained solely through the efforts of the small body of regular police scattered throughout the country. The best test of a really efficient police officer is his acquaintance with the rural police of his jurisdiction, and the extent to which he utilizes their local knowledge to keep himself informed of the condition of their villages and the movements of suspicious characters. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that during the past year the chowkeedars are said to have generally presented themselves for periodical report at the police-stations to which they belong with more regularity than heretofore. This is a point to which the attention of all inspecting officers should be constantly directed. Only 182 village policemen were rewarded during the year, while the number punished was very much greater. In the Burdwan district alone as many as 950 were punished for various derelictions of duty. This is very unsatisfactory, and appears to point to the infliction of either capricious or petty and insufficient punishments. No explanation is offered on this point. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor gathered from the officers whom he spoke to on the subject when on tour that there is every prospect that the Act will work well when it is judiciously enforced.

5. The Railway, Cantonment, and Salt Preventive Police call for no special notice. Road patrols have been maintained in a condition of efficiency, and the highways have generally been free from robbery. The boat establishment in the eastern districts is not on as satisfactory a footing as might be wished, but such as it is, it has been fairly utilized. Much more extensive use was made of the provisions of the law relating to the quartering of punitive police on disturbed villages during the past than during the previous year. Of the 12 parties of police entertained for the purpose of suppressing local crime, three were located on certain villages in the Shahabad district in consequence of the frequency of robberies which had been traced to the villagers and the landowners.

6. It is satisfactory to find that almost all the inspectors and sub-inspectors and most of the head-constables are able to read and write. The number of constables in the metropolitan districts, who can speak English, is said to be increasing. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that their efficiency

as policemen is in any way increased by an imperfect knowledge of English; but, except under very special circumstances, no constable should be promoted to be a head-constable unless he can read and write his own language easily and freely. The health of the police, as shown in the hospital returns, which necessarily exclude all cases of temporary or trifling illness at outlying stations, was bad in many districts. The admissions to hospital were 100 per cent. or more in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Julpigoree, and amongst the Railway Police. The death-rate was 5·7 per cent. in Backergunge, and exceeded 4 per cent. in Maldah, Dinagepore, and Noakholly. It was singularly low in Mozufferpore and Shahabad. Resignations were most numerous in the Railway Police, and in the districts of Howrah, Chittagong, and 24-Pergunnahs, owing doubtless to superior attractions in the local labour market.

7. The conduct of the police during the year shows no improvement on the previous year. The Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly police again head the list in respect of bad conduct. In Howrah, also, dismissals were very numerous. Altogether 631 policemen were convicted judicially, against 600 in the previous year, and 3,832 were punished departmentally, against 4,189. Of officers, 1·5 per cent., and of men 1·7 per cent., were punished for offences under the Penal Code; convictions under the Police Act were 1 and 1·5 per cent., and departmental punishments were 32·1 and 16·2 per cent. respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these figures, especially those relating to officers, to be unsatisfactory. One sub-inspector, one head-constable, and four constables were punished after judicial enquiry for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and one head-constable and eleven constables were convicted of extortion. In addition to these, one inspector, two sub-inspectors, four head-constables, and four constables were put on trial for torture or extortion, but were acquitted. The inspector was honourably acquitted. The number of policemen holding good-conduct rings was increased by 421 during the year. The list of policemen specially rewarded for distinguished ability, courage, or address includes 10 inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 58 head-constables, and 175 constables. It would appear, however, that no occasion for the bestowal of reward arose in 27 districts. Inspectors Green and Haraprasad Das were selected for special reward for distinguished success in the detection of dacoities. The services of the last-named officer have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and he has recently been promoted to the grade of inspector in recognition of them.

8. The aggregate number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 117,559, against 120,838 in 1875; 126,122 in 1874; 110,627 in 1873, and 104,121 in 1872. The Inspector-General remarks that there were exceptional circumstances in 1874 which tended to increase the amount of crime. But, though the figures for the past year show an improvement on 1875 as well as on 1874, they are still largely in excess of those reported for 1872 and 1873. If false cases are deducted, the total numbers are 85,205 for 1872; 90,882 for 1873; 99,121 for 1874; 94,783 for 1875, and 95,747 for 1876. It is thus seen that the actual amount of crime committed during the past year shows a small increase on 1875 and a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873. The proportion of crime to area was 1 to 1·6 square mile, and to population 1 to 629 souls. The decrease in the number of false cases instituted is satisfactory. The number of such cases instituted was 21,812, against 26,055 in 1875. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that the number of false cases reported from each district is at all a fair test of the extent to which unfounded accusations are really made. It certainly does not correspond with what is known of the general litigiousness of the people of different parts of the province. Thus, while Chittagong shows only 9·2 per cent. of false cases, the adjoining district of Noakholly has 18·8; whereas in 1873 the proportion was reversed, Chittagong having 53 per cent. and Noakholly ·39. Eastern and Central Bengal have always been noted for the tendency of the people to fight out their battles in the civil or criminal courts, and it might be presumed that a larger proportion of the cases reported would prove to be false in these tracts than elsewhere. Yet, while Tipperah and Mymensingh only show 16 per cent. each, Chittagong only 9, and Pubna only 13, Beerbhoom has 30, Bhagulpore 37, and Cuttack,

Balasore, and Pooree, 36, 34, and 31 per cent. respectively. There is too much reason to fear that in many districts the habit exists of returning hopeless or troublesome cases as false. This is a mode of proceeding on the part of the police which a really active, efficient Magistrate would at once check. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that of 2,186 cases reported in Bhagulpore, 809, or 37 per cent., were absolutely false, while in the neighbouring district of Monghyr the larger number of 2,761 only produced 343, or 13 per cent. of such cases. The number of cases reported as false in Bhagulpore has for several years been large. The Commissioner explains this on the theory "that the people are greater liars than in other parts of the division." This statement contrasts strangely with the results of prosecutions for false complaint. In Bhagulpore only fifteen persons were convicted last year, or less than in any other district of the division. The theory of the Commissioner and the practice of the Magistrate should be reconciled. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly observes that, with the conspicuous exception of Dinagepore, false cases are nowhere markedly on the increase, and that as a rule a decrease is reported; but there are still many districts in which an unduly high percentage is maintained. That Bengal will always show a large number of false cases is to be expected; but it is quite necessary that on the one hand such charges should not be brought with impunity, and on the other the police should not be allowed to shirk their work on such pretence. The Commissioners' reports have not provided the Inspector-General with materials from which to place before Government a statement showing the results of prosecutions for false complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that full information on this subject may be supplied in future. Meanwhile, a report should be submitted, showing how many of the 1,684 persons who brought false charges in Backergunge, and of the 2,198 who acted similarly in the Orissa Division, were brought to justice. The Inspector-General remarks that in the great majority of instances Magistrates have to adopt the view put forward by the police. But this is true rather of individual cases than as a general rule. Every Magistrate, by personally investigating a fair number of cases taken at random, has it in his power to establish an effectual check. Careful supervision of the police, and determined prosecution of persons shown to have deliberately and maliciously set the machinery of justice to work on false charges, could not fail to remove to a great extent what is still a decided reproach to the criminal administration of Bengal.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks on the subject of cases in which no enquiry is made. These cases numbered 10,864, or no less than 9·2 per cent. of the total reported. It is said that in some districts an arbitrary money standard of investigation is fixed, the police availing themselves of the discretion allowed them in all cases in which the value of the property stolen is less than Rs. 5. Such a practice is most irregular, and Mr. Eden finds it difficult to believe that any Magistrate could sanction it. The police are provided for the protection of the poor as well as of the rich, but such an order as this practically involves the exclusion of the most helpless class from some of the benefits of good government. The punishment of offenders and the prevention of further crime is even more important than the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners. The petty thief may cause in the aggregate a greater amount of suffering than even the professional dacoit, and nothing more surely leads to an increase in the numbers and confidence of this class than the systematic neglect by the police of petty depredations. The Inspector-General justly remarks that the very fact of information being given shows that the informant desires enquiry, and that police reports in which the contrary is stated should always be received with caution. A careful police enquiry, though it may not attain the precise object with which it was instituted, will often, if properly conducted, lead to important collateral results, and will never be without a good effect on the local bad characters; while the encouragement of the police in refraining from enquiry on every possible pretext cannot but make them indolent and worthless. The returns for the year furnish an illustration of this. The Gya police refrained from enquiry

in 32 per cent., and the Sarun police in 38 per cent., of the cases reported, while the police of the neighbouring districts of Patna and Chumparun enquired into nearly every case, the instances in which no enquiry was held being only ·4 per cent. and ·2 per cent. respectively. But the results of the year show that the Patna police had 64 per cent. of convictions to arrests, and the Chumparun police 65, while Gya had only 59 per cent. and Sarun only 53. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in such cases; but he would prefer an enquiry in every case, however hopeless or petty, to the manifest abuse which has been allowed in Bankoora, Rajshahye, Bogra, Gya, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Manbhoom.

10. The net total of cases under enquiry during the year, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year and exclusive of false cases, was 87,015. In 34,092, or 39·2 per cent., of these convictions were obtained, against 38·9 per cent. in 1875 and 39·8 per cent. in 1874. The total number of persons in custody was 95,770, and of these 57,092, or 59 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted on the number put on trial was 62, against 61·3 in 1875 and 61·7 in 1874. The results were most unsatisfactory in Backergunge, Jessore, and Cuttack, where less than half the number of persons arrested were convicted. In Howrah the results, judged by this standard, were especially satisfactory. Of 91,253 persons actually placed on trial during the year, 30,146 were acquitted either by the Magistrates or by the Sessions Courts. In the Resolution on the Police Report for 1875, Sir Richard Temple drew attention to the apparently inferior results obtained in Bengal compared with those of other provinces. It has since been shown that this was owing to a difference of system in the interpretation of some of the terms used in the returns, and Mr. Monro has found that, calculated on the system pursued in some of the sister Administrations, the results for the past year in regard to acquittals are 2 per cent. in favour of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple at the same time animadverted very strongly on the large number of persons whom the results of trials showed to have been wrongly arrested. There has been a slight improvement in this respect during the past year; still the unfavourable proportion is so large as to require very careful consideration, though no doubt circumstances beyond the control of the police do often lead to the failure of cases which an investigating officer may have honestly believed to have been proved before him. That ignorance and dishonesty on the part of the police are responsible for many apparent failures of justice is undeniable; but to account fully for all the acquittals that take place, it is also necessary to take into consideration the ignorance and dishonesty of the witnesses. The first cause is that to which the attention of Magistrates and District Superintendents must be primarily directed. As far as may be possible, ignorant head-constables, to whom a vast number of the less important cases are entrusted for enquiry, and who, even in the more serious cases, are generally first on the spot and have opportunities for mischievous meddling, should be weeded out, and on no account should illiterate men of this class be placed in charge of outposts. Unceasing vigilance in the scrutiny of reports and constant inspections are duties of which the last, at least, is avowedly neglected in several districts. With reference to the remarks made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 88, pointing out how entirely the existing system under which prosecutions are conducted fails to counteract the shortcomings of witnesses, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the attention of all Magistrates may with advantage be drawn to the orders issued on the subject in 1871 (circular orders No. 60 of 15th November), in which it was pointed out to all officers that it was by no means the law or the spirit of the law that functions really judicial should be exercised by the police, and that trials before Magistrates should be of the nature of small sessions trials. District Magistrates must see that the orders then issued are attended to. Very serious cases should, whenever possible, be investigated by Joint and Deputy Magistrates on the spot, and these officers should moreover be made to understand that it is an essential portion of their duty to take up every serious case at the earliest convenient stage, to sift the evidence brought before them to the bottom, and not merely to sit as judicial officers deciding cases on the evidence sent in by

the investigating officers. It is of the utmost importance that the Court Inspector's staff should be formed of picked men from among the sub-inspectors and the head-constables of the district. District Superintendents should satisfy themselves that proper arrangements are made day by day for the prosecution of such police cases as come up for trial, and that the officer deputed to conduct each case is thoroughly conversant with the facts. They should test the capacity of each officer by attending in person from time to time in the courts of the different Magistrates. District Magistrates should endeavour to establish more cordial relations between the higher officers of police and the native Magistrates. At present intercourse between officers of this class is too purely official and formal, and no doubt many misunderstandings would be avoided by a freer interchange of views and opinions.

11. The results of sessions trials are again reported to be unfavourable. The high percentage of acquittals in Patna (63), Burdwan (52), and Moorshedabad (51), jury districts, and in Maldah (60), Bhagulpore (58), Tipperah (52), and Durbhunga (51), all non-jury districts, is specially unsatisfactory. An attempt was recently made to procure through the Legal Remembrancer some information on the subject of the constant failure of sessions cases before the Patna sessions. This attempt was not successful, and, as the Inspector-General is not able to state the results of the trials with reference to each class of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to suspend his judgment on the subject for the present. It may be remarked, however, that recent reports show that the results of session trials in Patna have been more satisfactory. Looking to the results exhibited in this report, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that the whole fault lies with the juries. The proportion of acquittals in Maldah and Bhagulpore was higher than in any non-jury district, and this cannot be owing to any prejudices against the police on the part of either of the Judges, as the same Judges, sitting in Dinagepore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, convicted, the former in a considerable, and the latter in a very large, number of cases.

12. The proportion of stolen property recovered was generally fair. Applied to any individual district for any particular year, this is a very unsafe test of police efficiency. An accident entirely unconnected either with the negligence and stupidity or the vigilance and ability of the police may make the result appear extremely favourable or the reverse. But when the want of success in this respect is conspicuously sustained in any one district during a series of years, there can be no question of the incompetence or indolence of the police. This is the judgment which must be passed on the police of Bankoora, where the percentage recovered was only 12 in 1874, 5 in 1875, and 3·9 in 1876. This district, which is one of the lightest in Bengal, is prominently mentioned more than once by the Inspector-General as exhibiting discreditable results.

13. The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class during the past five years :—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	3,120	2,929	2,606	3,755	2,700
,, II	Serious offences against the person	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108
,, III	Serious offences against person and property or against property only	20,210	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,290
,, IV	Minor offences against the person	3,994	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073
,, V	Minor offences against property	38,767	40,207	43,843	38,093	38,832
,, VI	Other offences not specified above	14,497	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257
	Other special laws	599	872	951	726	495
	Total ...	85,205	90,882	99,187	94,783	95,745

14. The number of cases of false coining and cognate offences increased from 135 in 1875 to 160 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 83 cases. No instance of extensive organization appears to have been brought to light. Under "rioting and unlawful assembly" there is a satisfactory decrease

from 2,044 to 1,933 cases. Indeed, with the exception of 1874, the past year shows a smaller number of cases than any of its five immediate predecessors, and it may be said that the gradual decrease from 2,502 cases in 1873 is being fairly sustained. In the Dacca and Patna Divisions alone do the statistics of this class of crime call for any further special remarks. The former division contributes no less than 736 to the total of 1,933 cases reported in the province, and a steady increase is shown from 589 cases in 1873. Furreedpore and Backergunge give 188 and 210 cases respectively. No less than 19 cases in these two districts were attended with loss of life, and in Furreedpore one resulted in a cowardly and brutal murder of a zemindar by his tenants. Such a state of things as this is most discreditable to the local authorities. The law contains ample provision for the prevention of such disorders at the expense of those who assume a turbulent or threatening attitude. It is too often the custom for the police only to take cognizance of dangerous disputes after a breach of the peace has actually occurred. But a timely report, followed by the exaction of security from the landholders, and especially from their subordinate agents, the promoters and fomenters of such disturbances, and the appointment of special police, would prevent the great majority of the serious riots which occur. This class of crime could not have increased so seriously in Furreedpore and Backergunge had there not been great laxity on the part of the police, and an absence of vigour and judicious action on the part of the Magistrates. The Government will always be ready, on proper representation, to sanction the quartering of punitive police on specially turbulent villages. But the Lieutenant-Governor will hold the local authorities responsible if every effort is not made to remove what Mr. Monro justly calls a blot on our administration. In the Patna Division 272 cases occurred, or 13 less than during the previous year. Out of 153 of these which were decided judicially during the year, convictions were obtained in 137. This is very satisfactory. The riot in Durbhunga was followed by vigorous and judicious action on the part of the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; but the antecedents of the case afforded a striking example of the ease with which occurrences of this kind might often be prevented, and the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out at the time that the police had been culpably negligent and the sub-district officer less energetic than might have been desired.

15. The gross number of serious offences against the person was 4,108, against 4,184 in 1875 and 3,905 in 1874. Convictions were obtained in 39·6 per cent. of the cases only, against 41 and 42 respectively in the two previous years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 44. These unsatisfactory results are in great measure attributable to the failure of the police in murder cases. The total number of murders was 342, against 302. The number of cases of murder by dacoits is again very small, but in murder by poison and in "other murders" a considerable increase is reported. The Inspector-General rightly observes that it is impossible to account satisfactorily for fluctuation in this crime. All that the police can do is to have as many offenders as possible punished. The want of success, however, which attends the police action in this class of offence is deplorable. Only 36·3 per cent. of the cases were detected, and only 273 persons out of 994 arrested, or 27·4 per cent., were convicted. The Inspector-General cites several instances to show that, as usual, juries are very unwilling to convict on a capital charge. One case which attracted much attention during the year showed that Judges sometimes share this feeling. There is much truth in what Mr. Monro says of the tendency of police officers to remain content with the confession of a prisoner, without procuring corroborative proof on the various points connected with it. This circumstance no doubt accounts for many failures of justice in cases where confessions made before the committing officer are retracted before the Judge. The great importance of giving instructions and directions on this point to the subordinate police when conducting difficult investigations should be impressed on both Magistrates and Superintendents. Only two of the three cases of murder by dacoits were brought to trial during the year, and in both of these convictions were obtained. Eleven out of 16 cases of murder by robbers were successfully

prosecuted. Of 23 cases of murder by poison, only seven resulted in the conviction of the guilty persons. "Other murders," as has already been observed, show a considerable increase, while culpable homicide and the cognate offences of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons all show a decrease. In all these cases the Dacca Division heads the list. The turbulence and disregard of life which appear to prevail in this division require very special attention. Out of 42 cases of ordinary murder which occurred in the two districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, 20 resulted in convictions. The results of the police enquiries were very unfavourable to the force in Nuddea, Chittagong, Rungpore, and Mymensingh. In Patna only two out of 21 persons committed to the sessions, in Moorshedabad only three out of 26, and in Dacca only three out of 31, were convicted. These are all jury districts. Under culpable homicide only 79 convictions were obtained in 203 cases. The results were specially bad in Bhagulpore, where 11 cases occurred without one being detected. The most striking feature in the returns of grievous hurt is the extraordinary variation in the number of cases accepted as false in the different divisions. Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chittagong show 67, 68, and 86 per cent. respectively, while Bhagulpore has only 9, and Patna and Dacca, where nearly half of the total number of charges were laid, have only 12 and 15 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it possible that in the first three divisions charges of grievous hurt, which on enquiry turn out to be cases of simple hurt only, are erroneously entered as false instead of being transferred to the appropriate sub-head of the statement. There has been a considerable decrease in cases of administering stupefying drugs, and it is specially satisfactory that the Patna Division, which has hitherto been generally conspicuous for this class of crime, shows only one case. Cases of kidnapping have fallen from 216 to 178, and the decrease is remarkable in the Dacca Division, which formerly headed the list. The case referred to by the Commissioner of Rajshahye seems to point to a system of domestic slavery known to and connived at by the police. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have a full report on the result of the sessions trial. The more grievous forms of wrongful confinement and restraint, of which 170 cases occurred, are only of frequent occurrence in the Dacca Division. This division contributed 106 cases, of which only six were successfully prosecuted. It is discreditable that outrages of this description should be so common, and, in the vast majority of cases, should be committed with impunity.

16. There has not been much fluctuation in minor offences against the person, 9,073 cases having occurred against 9,862 in the previous year. The result of prosecutions in cases of wrongful restraint was very unsatisfactory, 1,821 persons being acquitted against 1,484 convicted. The Dacca Division takes the lead in these as in most other offences of this nature. The Dinagepore district shows 265 cases false out of 335 reported. The Lieutenant-Governor must decline to believe that these figures represent actual facts.

17. The actual number of dacoities which happened in each of the past four years was—

1873	325
1874	421
1875	236
1876	137

The decrease has been general, but it is most marked in the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Nine districts are said to have been entirely free from this crime during the year. The districts in which the reported decrease is most conspicuous are Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. The number of cases under trial during the year was 154, against 254 in 1875, and 397 persons were convicted against 347. The results of trials were satisfactory in Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Balasore, and Lohardugga, and most unsatisfactory in Mymensingh, Patna, and Manbhoom, where every prisoner was acquitted. The Midnapore Police, under Inspector Haraprasad Das, appear to have specially distinguished themselves in dealing with this crime. Convictions were obtained by them in 19 out of 24 cases, and 73 per cent.

of the persons sent up were committed to the sessions. They also operated successfully against the offenders in a case which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Dacca Division the detective action was feeble, and convictions were only obtained in two out of 16 cases. The police appear to be generally baffled in river dacoities, but the Inspector-General believes that he has found a valuable clue in the connection between some of these gangs and the professional Kayast dacoits of Punka Chur, on the Madhumati. In the Patna Division only five cases out of 18 were successfully investigated. Similarly unsatisfactory results were reported in 1875, and it is evident that in this division dacoits have little to fear from the detective ability of the police. The great decrease in dacoity throughout the province may, it is hoped, be to some extent the direct outcome of the orders of 30th November 1875, in which Sir Richard Temple expressed his intention of no longer tolerating the prevalence of this crime in Bengal; but a decrease in this crime is also to be expected during seasons of prosperity and commercial and agricultural activity. In the orders alluded to, attention was directed to the various means at the disposal of the police by which it might be made impossible for dacoits to pursue their profession with impunity, and crime might thus be checked by the probability of subsequent detection. The police, however, have not confined themselves to supervision of bad characters. In most districts they have found it more convenient to have them locked up in jail and supported at the cost of the State on suspicion of bad livelihood. A large reduction in the number of dacoities was under the circumstances naturally to be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor will have occasion to remark on this subject further on. It is to be observed, however, that, except in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Moorshedabad, no special measures of prevention, beyond an indiscriminate crusade against persons said by the police to be bad characters, appear from the report to have been taken. In Midnapore a thorough acquaintance with the movements of the dacoits brought them promptly to justice; in Hooghly the decrease in dacoities is attributed to general vigilance and to an effective system of patrol; in Moorshedabad special measures were taken to watch the Gowallahs of the Hijulmat, and these marauders found no opportunity for committing their usual depredations.

18. In robberies there was a decrease from 171 to 141, but only 37 per cent. resulted in convictions. None of the cases have been specially noticed by the Inspector-General. Mr. Monro draws attention to the burning down of the Moonsif's cutcherry at Khoolna. In connection with a similar case of incendiarism, the attention of Government was drawn in the report for 1875 to the danger of keeping judicial records in combustible buildings. The subject of providing fire-proof safes or chambers for this purpose is now being considered in the Public Works Department.

19. The gross number of cases of lurking house-trespass or burglary, theft, theft of cattle, and receiving stolen property during each of the past two years was—

	1875.	1876.	1876—Convictions.	
			Cases.	Persons.
Lurking house-trespass	22,185	20,619	1,564	2,435
Theft ...	24,450	24,589	7,281	11,326
Cattle-theft ...	1,999	1,823	867	1,342
Stolen property ...	2,277	2,087	1,526	2,623

The results of enquiries were very unsatisfactory in burglaries, and not creditable in thefts. In cases of stolen property the outturn of prosecutions was good, but it must not be forgotten that charges under this head are rarely made except by the police, and then only in cases where property has actually been discovered in the course of other enquiries and success is generally assured. The failure of the police in burglary cases is most lamentable, and Mr. Monro confesses that he cannot hope to repress petty crime of this class by any fear of detection by our police, and he proposes to deal with it, as dacoities have been dealt with, by locking up all whom the police believe to be likely to steal.

20. This is a conclusion which Mr. Eden cannot at all accept; nor, indeed, is the Inspector-General's exposition of his view free from much inconsistency. In treating of dacoities he attributes the decrease to the more systematic repressive measures which have been taken against bad characters, the chief among which is their incarceration in default of security for good conduct, and takes much credit for the action of the police in working these sections of the law. But in discussing the subject of petty crime, where he has to account for an increase of offences, he states that "the result of our police operations has been to drive the perpetrators of serious crimes, committed at intervals and on the property of the well-to-do, to take to petty thefts and burglaries committed constantly, and on the rich and poor indiscriminately;" and he elsewhere remarks with much justice that the people probably "prefer taking the chance of a dacoity or two happening at intervals in their villages to being systematically plundered of small sums or property of small value by old dacoits converted into local petty thieves." It appears, then, that, although 3,618 bad characters were locked up last year in pursuit of the object of exterminating dacoity, a very large number of dacoits are still at large, of whom some committed the 137 dacoities which occurred during the year, and the others, prevented by the vigilance of the police from committing crime in numbers of five and upwards, have taken to solitary burglaries and thefts. With apparent inconsistency the decrease in the number of burglaries in Dinagepore is attributed to the working of the vagrancy sections of the law by the Magistrate of that district. Enquiries have convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the law has been grossly abused in that district, and a review of the cases by the Commissioner showed that the bulk of the convictions were not warranted by the evidence. Mr. Monro remarks that if we stop here, we leave half our work undone, and he advocates measures of repression which will largely diminish petty, as they have largely diminished serious, crime. In other words, having, by locking up for various terms or requiring security from 7,765 persons in three years, succeeded in reducing the number of offences against property from 64,808 in 1873 to 61,112 in 1876, we are to go on until we have locked up the offenders in the great majority of the latter. This is a sufficiently appalling prospect, and, apart altogether from the question of accommodation for the vast multitude of suspects whom it proposes to imprison, the Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to understand how any one with the results of the last year's police action before him could support such a scheme. It is not clear how it happens that, while the police by mere force of supervision have been able to deter large numbers of criminals from associating in gangs of five, and thus committing dacoity, their success stops abruptly at this point, and they are powerless either to prevent criminals from committing burglaries alone, or in twos or threes, or to lay their hands on those over whom they are said to keep so strict a watch. The evil is probably greater, and the result more demoralizing to the lower classes, than the continuance of dacoity. Mr. Eden does not in the least doubt that the efforts of the police in watching the movements of bad characters were productive of much good during the year, and that they prevented the commission of much organized crime. But he believes that such efforts properly guided would have sufficed for the whole object which has been attained, without the aid of wholesale locking up of suspects; and further, that legitimate supervision of bad characters and the utilization of the knowledge thus acquired of their habits and movements should, and must, suffice for the prevention and detection of petty as of serious offences against property. The extent of the injustice and oppression which has been occasioned by prosecutions for bad livelihood is apparent on the face of the returns. Of 4,861 persons who were actually tried for bad livelihood during the past year, no less than 1,243, or more than 25 per cent., were acquitted. These are very different from acquittals for specific offences. It may often happen that an innocent man is sent up for trial for a specific offence by a perfectly honest investigating officer. But where the charge is one of general bad livelihood, depending chiefly

on the repute in which a man is held by his neighbours, an ordinarily careful police officer can rarely be deceived. But this is not all. It appears that the number of cases of cognizable dishonest crime, serious and petty, was 938 less in 1876 than in 1875, and Mr. Eden is willing to admit that this may possibly be to some extent the result of the imprisonment of 1,138 more persons on suspicion in the former than in the latter year, though even this is very doubtful. In some districts, however, such as Monghyr, a positive increase in burglaries has followed on the imprisonment of a large number of suspects. After allowance is made for the fact that the proportion of convictions to detected cases shows that on the average three persons are concerned in every two cases, it is still quite evident that a large number of persons confined for bad livelihood during the year would, according to the police statistics, not have been concerned in a single offence had they been left at large. The essence of the offence supposed to be proved against bad characters is that they are habitual criminals; whereas it is only by supposing that the great majority would only have committed one offence each that all those convicted are shown to have been rightly punished. Mr. Eden fears that very many of the persons convicted were really innocent, and an examination of some cases which have come before him quite confirms him in the belief that a vast amount of bitter wrong and oppression has been wrought upon the people. Apart, moreover, from the grievous injustice done to the innocent, this wholesale system of prosecutions must defeat its own object in the future. Nothing more certainly leads to the formation of organized bodies of marauders than the congregation of bad characters for comparatively short periods. The really guilty are thrown together and have ample time for maturing future schemes, while those who have been wrongly convicted, knowing the stigma which will always attach to them, and surrounded by evil influence in jail, will, in the majority of cases, return to society hardened criminals. Any man once in jail is, without much analysis of the nature of the crime for which he was confined, entered in the police records and known in his village as a "dagi" or marked man. He is for the rest of his life subject to the persecution of unscrupulous police subordinates and to denunciation by any of his neighbours with whom he happens to quarrel. Nothing could express more clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's view of the manner in which these investigations are conducted than the following description in the Inspector-General's own words: "The consequence is that, in the majority of cases of bad character sent up, the police do not send up the names of the respectable inhabitants, but summon the chowkeedar and two or three cultivators to testify against the accused," and yet the Inspector-General considers it a matter for congratulation that during the year 1876 no less than 5,154 persons were sent up for trial under such circumstances, that 3,618 of them were thrown into jail, and 1,243 persons were dragged away from their houses and after judicial inquiry declared not to be the bad characters they were charged to be by the police. Mr. Eden finds in the bare figures of the present report abundant proof that a lamentable amount of suffering and wrong has been caused; and, looking to the vast number of false cases of different kinds instituted all over Bengal, he is determined that this fearful engine of oppression shall not be left uncontrolled in the hands of the police, but shall only be used under most effectual safeguards. All enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should as a rule be held by the Magistrate in the village of the accused. Mr. Eden will leave it to the judicial officers to satisfy themselves most fully, on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society.

21. Mr. Monro justly remarks on the neglect of the police in some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that only thirty-nine offences of this class were committed in Burdwan, thirty-four in Howrah, nine in Nuddea, eight in Jessore, three in Dinagepore, two in Pubna, four in Furreedpore, four in Backergunge, five in Mymensingh, six in Noakholly, and nine in Sarun. Without special stimulus

from their superiors, the police will not interest themselves in this very important department of their duties. The fact that forty-four cases were reported last year in Bogra, while the return for the previous year was blank, shows, not that no offences were committed in 1875, but that the police entirely neglected their duty. In salt cases also there appears to be some fitfulness in the efforts of the police, especially in Midnapore and Cuttack.

22. The number of non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrate was 98,287, against 95,766 in the previous year. The police were employed to make inquiry in 4,964 cases, against 5,569 in 1875. In some sub-divisions and districts it is to be feared that the time of the police was thus unnecessarily taken up, noteably in Bongong in Nuddea, and in Furreedpore. Non-cognizable crime appears to have fluctuated considerably in some districts. In Howrah cases of this class fell from 6,287 in 1875 to 2,518 in 1876, and no explanation whatever is offered by the Magistrate. In Dinagepore there was an increase from 1,084 to 2,263. This appears to have been due to capricious and indiscreet action on the part of the Magistrate. It is reported that the bulk of the increase comes under the head of offences against public justice—a class of offence of which not one was taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion in 1874 and 1875. The prosecutions for giving false evidence resulted in 22 convictions only, with 51 acquittals. The Magistrate of Noakholly makes a foolish attempt to explain the increase in non-cognizable crime in that district, adducing as a leading cause the prosperity of the lower classes, "which induces them to resent any slight insult by laying a complaint." It appears that the remarks of the Magistrate under all heads have been scanty and unsatisfactory. The Commissioner of Chittagong will be requested to submit to Government the record of the case under section 504 to which the Inspector-General draws attention. The Commissioner of Patna will be asked to report on the circumstances which led to the large proportion of acquittals in Chumparun and Mozufferpore. The table given by Mr. Monro shows that the proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable crime to population ranges from one in 5,898 in Mozufferpore, to one in 663 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, one in 623 in Noakholly, and one in 531 in Howrah. Among the quarrelsome people of Eastern Bengal and in the metropolitan districts a high proportion is to be expected; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe the very large number of cases instituted and of persons convicted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There is reason to fear that, in criminal as in civil matters, an unhealthy spirit of litigiousness is springing up amongst the people. Every effort should be made to discourage to the utmost all frivolous and vexatious complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor also notices with regret that a much greater number of persons were convicted of giving false evidence or making false complaints in this than in any other district of the Bhagulpore Division. Mr. Eden would take this opportunity of earnestly impressing on all officers concerned in the administration of justice in these Pergunnahs, the desirability of encouraging in every way the settlement of petty village disputes by resort to arbitration. The submission of formal written petitions and explanations through mukhtars should be in every way discouraged, and cases, whenever it is possible, decided by Government officers on the spot. The Lieutenant-Governor has already taken occasion to point out to the Commissioner the mischief of substituting the machinery of regular courts, with large establishments of amlah, for the old system of bringing the people face to face with the district officers which the non-regulation system of the Sonthal Pergunnahs was designed to introduce. The intervention of the Nazirs' establishments is, Mr. Eden believes, especially mischievous and obnoxious to the people. There is in the Sonthal Pergunnahs a regularly organized system of heads of villages and heads of groups of villages, and they should be employed in serving processes and settling petty quarrels.

23. The Inspector-General has supplied a long list of instances in which Magistrates have not only themselves disposed of cases in which several previous convictions were proved, but have passed most inadequate sentences on the offenders. This subject will require further elucidation. The worst case, perhaps, is

that in which a prisoner, against whom five previous convictions were proved, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The question of the best means of ensuring proof of previous convictions against old offenders has recently engaged the attention of Government; but it is obvious that the police will not exert themselves to place such cases properly before the courts if habitual criminals are not only not committed to the sessions, as the law requires, but are sentenced by the Magistrate to manifestly inadequate punishments. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the names of the officers by whom the thirty sentences in Mr. Monro's list were passed may be communicated to Government.

24. Except from the Chittagong Division the reports on the general character and conduct of the police are favourable. The Magistrate of Dinagepore so far misapprehends the relative importance of the general efficiency of the police and his own convenience that he has given prominence to a complaint that they do not make sufficiently satisfactory arrangements for his comfort "when travelling." There is much in the facts disclosed in Mr. Monro's report to show that in more serious respects the condition of the Dinagepore police is unsatisfactory, but this does not appear to have attracted the Magistrate's notice. The misconduct of the Chittagong police was chiefly exhibited at the time of the cyclone. To see that his subordinates do not abuse their power by oppressing the people is the first duty of a District Superintendent, and this can only be effected by repeated inspections and by constantly moving about among the people. Some District Superintendents are reported to have neglected their inspection duties to a great extent; many others seem to prefer inspecting police-stations situated on good roads and within easy reach of head-quarters. But such inspections are of little value, and the Inspector-General is requested to analyse carefully the diaries of District Superintendents, and to discriminate between those who obtain a false reputation for activity by driving out to police stations easily approached and spending a few hours there, and those who conscientiously and thoroughly inspect frequently all their stations. What is really required is that the police of the outlying stations, who have the most scope for acting as they please, may be constantly kept in check. The Inspector-General should insist on every District Superintendent spending one or two days at every such thana at least once a quarter. There is no part of a District Superintendent's duty so important as frequent and full inspection of his police-stations and outposts. Nothing else will enable him to gauge the capacity of the various officers, to stimulate the honest to careful and zealous work, and to keep the unscrupulous from preying on the people, or to distribute his officers and men with reference to the special wants of the various localities. A District Superintendent who only sits in his office at head-quarters, passing formal written orders, and who is known only by name to the majority of the men under him, might as well not be in the district. To render the police efficient as well as innocuous is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, within the power of every intelligent and industrious District Superintendent. Mr. Monro remarks with much justice that what the subordinate officers of police require is not so much detective ability as direction of their detective efforts. A District Superintendent has no more important duty while he is at head-quarters than the direction of police enquiries after careful and prompt examination of the diaries of investigating officers. If he really knows his district, he will often be able to offer suggestions which may change the entire course of the investigation and ensure success. Even where this is not the case, the knowledge that his proceedings are being narrowly and critically watched will keep the investigating officer from indolence and fraud. Instances have repeatedly come to the notice of Government in which cases have failed through sheer force of dishonesty, where genuine evidence has been twisted and distorted, and the progress of the enquiry misrepresented, until the whole case for the prosecution has been discredited and lamentable failures of justice have ensued. Numberless instances in which the subordinate police overreach themselves would probably never occur if the investigating officer knew that the prompt submission of his diary would be insisted upon, and that it would be carefully scrutinized by his superior.

Efficiency and honesty cannot be expected if ignorant officers are left to their own clumsy devices, and the dishonest are encouraged to believe that the record of their tamperings with facts will remain buried and unknown in a vernacular report. For a District Superintendent to admit that his police are "wanting in detective ability," while those of a neighbouring district have distinguished themselves, is to confess his own incapacity. The police of adjoining districts in the same province are composed of practically the same material. The difference in the results attained by different officers is simply due to the difference in their ability, their industry, and their knowledge of men.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the District Superintendents of Burdwan, Chittagong, Midnapore, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Lohardugga are reported to have attended "very insufficiently" to their inspection duties. Mr. Eden must insist on a complete change in this respect. His Honor specially regrets to observe in the list four of the most important districts of Bengal, and he desires that the special circumstances of each case may be separately reported. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the officers selected for commendation by the Inspector-General. Mr. Hankey, who held office during the greater part of the year under report, rendered much valuable assistance to Government during his administration of the department. Mr. Monro, by whom the report has been prepared, is about, to the regret of Government, to retire from the service in consequence of failing health. The Government of India has been good enough to permit him to remain in the service for a few months beyond the date originally fixed for his retirement, that the Lieutenant-Governor may have for a longer period the benefit of his advice and assistance in reorganizing some branches of the police administration. During his tenure of office, Mr. Monro has fully justified the high opinion of his capacity and experience which induced the Lieutenant-Governor to select him for the post.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, and to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4853.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information.

Circular No. 77

COPY forwarded to all Divisional Commissioners for information.

No. 4854.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

***The 26th December* 1877.**

C. S. G.—Reg. No. 18117—28-12-77.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1877.

BY

J. MONRO, Esq., C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1878.

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CRIME.

CRIME—*continued.*

REPORT.

Introductory remarks.

I received charge of the office of Inspector-General on the 10th April from my predecessor, Mr. Hankey, who, after having held the appointment from the 19th February, when he returned from England, was obliged shortly afterwards to leave the country in ill-health.

Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Burdwan	Division	15th May 1878.
Presidency	ditto	29th April „
Rajshahye	ditto	10th May „
Dacca	ditto	18th „ „
Chittagong	ditto	15th „ „
Patna	ditto	20th „ „
Bhagulpore	ditto	23rd April „
Orissa	ditto	1st June „
Chota Nagpore	ditto	No divisional report was received. Owing to the death of Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner, I offered, to save time, to compile the report from the district reports, and Mr. Mangles accepted my offer.

Sanctioned strength of district police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force for 1877 was—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
District Superintendents	53*
Assistant Superintendents	33*
Total	89
Inspectors	203
Sub-Inspectors	697
Head Constables	2,352
Constables	15,389
European Constables	2
Mounted Constables	60
Total	18,703

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS FRONTIER POLICE.

	Armed Frontier Police.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspector	...	1	1
Subadar Major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	1	6
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar Major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	7	34
Naiks	42	...	42
Buglers	12	...	12
Privates	446	104	550
	540	113	653

Decrease.

4. The force, at the close of the year, was below the sanctioned strength by six Inspectors, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 38 head-constables, 176 constables, and 2 mounted constables, or a total of 237 men. This represents 1·2 per cent. short, or 1·59 per cent. short, inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Government railway police, at the close of the year. The details with regard to this will be given further on in this report.

* The figures include one Personal Assistant, one Assistant Inspector-General, and 11 District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 38,42,647, distributed as follows:—

Budget grant.

	Rs.
Regular police	36,82,647
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,60,000
Total ...	38,42,647

The pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 4,84,800. The grant Rs. 31,69,997 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under:—

		Rs.
Bhauglpore	Division	3,02,727
Patna	ditto	5,22,203
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	ditto	4,00,438
Burdwan	ditto	4,35,665
Presidency	ditto	4,84,493
Dacca	ditto	3,83,110
Chittagong	ditto	1,30,574
Orissa	ditto	2,66,546
Chota Nagpore	ditto	2,44,241
	Total ..	31,69,997*

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1877-78 under each of the different heads is given in the following table, as compared with the estimate:—

Actual expenditure.

Heads of Charges.	Budget grant for 1877-78, including extra grants.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,18,571	1,14,037	......	4,534	
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,84,800	4,79,422	....	5,378	
3. Pay of executive police and establishment	27,07,161	25,35,850	.....	1,71,311	
4. Travelling allowance	62,000	60,249	......	1,751	
5. Boat establishment	86,068	88,269	2,201*	......	
6. Clothing allowance	71,856	71,856	....	.... ..	
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	46,000	80,633	34,633†	.... ..	
8. Official postage	28,000	27,171	......	829	
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents...	14,000	11,325	. ...	2,675	
10. Compensation for lands	1,147	1,404	257‡	... .	
11. General contingencies, including rewards, rents, country stationery, oil, &c.	1,15,989	1,18,275	2,280§	......	
12. Contribution towards municipal and railway police	68,640	68,640	......	......	
Total ...	38,04,232	36,57,131	39,377	1,86,478	
Deduct anticipated savings...	1,21,585	......	......	1,21,585	
	36,82,647	36,57,131	39,377	64,893	
13. Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,60,000	2,01,631	41,631‖	......	
Grand Total ...	38,42,647	38,58,762	81,008	64,893	16,115¶

* This increase is due to the cost of the establishment of the *Minx* in the 24-Pergunnahs not having been budgeted during 1877-78. The excess will be adjusted by the Accountant-General, Bengal, by transfer from other heads.

† This increase is more than covered by the sum sanctioned in Government order No. 2345, dated 4th May 1877, for the construction and repairs of police buildings destroyed by the cyclone of October 1876 in the Eastern districts.

‡ This increase is due to the Board of Revenue having under-estimated expenditure on account of compensation for lands. The Accountant-General, Bengal, includes this item in the police budget without reference to the Inspector-General's office.

§ This increase is due to a large sum sanctioned for replacing stores damaged by the cyclone of 1876 in the police-stations and outposts in several of the Eastern districts in Bengal.

‖ This increase is due to the Chittagong Hill Tracts having worked during the year under review without a detailed budget. Government directed that the budget should not exceed Rs. 1,60,000, though actual arrangements for the necessary reductions were not made till early in 1878-79.

¶ The actual increase of expenditure of Rs. 16,115 over the sanctioned budget grant is due to the extraordinary charge sanctioned by Government on account of the cyclone damages in the Eastern districts of Bengal—*vide* items † and § in "increase column."

7. The cost of the force employed on purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 22,17,696, or seven pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed:—

The cost of purely district police.

	Rs.	Pies.	
Bengal	13,16,586, or	7·5	per head of population.
Behar	5,52,708, „	5·2	ditto.
Orissa	1,68,654, „	10·1	ditto.
Chota Nagpore	1,79,748, „	10·4	ditto.

It will thus be observed that there is a general decrease as compared with the figures of 1876.

* This sum represents the aggregate grants sanctioned under several heads, but a sum of Rs. 1,21,585 was shown by Government against the amount as anticipated savings.

Distribution of force.

8. The general distribution is as follows :—

General Police Duties.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors ...	200
Sub-Inspectors	681
Head-Constables	2,018
Constables ...	12,681
European Constables	2
Mounted "	60
Subadars ...	1
Havildars ...	7
Privates ...	104
Total ...	15,754

Jail Department.

Guards over Jails, &c.

Sub-Inspectors	5
Head-Constables	119
Constables ...	1,462
Total ...	1,586

being four head-constables and 71 constables less than the year before, caused by the introduction of the warder system into jails.

Magazine Guard.

Guard over Police Magazines.

These guards are now included in the sanctioned reserves of the districts from which they are furnished, and are therefore not shown separately :—

Revenue Department.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Total.
Guards over treasuries ...	...	...	149	825	974
Salt preventive police ...	3	7	42	200	252
Opium guard	...	1	16	146	163
Total ...	3	8	207	1,171	1,389

Frontier Guards.

Tipperah Frontier.

Inspectors ...	1
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-Constables	4
Constables ...	30
Total ...	37

Noakholly Frontier.

Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-Constables	2
Constables ...	25
Total ...	28

Mymensingh Frontier.

Head-Constables	2
Constables	20
Total ...	22

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Subadars ...	6
Jemadars ...	6
Havildars ...	28
Naiks ...	42
Buglers ...	12
Privates ...	446
Total ...	540

Force employed on purely police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population in the several provinces is as follows :—

Provinces.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	8,964	72,220	3,313,630	1 to 8	1 to 3,716
Behar	4,117	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 10·7	1 to 4,958
Orissa	1,359	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 7·2	1 to 2,365
Chota Nagpore	1,314	27,387	3,309,415	1 to 21·2	1 to 2,510
Total ...	15,754	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 9·7	1 to 3,824

Changes in the force.

10. An addition of one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables, and eight constables, or a total of 12 men, was made in the following districts for reasons noted against them :—

Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
24-Pergunnahs	......	1	8	Increase for the Inspector-General's orderly establishment, the former chupprasees being abolished.
Mymensingh	......	2	......	Revision of force on account of the abolition of certain outposts.
Chittagong	1	......	......	Redistribution of police force in certain stations and outposts.
Total increase ...	1	3	8	

On the other hand a reduction of 10 Inspectors, six Sub-Inspectors, six head-constables, 121 constables, two mounted constables, and one European constable, was made in the districts noted below :—

Districts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Remarks.
Burdwan ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	General reduction.
Midnapore ...	...	...	1	18	...	...	Reduction on account of introduction of warder system in the central jail.
Hooghly ...	...	1	...	5	...	...	The Sub-Inspector was reduced on account of general reduction, and five constable-boatmen abolished.
Moorshedabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	General reduction.
Dinagepore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Rajshahye ...	2	...	1	20	...	...	The two Inspectors were reduced on general reduction, and one head-constable and 20 constables reduced on account of warder system being introduced into the jail.
Mymensingh ...	1	...	...	34	...	...	The Inspector was reduced in consequence of general reduction, and the 34 constables discharged on account of revision of force and abolition of certain outposts.
Chittagong ...	...	...	1	4	...	1	In consequence of the redistribution of police force in certain stations and outposts.
Patna ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	The Patna Inspector was transferred to Lohardugga. In Sarun and Chumparun the appointments were abolished.
Sarun ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Chumparun ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bhagulpore ...	1	1	1	14	...	...	The Inspector and Sub-Inspector were reduced from the reserve, one head-constable and 14 constables were reduced from the central jail, owing to the introduction of warders.
Purneah ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	Reduced from the Monihafee station.
Cuttack ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	General reduction.
Hazareebagh...	...	...	1	18	2	...	Reduced from the central jail on account of the introduction of warders. Two sowars abolished.
Lohardugga ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	General reduction.
Singbhoom ...	1	1	...	4	...	...	Reduced on account of the re-distribution of police force.
Total ...	10	6	6	121	2	1	

From the above it will be seen that the net decrease amounts to 10 Inspectors, five Sub-Inspectors, three head-constables, 113 constables, one European constable, and two mounted constables, or a total of 134 men.

In Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Sarun, Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr, on account of the abolition of the Rs. 6 grade of constables, which was reduced to Rs. 5, a modification was made in the other grades.

11. The following statement shows the strength of the Municipal police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Municipal police.

YEAR.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkydars not marked under Act V.
For 1877	4	14	348	1	6,029	44
For 1876	4	13	327	3	6,105	54
Increase ...		1	21			
Decrease ...					76	10

In Backergunge one head-constable and 16 constables were reduced on account of the abolition of Dowlutkhan and Bowful municipalities. In Hooghly one Sub-Inspector was increased and 11 constables were reduced in several municipalities under sanction of Government on the representation of the Municipal Commissioners. In Moorshedabad one head-constable was increased, and two constables decreased in the Kandi Union. In consequence of the abolition of the Dowlut Bazar Union three constables were transferred to the regular police, and the remainder appointed as chowkeydars. In Rajshahye six constables were reduced in Nattore Town Municipality in consequence of the removal of one of the municipal stations to a place near the Nattore railway station. In 24-Pergunnahs 19 head-constables were increased, and one Sub-Inspector and 27 Constables were reduced in several Unions under orders of the Magistrate. In Cuttack and Chittagong 10 chowkeydars and two European constables, respectively, were abolished. In the former district one head-constable was sanctioned for the Cuttack town force. In Rungpore 16 constables were reduced for want of funds, and one head-constable was increased, and 13 constables were reduced in the Jamalpore Municipality of the Monghyr district.

Some petty reductions were made in the districts of Dinagepore, Pubna, Mozufferpore, and Hazareebagh, which, together with some trifling alterations in other districts, brought down the net decrease to 76 constables.

12. Casualties in the Municipal police still continue to be very heavy, being 26·6 per cent., against 23·4 in the year before. Resignations, discharges, and desertions, were 14·1, or an increase of one per cent. when compared with 1876, while deaths amounted to 2·31, dismissals 9·7, and discharges on pension and gratuity ·4 per cent.: all these figures again compare unfavourably with those of 1876.

Casualties in the Municipal police.

The casualties in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Howrah continue to be high. In the first they have risen from 42 to 67 per cent.; in the second they remain the same as last year, viz. 45 per cent.; but in the last district they have fallen from 75 to 66·5 per cent., which, however, is still very high.

Service in the Municipal police is by no means popular. The work is hard: the pay small—smaller, in fact, than in large places like Howrah and Dacca,—can be earned by other labour, without the restraints of discipline. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise that the inefficiency of the Municipal police is a general subject of complaint. The inhabitants of towns, however, forget that they have the remedy in their own hands. If they will pay the men sufficiently, they will secure efficient servants; but they prefer the indirect taxation, which falls upon some of their numbers in the shape of thefts, to submitting to a slightly increased general taxation for the good of the community.

Rural police.

13. I give a brief abstract of the opinions of Commissioners as to the working of the Act.

14. In the Presidency division, it is reported, although not fully extended to all villages in any of the districts, to work satisfactorily. The chowkeydars are stated to prefer the present to the former system, to receive their pay regularly, and to have fewer complaints than previously.

In the Rajshahye division, the Commissioner holds a strong opinion that the new system will be an improvement on the old one or absence of one, though the village police will, under the present system, be village police and no more. A general improvement in the working of the Act is reported. Chowkeydars are stated to have been much more regular in their attendance

and more regular in the discharge of their duties. Those appointed under the new Act are said to be a better class of men than the old watchmen, and to take more interest in, and pay greater attention to, their work; and it is specially noticed that in some districts the diminution in cattle-lifting, house-breaking, and petty thefts, is attributed to the stricter watchfulness of the chowkeydars. It is also stated that complaints of non-payment have been less frequent, although the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, when on tour in Rajshahye, found that many chowkeydars had not been paid for months.

The Commissioner of Dacca reports:—"There is no doubt the Act has done good on the whole. Before its introduction there was absolutely no law by which the pay of chowkeydars could be realized, and without proper pay the chowkeydars naturally did not do their work properly, and Magistrates were not disposed to be hard on them under these circumstances. Even chowkeydars, who have not come under the law, are spurred into greater activity by the hope of being brought under it, and thus the improvement has become more extensive than the mere number of villages into which the Act has been introduced would indicate. The Act is, however, by no means a perfect one, and the situation of the bulk of the chowkeydars is exactly what it was. The great difficulty is supervision. All Magistrates agree that punchayets require looking after, and the difficulty is to secure this necessary supervision with existing establishments. Another difficulty is the small number of men in many villages fit to be punchayets..... The complaint that is still made in some cases of want of punctuality in the payment of chowkeydars will, no doubt, as the men get to know their rights, also cease to be made..... Of course, any difficulty in the matter lies in getting the chowkeydars to complain, being, as they are, just in the hands of the punchayets."

The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that the Act has not yet had a fair trial, and nothing can properly be said of its merits or otherwise. The Commissioner's own opinion is that it "is a complete mistake, and not calculated to work well anywhere, least of all in a litigious district like Chittagong."

In the Patna division the Act is reported to have worked everywhere successfully, except in the district of Sarun, where it was a failure owing to want of supervision on the part of the executive authorities. The Commissioner reproduces some very interesting remarks of the District Magistrate of Durbhunga, which are, however, too long to reproduce here *in extenso*. Mr. Macdonnell's conclusions, after seeing above 2,000 chowkeydars and hearing what the people had to say on the subject, are that the Act has effected a great improvement in the position of the chowkeydars; that they get their pay regularly, if not monthly, at least quarterly; that they perform their duties better; that they attend more regularly at the thana. He is not prepared, without further experience of the working of the Act, to say "whether the influence which punchayets unquestionably exercise over the chowkeydars, will ultimately prove effectual in causing the latter to look up to the police less than to the punchayets." In Chumparun, too, the working of the Act is most favourably reported on.

In the Bhagulpore division the Act, on the whole, has worked successfully, although in Purneah it has not succeeded. The chowkeydars, as a rule, are better paid, attend more regularly, are better dressed, and report deaths and births more correctly. All apprehensions that the new system will weaken the power of the regular police are groundless. The Magistrate of Purneah has introduced a system of "dividing each thana into circles of from 12 to 20 villages, under a head-man, called a jemadar. Each circle has its own day in the week for appearing at the thana. The jemadar's business is to muster his men, and he is answerable with the punchayet for having the reports of deaths, &c., from the villages made at the thana in the absence of the chowkeydar."

In the Burdwan division the Act has been in operation too short a time, and within too limited areas in several of the districts to which it has been extended to enable the Commissioner to pass a decided opinion on the success of the experiment.

15. These extracts contain briefly the opinions of the various Commissioners on the Act. I am not yet in a position to report fully on my own experience of its working. During last cold weather I was obliged to confine

my visits to the head-quarters of districts, in consequence of the question of reductions in the force necessitating the collection of information in the offices at head-quarters. I was only able to make a few visits to outlying thanas and villages. What I did see led me to believe that unquestionably, on the whole, the chowkeydar gets more pay than he used to; that he does not in many instances get what he is supposed to get, the accounts of the punchayets being fictitious; that naturally he will not complain to the Magistrate of under-payment, as he is too much under the control of the punchayet to do so; that the reported successful working of the Act is due to a considerable extent to the punchayets receiving an amount of assistance from the police which is not contemplated by the Act; that the punchayets are in many instances unfit to have anything to do with a post which gives them a control over village crime in which they may be interested; that there is a great danger and a practical mistake in separating between the rural and regular police as the Act does; that such separation, now only commencing, is likely to increase, and to be mischievous; and that, in my opinion, the punchayet ought to be used simply to collect the money, the chowkeydar being paid at the thana as a member of the regular police force posted for a special purpose on detached duty in the villages.

16. I merely indicate the conclusions at which, from what I have seen, I have arrived. I hope to be able to illustrate them more fully after my present season's tour. If I find that my views are modified on further experience, I shall be the first to express such modification.

Ghatwals.

17. The necessity for legislation on the important subject of ghatwals and ghatwali land is as pressing as ever.

18. In Bankoora, where there is a large force of ghatwali, crime is detected with less success than in any district of Bengal, and the ghatwal force, instead of strengthening the regular police, is practically a hindrance to its successful working.

19. In Manbhoom the ghatwali lands are disappearing,—the ghatwals, in collusion with zemindars, and under the pressure of creditors, allowing these lands for some trifling temporary advantages to be incorporated with the revenue-paying possessions of the landholders.

20. In Orissa there is a large force of paiks, rahbars, and others, whose services are not nearly to the full extent utilized. In fact, for want of a law on the subject, we are losing the services of a large body of men who might be most useful as police, and the difficulties which beset the determination of the question will increase instead of diminishing every year that legislation is deferred.

Railway police.

21. The force consists of—

Assistant Inspector-General	...	1
Inspectors	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	9
Sergeants	...	10
Head-Constables	...	56
Constables Class A.	...	92
Constables " B1 and B2	...	57
Constables " B3 and B4	...	302
Total	...	534*

Changes were made in the constitution of the railway force and the allotment of the various stations. The number of head-constables was reduced from 64 to 56, and that of constables from 457 to 451, inclusive of four extra constables. One European constable was permanently appointed for the Howrah approach-road, the cost being divided according to the sanctioned scale between the Government and the Company, and two other extra European constables were sanctioned for watching goods at Howrah, the cost being entirely borne by the Company.

22. The casualties were 32·8 per cent. during 1877, or 6·8 per cent. more than in the preceding year. Sickness in the force was also much greater, the total admissions into hospital having been 179·9 per cent. of the force, or 34·9 in excess of that of 1876. In addition to the above admissions into hospital, a

* Including four extra constables.

number of men were treated by native doctors at stations where there are no hospitals, as sick in quarters. The season was a very unhealthy one no doubt, especially on that part of the line between Burdwan and Howrah. At one time in Burdwan all the officers and men who could read and write were prostrated by illness, and the station diary was not written up for three days. In Hooghly head-constable after head-constable fell sick. Pundooah also was very bad. Howrah was frequently working 30 or 35 men below its strength, owing to sickness.

The accommodation generally is wretched on this side of Burdwan, where to the natural unhealthiness of the climate is generally added the risk of living in a small, damp, ill-ventilated room of about nine feet square, without very often any verandah, and no cooking-place. It cannot be doubted that the high death-rate and broken health causing men to be discharged as unfit for further service, or to submit their resignation, is in a great measure due to the nature of the accommodation. Pundooah, Bhuddressur, Biddabatty, Chandernagore, and Serampore, may specially be quoted as wretched instances of Government Railway Police buildings. But nearer still there is Howrah, than which nothing worse can be imagined. In the Salt Golah Road, at a long distance from the railway station, and opposite the Sulkea Salt Golah, a small two-storied house, containing two moderately sized rooms and seven smaller ones, with three bath-rooms, is rented for the accommodation of about 205 men. The Assistant Inspector-General is now in communication with the Agent, East Indian Railway, on the subject, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted for obtaining a proper site for a new building to secure the health and comfort of the men. The great unpopularity of the force is of course much to be attributed to the facts above given, but an additional one is the severity of the duties. At times there is great difficulty in getting approved men, and, as a rule, a third of those selected in Arrah, Bankipore, and other places in Behar, change their minds before leaving, or immediately on arriving at, Howrah; while many others resigned after a few months' service in Bengal Proper. It is almost impossible to get Bengalees to serve as writer constables, or even as head-constables.

Cantonment police.

23. In Dum-Dum the cantonment police was reduced by seven constables in consequence of the bazar chupprasees being exempted from police duties, and being kept exclusively for conservancy purposes. The cantonment police at Barrackpore was increased by two head-constables and decreased by 14 constables.

In the town police of Dinapore the number of constables was increased by three for duty at the lock-hospital. They are paid from cantonment funds. In Lohardugga four municipal constables were withdrawn from the Dorundah cantonment.

Salt Preventive Police.

24. By a redistribution of the district allotment the police told off for salt preventive duties now number—

Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	7
Head-Constables	42
Constables	200
Total	252

showing a reduction of one Inspector, two head-constables, and six constables, who were withdrawn from this special force during 1877.

Road patrols.

25. The system of patrols, as existing in former years, has been generally adhered to; and considering the length of the roads and the vast numbers traversing them, their freedom from robbery is a matter for congratulation. In Hazareebagh, during the course of the year, 109 new road posts were formed. A force of 26 sirdars and 331 digwars was raised from funds supplied by the zemindars, and from it the new posts were manned; the plan received the sanction of Government, and, if properly worked, there is no doubt that it will have a beneficial effect in the prevention of crime.

26. Under this head changes in certain districts with reference to the head-quarters' boats have been made, in consequence of Government of India, Financial Resolution No. 3665, dated the 31st October 1876; but the question is still under consideration, and final arrangements have not yet been made.

Boat establishment.

27. The patrol boats in the Dacca district are reported to be in capital working order, and regularly perform their beats. The Commissioner, however, strongly represents, as last year, that the numerical strength of the establishment is insufficient to put down the crimes ordinarily committed on the rivers. In the districts of Tipperah and Backergunge, especially, more boats and men are required. In the former two good boats for patrolling the Megna are much needed; and the crews of the boats in the latter district require strengthening to give them speed in cases of emergency.

Patrol boats.

The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during the year 1877:—

Districts.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	Boats.				Crew enrolled or not.	Strength of Police.				Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained to have occurred.	Result.			Remarks. (Here note any other cases in which the patrol boats have done good service).		Remarks.
		Number and description.	Hired.	Bought.	Annual cost.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.		Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	
				Rs.	Rs.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dacca	One at Dacca, one at Moonsheegunge.	Two boats ...	......	1,000	1,248	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	2	4	....	...	...	...	......	......	
Furreedpore ...	One at Goalundo one at Sudderpore, one at Bhushua, one at Gopalgunge.	Four boats ...	Two hired	1,000	2,496	Enrolled ...	..	...	4	4	Five river dacoities were committed in the jurisdiction of the Palong police station.	21	3	17	1,136 5 6	80 4 0	One person pending trial at the close of the year. In all the cases the victim's boats were cut adrift and taken into the river at night and robbed.
Backergunge ...	Two at Burrisal, one at Bhandaria, one at Kewan, one at Mirzagunge.	Five kos boats	... ..	2,497	2,220	Not enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	5	...	Four river dacoities ...	15	4	1	295 8 6	71 0 9	Ten persons were pending trial at the close of the year.
Mymensingh ...	Two at Pingna, one at Bhoyrubbazar.	Three boats ...	Two hired	......	1,320	The crew of the Bhoyrubbazar boat only enrolled.	...	...	2	11	....	...	...	...	......	......	The two boats at Pingna are provided for four months only.
Tipperah	One at Daoodkandy, one at Toobkibazar, one at Manichakandy.	Three boats ...	One hired	900	1,500	Not enrolled ...	...	...	..	2	....	...	...	...	......	......	
Chittagong	One at Banskhali, one at Juldi, one at Parki, one at Cox's Bazar, one at Muscal, one at Kootubdia, one at Teknaof, one at Nhila.	Eight panshees	Hired ...	.. ...	3,582	Not enrolled ..	..	..	...	..	....	...	...	...	......	......	These boats are not patrol boats, but are employed to check salt smuggling and the illicit manufacture of salt.
Pubna	One at Pubna, one at Serajgunge.	Two panshees	......	1,000	1,298	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	..	2	4	One river dacoity occurred on the Jomuna river in the boat of Mityahari Sha.	18	9	9	409 1 6	206 2 9	Out of the nine persons acquitted, two were made Queen's evidence and one was discharged by committing officer.
Jessore	One at Bagirhat, one at Fakirhat, one at Mollahat, one at Morrelgunge, one at Khulna, one at Boytaghatta, one at Delooty.	Seven panshees	......	3,500	4,368	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	7	...	There was one case of river dacoity.	...	...	...	100 0 0	......	A boat moored in the river opposite a village was attacked, and the man who had hired the boat was killed.
24-Pergunnahs ...	One at Dimond Harbour, one at Atcheepore, one at Kalligunge, one at Tallygunge, one at Bhangore, one at Hosnabad, one at Barrackpore.	Seven boats ...	......	Seven bought (Government.)	5,256	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	7	...	There was one case of river dacoity (special report No. 24).	C Forms.			......	......	The case was not detected.
Midnapore	One at Narchat, one at Rosulpore, one at Chamuckh.	Three boats ..	Hired ...	......	808	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	..	...	..	12	... .	...	...	...	......	......	
Hooghly	One at Chinsurah Ghât ...	One jolly-boat	......	One bought	384	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	1	5	....	...	...	...	......	......	The boat was abolished on the 1st November 1877 and sold at Rs. 95. The head constables absorbed into the revenue, and five constables dismissed under orders No. 1416G, dated 1st November 1877, of this office.
Howrah	Two at Bally, one at Sankrail	Three boats ...	Three hired	......	75	Not enrolled ...	..	..	2	2	....	6	3	3	......	......	
Cuttack	Principal tidal rivers and creeks.	Three English jolly-boats.	......	Three bought	114	Not enrolled ..	..	...	3	3	....	...	...	...	......	......	These boats are employed solely on salt preventive duty.
Pooree	One at Pooree, two at Gope ...	Three boats ...	......	Three bought	648	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	.	2	3	....	...	...	...	......	......	
	Total ...	......	......	......	25,317	....	...	...	37	50	... .	60	19	30	1,940 15 6	357 7 6	

28. An extra force of one Sub-Inspector, four head-constables, and 56 constables, for temporary jail guard duty at Mozufferpore, was entertained from the 1st November 1874 at a monthly cost of Rs. 514, and withdrawn on the 1st July 1877. Under orders of the Government of India the duties of the preventive establishment for the illicit manufacture of Pooree kurkutch salt will now have to be done by the regular police, and the cost (Rs. 3,688-4-3) for the extra force which will have to be entertained during the manufacturing season for four months in the year will now have to be borne by the Police Department. It has been proposed to distribute the force as follows:—

Special and extra police.

Names of Aurungs where kurkutch salt is manufactured.	Head-Constables.	Constables
Gurbai	3	30
Malood	2	24
Sathparah	6	60
Huridas	2	15
Total	13	129

In Pubna an extra force of six head-constables and 40 constables were entertained for quelling agrarian disturbances. The force was still employed at the close of the year, but has since been withdrawn.

29. In 1876 there were 12 bodies of police located as a punitive force, but during 1877 there were 30 in all, aggregating one Sub-Inspector, 23 head-constables, and 163 constables, thus showing an increase of 18 parties, five head constables, and 15 constables, when compared with the figures of 1876. In Jessore this measure was necessary, as the *kaist* bad characters had to be watched; for many years they were, and still are, notorious as thieves and river dacoits; in Rajshahye a special force was needed to check injury being done to the railway line, as also for the prevention of disturbances between the Ranee of Nattore and her people; in Balasore a similar party was located to prevent feuds among the members of the Rajah's family; in Pubna and Furreedpore, to prevent riot and breaches of the peace between villagers; and in Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Gya, to check feuds arising out of quarrels between zemindars and ryots.

Punitive police.

Districts.	Parties.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.
Jessore	...	..	...	1	3
Rajshahye ..		...	...	2	17
Pubna	1	...	..	2	20
Furreedpore ..	1	..		3	12
Backergunge ..	21	...	1	8	46
Chittagong ...	1		..	1	10
Noakholly ...	4	..	...	2	17
Gya	1	..	...	...	14
Shahabad	1	...	..	3	20
Balasore	...	..	.	1	4
Total ...	30	.	1	23	163

30. In Shahabad the force was maintained for the suppression of robberies committed by certain villagers. The punitive police employed during the year has had most beneficial results, as they have been the means of preventing offences and overawing bad characters; and the principle of making the inhabitants of special tracts pay for special turbulence, instead of repressing such exceptional disturbance at the cost of the general public, is most salutary and equitable.

31. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, although there were several rumours of intended raids by the frontier tribes, and the posts at Demagree and Sorthay had to be strengthened, yet the district has enjoyed immunity from raiding parties during the year under review, as well as in the two preceding years.

Frontier police.

32. The 152 fairs held in the Lower Provinces last year were attended by over three millions of people; all passed off peaceably, and without the occurrence of any accident worthy of note. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings, and of the 132 petty offences committed, convictions followed in 95. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 1,653, of which Rs. 739, or 42·2 per cent., were recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand persons attending fairs in Bengal three petty offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting the recoveries, was at the rate of Rs. 2-7 for every ten thousand. It seems to me that the expense rendered necessary by the deputation of considerable bodies of extra police at these fairs should be defrayed by a small tax levied either from the people who attend them or from the owners of the land on which the fairs are held.

Fairs.

In Bogra, at the fair at Gopinathpore, a gang consisting of 21 persons, professional thieves from Beerbhoom, who practised shop-lifting, was arrested and all convicted. In this case Inspector Gobind Chunder Chakravarti and the constables under him did good service. In Pooree, on the 25th February, a new festival took place, called *Gobind Duadasi;* but as it took place only two days before the Dolo Jattra, no more than the usual number of pilgrims was expected. An unusually large number, however, flocked into the town simply because the festival is said to come round only once in 70 years, and though every possible care was taken for the safety of the crowd during the bathing operations yet 16 people were drowned.

Instructions.

33. Reading and writing in the vernacular continues to be given whenever it is practicable. The criminal law and procedure is explained, together with the Abkaree and Salt Regulations. The men at stations and outposts are also instructed as to the habitation and whereabouts of the bad characters residing within their jurisdictions. The rules with regard to the promotion of uneducated men to the rank of head-constable are still strictly adhered to. The percentage of those in this grade who can read and write and are under tuition amounts to nearly 92 per cent. of the total employed.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are—

Inspectors	215 or 99 per cent.	A.
Sub-Inspectors	684 or 98 " "	B.
Head-Constables	2,093 or 85 " "	C.
Constables	6,063 or 37 " "	D.

A includes Subadars of the Frontier Police.
B " Jemadars " " " "
C " Havildars and Naiks " "
D " Sepoys " " " "

34. In addition to the above, the following officers and men can read and write a little, or are being taught:—

Sub-Inspectors	3
Head-Constables	145
Constables	3,157

35. The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following only read and write:—

Inspectors	6	or	100	per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	11	or	84	"
Head-Constables	249	or	71	"
Constables	711	or	11	"

showing an increase of two Inspectors, 22 head-constables, and 39 constables, when compared with the figures of 1876. Nine head-constables and 965 constables are still under instruction.

36. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Howrah many constables now read, write, and speak English, besides having a good knowledge of the vernacular; and it is satisfactory to note that this class is increasing. To increase the numbers of this class, to do away with irregularities which had attended the introduction of a class called writer constables, and to attract a better set of men to the force, orders were issued during the year regulating the enlistment of educated young men as constables on probation before receiving promotion. As far as it has gone, the system introduced has worked well. If possible, the system of examination, which works well in the Upper Provinces, will be introduced by-and-bye.

Drill.

37. The men at the reserve in nearly all districts have been regularly drilled in company movements, in the manual and platoon exercises, and practised at butts, wherever available. The weakness of the reserves and the numerous calls on them for escorts, &c., prevent the men being put through a regular and steady course of instruction; but every day sees those present in the lines undergoing drill suited to their numbers. The subject of drill has been regularly noticed in inspection tours, and no unfavourable remarks received.

Buildings.

38. A new police-station at Sultangunge in Bhagulpore, a pucka magazine at Shahabad, new lines and Sub-Inspectors' houses at Cuttack, and a new reserve line at Chittagong, are in course of construction, and will, it is expected, be completed

before the close of the year. A new police-station at Onda in Bankoora and the Bulpore police-station and Paroi outpost in Beerbhoom, which were commenced last year, were completed this year. Besides the above, the stations and outposts the names of which are given below were constructed this year:—

	Stations.	Outposts.
In Cuttack	......	Rohama.
		Nuapara.
		Korai.
		Binjhurpur.
		Tanghi.
„ Pooree ...	Pooree	......
„ Balasore	......	Acquapadda.
„ Purneah	Sudder Mulkannah	......
„ Chittagong	Koomeria	Parki.
	Ramgoni	Rittia.
	Futtickcherry	Roojnia.
	Hathazari	Banskhalli.
„ Patna ...	Ataseraia	......
	Dinapore	......
„ Gya	......	Gobindpore.
		Warisaligunge.
		Rufigunge.
„ Shahabad	Doomraon	......
	Bhabooa...	......
„ Durbhunga	Berhampore	......
	Banipati ...	......
„ Backergunge ...	Nulchitti	Angurpore.
	Jhalakati	Rajapore.
	Backergunge	Phuljuri.
	Gournuddee	Patuakhali.
	Perozepore	Chottabonia.
	Mutboria	Kewari.
	Golachipa	Dowlutkhan.
	Goolsakhali	Taltoli.
	Bowful	Tashkhali.
	Mendigunge	Tozumuddin.
„ Mymensingh ...	Netrokona	Halloahatti.
„ Dinagepore	Tumbooli	Raneegunge.
	Putnitolla	Mohadebpore.
	Chintamun	Kotwali.
	Nowabgunge	
„ Rajshahye	Beauleah	......
	Nattore	......
	Panchoopore	......
„ Bogra ...	„	Modhoopore.
„ Julpigoree	Dhoopjuri	......
„ Midnapore	Tumlook	......

39. In Furreedpore, an addition was made in the shape of a verandah to the Khangunge outpost, and the removal of the Goalundo station to a better site was sanctioned. The following buildings at Rangamatee, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, were also constructed during the year:—

1 Civil medical officer's house.
1 Mule shed.
1 Masonry magazine.
6 Temporary barracks.
4 Parade-ground and clerks' houses.
36 Temporary sheds.

Expenditure on buildings.

40. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year will be found in the table below:—

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	758	11	7*
Larger works (above ditto)... ...	431	13	10*
Repairs (up to ditto)	4,275	0	0
Total from Public Works Department Budget	5,465	9	5

Expenditure from Police Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	45,922	7	11
Do. construction (up to ditto)...	30,963	6	7
Construction (above ditto)	...	......	
Total from Police Budget ...	76,885	14	6
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	4	0	8
Grand total outlay ...	82,351	7	11*
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	4	5	3

* The estimates with reference to these works exceed Rs. 1,000 in each case. These sums represent the expenditure during the year under report only.

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	... ...	57,396	7	9
2. Behar	... ...	15,288	5	10
3. Orissa	... ...	4,940	0	0
4. Chota Nagpore	... ...	4,726	10	4
Total	...	82,351	7	11

Casualties in the Regular police.

* Casualties in 1873 12·4 per cent.
Ditto in 1874 13·1 „
Ditto in 1875 11·5 „
Ditto in 1876 13·0 „

41. The casualties in 1877 in the regular police were the same as in the preceding year, and amounted to 13 per cent.* of the entire strength of all ranks.

Retirements on pension or gratuity	·91
Resignation	4·80
Dismissal	2·76
Discharge	1·30
Desertion	·90
Death	2·33

Dismissals only were fewer than in the year before, but under all other heads (deaths excepted) the casualties were more numerous. With respect to resignations, the following districts show the greatest number:—

Regular police ...	Railway police	82 or 15	per cent.
	Howrah	43 „ 14	„
	Hooghly	56 „ 14	„
	24-Pergunnahs	97 „ 11	„
	Julpigoree	33 „ 11	„
	Pubna	39 „ 10	„
	Moorshedabad	66 „ 10	„
	Jessore	52 „ 8	„

The dismissals are numerous in the districts of—

Regular police ...	24-Pergunnahs	42 or 5	per cent.
	Rungpore	26 „ 6	„
	Howrah	20 „ 6	„
	Railway police	48 „ 8	„
	Moorshedabad	34 „ 5	„
	Purneah	25 „ 5	„
	Noakholly	20 „ 5	„

It is worthy of note that out of a total of 267 dismissals from both the Regular and Municipal Police force in the 24-Pergunnahs, the District Superintendent observes that no less than 187 were on account of not rejoining at expiration of leave; dearness of living and constant hard work have a good deal to say to the number of desertions.

Mortality.

42. Deaths in the force during 1877 amount to 468, or 2·3 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

43. The death-rate was particularly high in the following districts:—

Regular police ...	1. Dinagepore	6·5	per cent.
	2. Maldah	5·5	„
	3. Moorshedabad	4·4	„
	4. 24-Pergunnahs	4·0	„
	5. Hooghly	3·9	„
	6. Pubna	3·5	„
	7. Bogra	2·8	„
	8. Purneah	2·8	„
	9. Chittagong Hill Tracts	2·7	„
	10. Howrah	2·6	„
	11. Rungpore	2·6	„
	12. Chittagong	2·6	„

In Nuddea, however, the year has been far from healthy, and the number of deaths in the Regular and Municipal Police has risen from 9 in 1876 to 20 during the year under review. But fever and cholera were prevalent throughout the district. In Moorshedabad the number of deaths from all causes, both in the Regular and Municipal Police were 52, against 34 in 1876. Exposure, with constant and fatiguing duty in Lower Bengal, tells much on up-country men at first, and the mortality is principally amongst them. The following are the districts in which the mortality has been least:—

Regular police ...	Gya ...	·4	Regular police ...	Shahabad ...	·6
	Monghyr ...	·5		Lohardugga ...	·9

Health.

44. The general health of the force has been very bad throughout the year, the admissions into hospital having risen from 49·5 in 1876 to 63·7 in 1877. The statement below shows a considerable increase of admissions, but it does not disclose the real state of matters, for many were ill for days at police-stations. No special reasons can be assigned for the increase of sickness last year.

Admissions into hospital.

45. Admissions into hospital are numerous in the following districts:—

Chittagong Hill Tracts	300·9	Rajshahye	93·0
Government Railway Police ...	179·9	Pubna	89·3
Dinagepore	153·5	Howrah	84·8
Beerbhoom	100·0	Burdwan	84·2
Maldah	97·0	Jessore	83·0
Bogra	97·4	24-Pergunnahs...	82·0
Gurjhats	96·1	Julpigoree	80·0

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the year exceeded that of 1876 by 594, and that of 1875 by 516. Many of the men withdrawn from the frontier posts to Rungamattee during the rainy season for drill suffered considerably.

46. In the following districts the hospital admissions are few:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Darjeeling	14	Balasore...	20·4
Mozufferpore	15·7	Patna...	22·0
Shahabad	17·6		

Cases of torture.

47. In Midnapore a Sub-Inspector was tried judicially and discharged for trying to extort a confession by torture. He has, however, been departmentally punished by degradation to the lowest grade of Sub-Inspectors. A constable and a chowkeydar also were judicially punished by five and two years' imprisonment for putting a heavy stone on a woman's breast and sitting on it with a view of extorting a confession. In Hooghly two head-constables were charged with having tortured a woman to obtain a confession or evidence against her husband. They were judicially convicted and sentenced to two and one and a half years' imprisonment. In Nuddea in a theft case a woman was supposed to be possessed of the stolen property. She was taken to the police-station and was afterwards allowed to be taken away from police charge by the complainant; she was tortured by the plaintiff and her brothers to make her confess to the receipt of the property. The woman ultimately committed suicide. The constable was a silent spectator of the torture, and on trial was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the head-constable was dismissed the force. In Bogra two constables were convicted by the Sessions Judge of having beaten and assaulted two men with batons to compel the production of certain property in a theft case. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. In Furreedpore, in a serious case of house-breaking and theft, a head-constable, two constables, and the complainant in the case, were charged with torturing and wrongfully confining the accused to extort confessions, and were convicted at the sessions. The head-constable was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine; the constable to two years' and Rs. 10 fine; and the complainant to four years' and Rs. 100 fine. In Mymensingh one head-constable and two constables were charged with torturing a man to obtain a confession in a theft case. The torture resulted in death, and the men were convicted on trial and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. In Lohardugga a head-constable was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 50 for ill-treating a man while investigating a theft case. The man died, but as no evidence was forthcoming, the constable was not charged with culpable homicide. Thus in all one Sub-Inspector, six head-constables, eight constables, and one chowkeydar, received punishment for torture or maltreatment of prisoners during 1877.

Cases of extortion.

48. In the following districts cases of extortion occurred:—

Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Howrah.

None of the cases were such as to require special comment, and it would only needlessly swell this report if details were given of each case. Briefly

seven head-constables, 20 constables, and one chowkeydar, were convicted of this offence throughout the Lower Provinces.

Punishments.

49. The following figures show the punishments inflicted during 1877:—

	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishments.
Inspectors	3	...	10
Sub-Inspectors	12	3	325
Head-Constables	53	16	903
Constables	296	200	2,971
Total ...	364	219	4,209

Thus 68, or two per cent. of officers, and 296, or 1·7 per cent. of constables, were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 19, or ·5 per cent. of officers, and 200, or 1·1 per cent. of constables, under Act V of 1861; and 1,238, or 36·5 per cent. of officers, and 2,971, or 17·8 per cent. of constables, were departmentally punished. The punishments under Act V are less than in the two preceding years, but under the other two heads they are greater, as will be seen from the table below:—

	Judical convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.	Total.
1875	332	268	3,589	4,189
1876	341	290	3,832	4,463

50. In the districts below the offences under the Penal Code were most numerous:—

1. Railway police ...	27	5. Dacca ...	14
2. Midnapore ...	23	6. Moorshedabad ...	14
3. Balasore ...	16	7. Purneah ...	13
4. Jessore ...	16	8. Gurjhats ...	11

As remarked upon in the annual report for 1876, Gurjhats police stands at the head of the list, considering the numerical strength of each of the above districts; the railway police comes next.

51. Departmental punishments were most numerous in—

1. Cuttack ...	252	9. Midnapore ...	119
2. Railway police ...	250	10. Noakholly ...	134
3. Gya ...	230	11. Sarun ...	122
4. Jessore ...	184	12. Burdwan ...	114
5. Hooghly ...	182	13. Backergunge ...	112
6. Rajshahye ...	175	14. Purneah ...	110
7. Dinagepore ...	154	15. Beerbhoom ...	106
8. Nuddea ...	151		

52. Punishments under Act V, though comparatively rare, are most common in the following districts:—

1. Noakholly ...	15	6. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	11
2. Chittagong ...	14	7. Moorshedabad ...	11
3. 24-Pergunnahs ...	14	8. Mymensingh ...	10
4. Government railway police ...	11	Rajshahye ...	10
5. Rungpore ...	11		

53. The Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly police still continue to be the worst conducted, heading the list with the greatest number of punishments of all sorts as compared with their strength. This is the third year in succession in which these districts occupy the same position.

Good conduct allowance.

54. The allowance for good conduct was distributed as follow:—

	Rs.
Bengal	2,924
Behar	1,940
Orissa	430
Chota Nagpore	120
Total ...	5,416

At the end of the year under review 5,306 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the particulars of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	76
Three rings	476
Two „	601
One ring	4,153
Total ...	5,306

or 736 more than at the end of the previous year.

55. In 42 districts 20 Inspectors, 216 head-constables, and 812 constables, were specially rewarded in money, or by promotion for distinguished ability, courage, or address. These figures, when compared with those of 1876, show an increase of 23 districts, 10 Inspectors, 78 Sub-Inspectors, 158 head-constables, and 637 constables.

Special rewards by promotion or money.

56. In Howrah constable Inul Huq received promotion for arresting a murderer. The constable was directed to serve a summons on a village school-master. He did so, and his suspicions were excited by the school-master's appearance and by the fact of his attempting to move off as soon as he saw the police. He made further inquiries, and ultimately found that the school-master was an absconded offender in a riot-with-murder case. The school-master was arrested and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

In Dacca, Inspector Bhuggobuth Churn Gangooly was presented with a watch and chain for his distinguished services in the capture of several gangs of professional thieves. In Mymensingh, Inspector Ram Koomar Ghosh, with the assistance of Sub-Inspectors Dino Nath Kooshari and constables Bodan Singh, Omed Khan, and Dwarka Nath Roy, was successful in bringing a gang of twelve coiners to trial, who had for 10 years carried on this trade with impunity. The case is still pending, and, if it terminates favourably, the men will be suitably rewarded. In Shahabad, Inspector Makoond Singh has again distinguished himself, and in February last was promoted to the 3rd grade of Inspectors. With much skill and labour he succeeded in detecting the "Malmuttah" mail robbery case, which was committed in 1874, near Hajipore, in Tirhoot, by some Shahabad Ahirs of very bad character. He also arrested some other Ahirs, and a Sonar from Dumraon, from whom he received some of the currency notes stolen in the Titalyah and Ranchi mail robbery cases. Altogether he has done good and valuable service. The Magistrate of Shahabad considers Makoond Sing to be the best detective he has seen in the country. In Champarun Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ariff was presented with a silver watch and chain by Government for his successful and good service in connection with the Bhatkowl and Missorpokhoriah dacoity cases, which resulted in the conviction of the notorious dacoit Nunkoo Gir and 20 of his accomplices. This officer has since been successful in another frontier dacoity which occurred in September last at Zumaneah, and which resulted in the conviction of seven dacoits.

57. Besides the above, many other officers exhibited conspicuous ability in similar cases, and were rewarded either by promotion or by donations of money.

58. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total strength of constables, as they stood on the 31st December 1877:—

Religion and castes.

	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.
Christians ...	·6	·2
Mahomedans ...	29·6	31·6
Brahmins ...	15·1	13·4
Rajpoot and Khettrees ...	18·8	18·5
Goorkhas ...	2·7	·3
Sikhs ...	·4	...
High caste Soodras ...	10·6	6·7
Low caste Soodras ...	5·7	6·6
Hill-men ...	1·4	...
Hindoos of all other castes ...	12·8	22·6
Other religions ...	2·3	·1

It has been found most difficult to adhere to the rules with regard to the limit of having only 30 per cent. of foreigners in each district force. In the districts noted below, the percentage of foreigners has been over the sanctioned scale:—

Enlistment of foreigners.

Bankoora ...	36·92	Lohardugga ...	37·1
Beerbhoom ...	48·9	Maldah ...	44·22
Bhagulpore ...	58	Manbhoom ...	67·53
Burdwan ...	59	Monghyr ...	59
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	73·08	Moorshedabad ...	49
Darjeeling ...	45·41	Noakholly ...	89·5
Dinagepore ...	31·08	Nuddea ...	39·4
Hazareebagh ...	46·6	Pubna ...	47·4
Hooghly ...	54·7	Rungpore ...	43·42
Howrah ...	63·78	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	72
Julpigoree ...	59·1	24-Pergunnahs ...	59

In Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, especially, where watch and ward in towns forms a principal part of police duties, it is necessary largely to employ up-country men, owing to the cowardice of the Bengalees generally; and it seems to me that the limit of 30 per cent. cannot be attended to under the present and increasing difficulty of getting recruits.

Escapes and recaptures.

59. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 255, of which 23 were from jails, 38 from lockups, 64 from police buildings, 49 from other places, and 81 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were 42 from jails and 19 from lockups. It is highly satisfactory to find that out of 316 escapes the recaptures were 246, or 77 per cent., viz. 15 per cent. more than in 1876. The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Burkundazes.	
Judicially punished ...	2	4	70	1	and 5 constables awaiting trial.
Departmentally ditto ...	1	10	58	0	
Total ...	3	14	128	1	and 5 constables awaiting trial.

Loss of treasure.

60. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

61. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Police.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c. ...	4	70	1,215	8,560	17	......	9,866
Prisoners and lunatics ...	7	31	827	9,367	9	......	10,241
Miscellaneous ...	19	17	285	2,764	47	......	3,132
Total ...	30	118	2,327	20,691	73	......	23,239

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1877 was more than Rs. 14,04,64,872-1-5.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal ...	9,45,77,680	15	11
Behar ...	4,21,05,612	0	0
Orissa ...	29,57,856	0	0
Chota Nagpore ...	8,23,723	1	6
Total ...	14,04,64,872	1	5

or an increase of Rs. 74,28,725-1-5 when compared with the figures of 1876. The number of prisoners escorted was 14,608, or an increase of 1,030 prisoners as shown in the figures of 1876. The escort duty in various districts is getting steadily heavier every year, and is a serious drain on the strength of reserves. I particularly wish to call attention to the necessity of remittances of small sums, pay of establishment, &c., being sent on fixed dates. Neglect of regularity in remittance is very common on the part of officers sending money through the police, and such irregularity adds very greatly to the difficulties of supplying escorts.

Suicides.

62. The number of suicides was 2,512,* or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the year 1876. The districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Gya, and Cuttack have the greatest number. Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Bhagulpore, the smallest. The disproportion between those of males and females is again particularly noticeable in Gya, being 13 of the former and 163 of the latter. This district also heads the list of districts with four, in which suicides of children appear.

*Men ...	751
Women ...	1,729
Children ...	32
Total ...	2,512

Accidental deaths.

63. There were 24,380† deaths in all from accidental causes, or 4·2 per cent. less than in 1876. It will be observed that there is a marked decrease under all the heads with the exception of deaths resulting from "snake-bites." The destruction of life during the year under review in Bengal by snake-bites and wild beasts amounts to 10,574, or ·17 per thousand.

	1876.	1877.
† By drowning...	10,288	10,018
" snake bites	9,152	9,361
" wild beasts	1,388	1,213
" fall of buildings	648	423
" other causes	4,048	3,365
Total ...	25.464	24,380

Railway accidents.

64. There were 129 accidents reported on the railway, in which 14 railway servants and 31 other persons were killed, and 32 servants and 13 others more or less injured.

Inspection.

65. The following districts were inspected by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General:—

1. Backergunge.	20. Manbhoom.
2. Balasore.	21. Midnapore.
3. Bankoora.	22. Monghyr.
4. Beerbhoom.	23. Mozufferpore.
5. Bhagulpore.	24. Mymensingh.
6. Chittagong.	25. Nuddea.
7. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	26. Patna.
8. Cuttack.	27. Pooree.
9. Dacca.	28. Purneah.
10. Dinagepore.	29. Rajshahye.
11. Durbhunga.	30. Rungpore.
12. Furreedpore.	31. Sarun.
13. Hazareebagh.	32. Shahabad.
14. Howrah.	33. Singbhoom.
15. Hooghly.	34. Tipperah.
16. Jessore.	35. 24-Pergunnahs.
17. Julpigoree.	36. Railway police.
18. Lohardugga.	37. Gurjhats.
19. Maldah.	

66. In the districts named below the duty of inspection appears to have been well performed by the District Superintendents of Police:—

1. Cuttack.	13. Patna.
2. Hooghly.	14. Rajshahye.
3. Dacca.	15. Gya.
4. Pooree.	16. Shahabad.
5. 24-Pergunnahs.	17. Julpigoree.
6. Sonthal Pergunnahs.	18. Durbhunga.
7. Rungpore.	19. Chumparun.
8. Bogra.	20. Bhagulpore.
9. Bankoora.	21. Sarun.
10. Backergunge.	22. Balasore.
11. Beerbhoom.	23. Singbhoom.
12. Maldah.	

In the following districts inspection was insufficiently attended to:—

1. Howrah.	5. Lohardugga.
2. Midnapore.	6. Pubna.
3. Noakholly.	7. Purneah.
4. Gurjhats.	8. Manbhoom.

The greatest attention is now paid to the supervision of the manner in which District Superintendents perform their inspection duties, and in next year's report I shall be able to show fully and clearly how the orders of Government on this most important subject have been carried out.

Record of opinion on District and Assistant Superintendents.

67. During the nine months in which I have had charge of the office of Inspector-General, I have been zealously assisted in inspection duties by Colonel W. R. Gordon and Mr. E. B. Baker, the Deputy Inspectors-General. Of the ability with which Captain Wilkinson, my Personal Assistant, discharged his duties I entertain as high an opinion as has been expressed by my predecessors. Captain Wilkinson went on leave in August, and his successor, Mr. W. D. Pratt, has during the year worked vigorously and conscientiously.

Of district officers, I would specially mention Messrs. Stack, Shuttleworth, Waller, Irvine, and Wilcox, officers who have hitherto been conspicuous for their devotion to duty, and who have during the present year worked as hard as ever. To Captain Ramsay and his Assistant, Mr. W. F. Smith, my acknowledgments are specially due for the thoroughly good police work which they have done in Patna. Mr. A. V. Knyvett deserves special notice for the successful way in which he directed and carried out police operations against the Mughya Domes. Messrs. Graves and H. Dawson did good work in the districts of Cuttack and Bogra.

Amongst the Assistants, Messrs. H. Munro, F. A. Dawson, Mohendro Nath Hazra, and G. D. Graham, performed their duties in a way which gives promise of their future usefulness as District Superintendents.

CRIME, GENERAL.

68. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been 108,989,* as compared with 117,559 of last year and 120,838 of 1875, showing a diminution of 8,570 cases as compared with 1876 and of 11,849 as compared with 1875.

While in some places in the province there has been pressure as regards food amongst the inhabitants, the present year, on the whole, may be considered an average one as regards the circumstances leading to crime. The diminution in the number of cases reported is very considerable.

This decrease is observable under all classes of crime, as shown below:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	Decrease.
Cases against property	81,809	77,948	73,265	4,683
" " person	19,249	17,351	15,535	1,816
Other cases	19,780	22,260	20,189	2,071
Total ...	120,838	117,559	108,989	8,570

The increase or decrease under the various headings in each class will be dealt with when I write of the classification of crime; meanwhile, it may here be noted that the decrease of cases against property and person is visible both as regards petty and serious offences of those classes. Under "other cases" the decrease is almost exclusively due to a diminution of prosecutions under the vagrancy provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Deducting false cases, the number accepted as true is 94,362, against 95,747 of 1876 and 94,783 of 1875.

69. In paragraph 8 of the Government resolution on the report for last year, the number of cases reported in 1876, after deduction of false cases, was compared with that of other years, and the conclusion was arrived at that the actual amount of crime committed in 1876 showed a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873, the figures being for

1872	85,205
1873	90,882
1876	95,747

The same conclusion might in the same way be arrived at with reference to 1877, the figures for which are 94,362.

70. I have, however, to point out that the figures for 1872 and 1873 do not include cases of hurt and mischief under sections 428 and 429, which were made cognizable only in 1874 by Act XI of that year. If, therefore, we add to the figures of 1872 and 1873 the number of cases of hurt then non-cognizable, and the average for the last three years of cases under sections 428 and 429, formerly mixed up with other cases non-cognizable, the result will be as follows:—

		Hurt.	Sections 428 and 429.	
1872	85,205	+ 5,302	+ 484	= 90,991
1873	90,882	+ 5,471	+ 484	= 96,837
1877	94,362			= 94,362

It will thus be seen that there is an absolute decrease of upwards of 2,000 cases in 1877 as compared with 1873; and if the same calculation had been made with reference to 1876, there would have been a decrease of 1,090 in that year as compared with 1873, instead of an increase, as shown in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution.

71. There is an increase of 3,371 cases in 1877 as compared with 1872. If it be remembered that, under nuisances alone, action in bringing which to light is creditable to the police, there was an increase of 1,912 cases as compared with 1872,—that, similarly, there was an increase of 448 in the number of excise cases in 1877 as compared with 1872,—the increase of crime, for which the police in 1877 may be held responsible, amounts to 1,106.

* Exclusive of some "direct" cases of Howrah, which were erroneously omitted by the District Superintendent, but which were afterwards detected by the Magistrate, too late, however, for the correction of the Provincial Statement A (Part I).

If, further, it be remembered that in 1872, 18,916 cases were pronounced false and excluded from the returns, while in 1877, 14,627 (or above 4,000 less than in 1872) were so excluded, the apparent increase may undoubtedly be accounted for by the fact that the greater caution in describing cases as false now under orders of Government exercised has led to a larger amount of cases being shown as true in 1877 than would have been shown had the former procedure been observed. Had the same amount of discrimination in pronouncing cases false been shown in 1872 as has been done in 1877, I have little doubt that at least half of the excess of 4,000 cases above alluded to would have been included in the returns as true cases.

I trust I have made it clear from the above remarks that the increase of crime in 1877 as compared with 1872 is only apparent, and not real.

72. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been nearly the same as last year,—to area 1 to 1·6 square miles; to population 1 to 638 souls.

73. The subjoined comparative statement shows divisionally the number of cases reported, those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared to be false:—

Divisions.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	15,030	14,856	13,817	13,470	18,740	18,259	17,077	15,500	3,710	3,403	3,260	2,030	19·8	18·6	19	13
Presidency	10,568	15,445	14,448	13,152	13,170	18,953	17,520	15,175	2,602	3,508	3,072	2,023	19·7	18·5	17·5	13·3
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	16,145	12,350	11,528	10,539	20,885	15,797	14,352	12,426	4,710	3,447	2,824	1,887	22·5	21·8	19·6	15·1
Dacca	9,320	12,472	15,166	14,633	15,780	19,496	19,838	17,550	6,460	7,024	4,672	2,917	40·9	36	23·5	16·6
Chittagong	3,307	2,480	2,667	3,659	4,560	3,161	3,119	3,931	1,253	681	452	272	27·4	21·5	14·4	6·9
Total ...	54,370	57,603	57,626	55,453	73,105	75,666	71,906	64,582	18,735	18,063	14,280	9,129	25·6	23·8	19·8	14·1
Patna	25,360	19,173	19,052	19,016	29,020	22,700	21,744	20,856	3,660	3,527	2,692	1,840	12·6	15·5	12·3	8·8
Bhagulpore	11,012	8,101	10,260	9,685	12,833	9,741	12,301	10,718	1,821	1,640	2,041	1,033	14·2	16·8	16·5	9·6
Total ...	36,372	27,274	29,312	28,701	41,853	32,441	34,045	31,574	5,481	5,167	4,733	2,873	13	15·9	13·9	9
Orissa	3,509	5,498	4,482	6,106	5,002	7,586	6,801	8,371	1,493	2,088	2,198	2,265	29·8	27·6	32·3	27
Chota Nagpore ...	4,940	4,408	5,545	4,102	6,162	5,145	4,807	4,462	1,222	737	601	360	19·8	14·3	12·5	8
Grand Total ...	99,191	94,783	95,747	94,362	126,122	120,838	117,559	108,989	26,931	26,055	21,812	14,627	21·3	21·6	18·5	13·4

Fluctuation of crime.

74. Looking at the above table, it will appear that although there has been a large decrease in the number of cases declared false the number of true cases throughout the province has fluctuated very slightly. There is a difference of only 1,386 cases between the figures of the preceding year and that under report.

In some of the divisions, however, there has been fluctuation deserving of notice. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore divisions there has been a decrease, respectively, of 1,296, 989, and 1,443 cases, while in the Chittagong and Orissa divisions there has been an increase, respectively, of 992 and 1,624 cases. The causes of such fluctuations in divisions may be noticed when I come to the consideration of the Commissioners' reports. It is sufficient here to note that such increase is, as previously, in petty and not in serious crime.

False cases.

75. The diminution in the number of cases reported false is striking:—

Provinces.	Districts.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4,643	4,304	4,005	3,583	1,109	1,102	1,059	786	24	25	26·4	21·9
	Bankoora	850	918	852	822	158	157	123	23	18	17	14·4	2·7
	Beerbhoom	1,885	1,504	1,437	1,000	503	402	440	24	26	26	30·6	2·4
	Midnapore	4,839	5,108	4,392	4,187	762	910	813	606	15	18	18·5	14·4
	Hooghly	2,983	3,154	3,062	2,404	717	574	427	230	24	18	13·9	9·3
	Howrah	3,597	3,276	3,329	3,444	462	258	396	361	12	8	11·8	10·4
	Total ...	18,747	18,259	17,077	15,500	3,711	3,403	3,260	2,030	19	18	19	13
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,966	5,696	5,179	4,398	921	841	789	584	18	15	15·2	13·3
	Nuddea	4,256	4,420	4,260	3,558	807	756	809	384	19	17	19	10·8
	Jessore	3,948	4,217	4,096	3,568	875	934	310	637	22	22	19·7	17·8
	Moorshedabad	4,438	4,618	3,983	3,651	994	977	664	453	22	21	16·6	11·9
	Total ...	17,606	18,953	17,520	15,175	3,597	3,508	3,072	2,023	20	18	17·5	13·3

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	2,641	3,100	2,706	1,794	515	940	701	153	19	39	25·8	8·5
	Rajshahye	3,187	3,240	2,890	2,707	553	593	464	343	17	11	16·	12·6
	Rungpore	2,631	2,922	3,102	2,797	942	887	956	813	35	30	30·8	29
	Bogra	2,152	1,518	1,785	1,649	572	318	323	235	26	21	18·	14·3
	Pubna	2,738	1,952	1,763	1,272	655	207	240	198	24	13	13·6	15·5
	Darjeeling	559	747	922	1,014	57	68	41	12	10	9	4·4	1·1
	Julpigoree	936	817	1,182	1,193	70	52	99	133	7	6	8·3	11·1
	Total ...	14,844	14,296	14,352	12,426	3,364	3,125	2,834	1,887	22	21	19·6	15
Dacca ...	Dacca	4,226	4,949	5,019	4,086	1,212	1,359	1,158	350	28	27	23	8·5
	Furreedpore	2,978	3,303	3,002	2,610	707	807	638	320	23	24	20·6	12·2
	Backergunge	4,776	4,818	4,422	4,834	2,537	1,970	1,684	1,690	53	41	38	34·9
	Mymensingh	3,808	3,962	4,680	3,902	2,004	2,189	763	407	52	55	16·3	10·4
	Tipperah	2,193	2,463	2,625	2,119	698	699	431	150	31	28	16·4	7
	Total ...	17,981	19,496	19,838	17,550	7,158	7,024	4,672	2,917	39	36	23·5	16·6
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,368	1,658	1,287	1,732	250	212	119	156	18	12	9·2	9
	Noakholly	941	1,449	1,768	2,068	291	464	333	116	30	32	18·8	5·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts..	64	54	64	131	16	5	...	...	25	9	......	...
	Total ...	2,373	3,161	3,119	3,931	557	681	452	272	23	21	14·4	6·9
Patna ...	Patna	5,891	5,041	4,583	4,470	563	592	481	425	9	11	10·4	9·5
	Gya	6,497	4,102	3,931	3,845	749	682	419	274	11	16	10·6	7·1
	Shahabad	4,568	3,514	3,338	2,915	815	687	372	257	17	19	11·1	8·8
	Mozufferpore	6,695	2,971	2,588	2,395	946	444	408	245	14	15	15·7	10·2
	Durbhunga		2,786	2,705	2,096		580	536	257		20	19·8	8·5
	Sarun	3,800	2,444	3,168	2,840	438	388	336	241	11	16	10·6	8·4
	Chumparun	1,573	1,542	1,429	1,395	149	154	140	141	9	9	1·	10·1
	Total ...	29,024	22,700	21,744	20,856	3,660	3,527	2,692	1,840	12	15	12·3	8·8
Bhagulpore..	Monghyr	3,349	2,717	2,761	2,792	325	520	343	193	9	12	13·1	6·2
	Bhagulpore	2,078	1,636	2,186	1,459	594	647	809	126	28	39	37	8·6
	Purneah	3,204	2,296	2,399	2,198	790	590	475	420	24	25	19·7	19·1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	4,211	3,092	3,447	2,944	114	70	75	126	2	2	2·1	4·9
	Maldah	1,585	1,501	1,508	1,325	354	322	339	168	22	21	22·4	12·6
	Total ...	14,427	11,242	12,301	10,718	2,177	2,149	2,041	1,033	15	19	16·5	9·6
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,772	2,139	2,102	2,383	622	780	771	777	35	36	36·6	32·6
	Pooree	1,432	3,677	2,611	3,452	436	701	820	818	30	19	31·4	23·6
	Balasore	1,344	1,359	1,562	1,805	362	520	544	593	26	38	31·8	32·8
	Gurjhats	463	511	526	731	74	87	63	77	15	17	11·9	10·5
	Total ...	5,011	7,586	6,801	8,371	1,494	2,088	2,198	2,265	20	27	32·3	27
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebagh	2,101	2,091	2,290	1,735	553	373	406	169	26	17	17·7	9·7
	Lohardugga	1,221	938	853	1,174	94	69	56	76	7	7	6·5	6·4
	Singbhoom	492	345	307	283	63	21	10	3	12	6	3·2	1·8
	Manbhoom	2,355	1,771	1,357	1,270	513	274	129	112	21	15	9·5	8
	Total ...	6,169	5,145	4,807	4,462	1,223	737	601	360	19	14	12·5	8

There is a diminution of no less than 7,185 false cases throughout the province. In every division the percentage of cases pronounced false has diminished, and in several districts the reduction in the number of cases declared by Magistrates never to have occurred is most striking. The only division in the province in which false cases seem to flourish with normal regularity is Orissa; and the people of that division, generally, judged from the figures, are entitled to the unenviable distinction assigned last year by the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division to the people of the Bhagulpore district. In only four districts has the percentage of false cases increased, and in only one of these is the increase at all considerable. In Pubna, the percentage in 1877 has been 15·5 as compared with 13·6 in 1876; in Julpigoree 11·1 as compared with 8·3; in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 4·2 as compared with 2·1; and in Chumparun 10·1 as compared with 1. On the other hand, the decrease in some of the districts hitherto conspicuous for false cases has been most striking. In Bhagulpore the percentage has fallen from 37 to 8·6 and the imputation of singular untruthfulness cast upon the people of that district is no longer, according to the figures, deserved,—the inhabitants both of Maldah and Purneah distancing them in this respect. In Bankoora, instead of, as last year, 14·4 per cent. being shown as false, only 2·7 have been in the present year so shown. In Beerbhoom, where last year out of 1,437 cases reported 440 were struck off as false, during 1877 only 24 cases out of 1,000 reported have been so excluded. In Dinagepore the percentage has fallen from 25·8 to 8·5; in Dacca from 23 to 8·5; in Tipperah from 16·4 to 7; in Noakholly from 18·8 to 5·6; and in Maldah from 22·4 to 12·6. Mymensingh, in which, in 1874, 52 per cent., and in 1875, 55 per cent. of the cases reported were declared false, in 1877 shews only 10 per cent. so struck off; the diminution in the percentage of such cases noticed last year, viz. 16 per cent., being thus still continued in the year under report. It is of course impossible to believe that there has been any radical change within a year in the character of the people, such as would account for

these results. The obvious conclusion is that there has been some change of procedure in dealing with charges laid at thanas, either on the part of the Police or Magistrates. Such a change has been introduced during the year by Circular No. 1 of 17th August 1877, in which a distinction was made between cases "intentionally false," cases "false through mistake of law or fact in which no crime is established," and cases which prove to be "non-cognizable." Only the first class of cases now finds entry in column IXa, whereas formerly all the three classes above described were shown under the head of false cases.

76. There can be no doubt that one very important result, which the issue of this circular has effected, has been to secure greater attention on the part of Magistrates in dealing with cases sent up by the police as false, and, in this respect, good will follow. For, now that all "C" form false cases must be sifted by Magistrates and classified as laid down in the circular referred to, police officers will be compelled to be careful in sending up such cases. I do not find that the issue of this circular has had any effect in increasing the number of cases on the non-cognizable side. It is possible, however, that non-cognizable cases may have decreased from other causes, and the addition to the number of such cases by the transfer of cases reported cognizable, but found to be non-cognizable, may thus have been neutralized.

77. I give below a table showing the result of prosecutions of complainants whose charges were found to be false.

Statement showing the result of prosecutions in false cases during 1877.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of false cases, *vide* column IX (*a*) of return A (Part I) for 1877.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
	Bengal.					
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	786	39	10	11	
	Bankoora ...	23	19	6	6	
	Beerbhoom ...	24	10	1	1	
	Midnapore ...	606	29	13	13	
	Hooghly ...	230	30	11	11	
	Howrah ...	361	29	4	4	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs ...	584	20	7	9	
	Nuddea ...	364	30	12	12	
	Jessore ...	637	32	12	17	
	Moorshedabad ...	438	21	10	11	
Rajshahye Division.	Dinagepore ...	158	37	12	12	
	Rajshahye ...	343	63	19	19	
	Rungpore ...	813	9	2	3	
	Bogra ...	235	35	8	8	
	Pubna ...	198	6	1	1	
	Darjeeling ...	12	3	1	1	
	Julpigoree ...	*	......	......	......	* Information cannot be supplied, records having been destroyed by the recent fire.
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division ...	Dacca ...	350	25	4	5	
	Furreedpore ...	320	56	18	19	
	Backergunge ...	1,690	55	12	12	
	Mymensingh ...	407	61	27	27	
	Tipperah ...	150	42	22	23	
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ...	156	4	3	3	
	Noakholly ...	116	50	10	11	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	
	Total ...	8,996	705	226	239	
	Behar.					
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	425	21	9	9	
	Gya ...	274	29	21	21	
	Shahabad ...	257	49	24	24	
	Mozufferpore ...	246	25	12	14	
	Durbhunga ...	257	29	......	13	
	Sarun ...	241	5	1	1	
	Chumparun ...	141	13	8	11	
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	198	54	31	31	
	Bhagulpore ...	126	84	36	36	
	Purneah ...	420	24	18	23	
	Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	126	23	16	16	
	Maldah ...	168	8	2	2	
	Total ...	2,873	368	178	201	
	Orissa.					
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack ...	777	11	5	5	
	Pooree ...	818	12	4	4	
	Balasore ...	593	32	7	7	
	Gurjhats ...	77	3	3	3	
	Total ...	2,265	58	19	19	

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of false cases, *vide* column IX (*a*) of return A (Part I) for 1877.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
	Chota Nagpore.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	169	28	17	17	
	Lohardugga	76	6	1	2	
	Singbhoom	3	2	1	1	
	Manboom	112	14	7	7	
	Total ...	360	50	26	27	
	Grand Total ...	14,404	1,176	440	486	

It is notoriously difficult to obtain sufficient proof to warrant convictions in such cases; but the figures given above show in my opinion that by no means sufficient efforts are made to bring persons who make false complaints to justice. They also show that when efforts in this direction are really made they may be to a considerable extent successful.—Witness the results in Bhagulpore, where prosecutions were instituted in 84 cases out of 126 declared false, and where convictions were obtained in 36 instances; so, also, in Monghyr, where convictions were obtained in 31 out of 54 cases instituted. The results in the Orissa division are specially unsatisfactory. In only 58 cases out 2,265 pronounced judicially false were any proceedings taken against the persons who made false complaints, and in only 19 of these were convictions obtained. It seems to me either that too little care in this division is exercised before pronouncing charges false, or that too little energy is shown in taking proceedings against the parties who are declared to have brought false complaints.

78. In connection with this subject the Commissioner of Dacca observes:—"I am afraid that the real reason for the paucity of these prosecutions is not so much the difficulty of obtaining convictions as the difficulty in finding the agency to dispose of them when instituted. If this is so, I am quite prepared to make all allowances for the shortcomings above noticed. The work that has been thrown upon district officers and their staff owing to the introduction of the Land Registration Act has been so great that I can well understand the former hesitating to add to the burden already imposed upon their subordinates by giving them cases to try which might never come to anything. I have, however, again called their attention to the subject that as soon as the pressure of work is reduced I shall expect to see every case palpably false on the face of it prosecuted, whatever be the result. As I said last year, the longer the people are allowed to bring these charges with impunity, the worse the evil will become."

Cases not inquired into.

79. It is satisfactory to notice that the percentage of cases in which no inquiry was made is steadily diminishing, it being, for 1877, 7·8, as compared with 9·2 for last year, and 11·1 for 1875. Special attention has been called to the orders of Government on this point as contained in paragraph 9 of last year's resolution, and I have no doubt that the full effect of these orders will appear in next year's report. In the Burdwan Division the procedure has been satisfactory in all districts except in Bankoora, where out of 822 cases reported inquiry was denied in 132, or 16 per cent.

In the Presidency Division the percentage of cases not inquired into has been good. In the Rajshahye Division the results are remarkable for the striking decrease in the percentage of cases not inquired into in the district of Dinagepore, and for the high average of such cases in Bogra. It is evident that the police of Bogra have not had time yet to pay full attention to the remarks in the Government Resolution of last year.

In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the results are satisfactory. The Patna Division is again remarkable for the striking difference in procedure between the districts of Patna and Gya, in the former district almost every case having been investigated, while in Gya no less than 33·2 per cent. have not been inquired into. The procedure in Gya last year formed the subject of comment by Government in the resolution. The orders of Government, however, were not received till the end of the year, and no change in procedure

was consequently effected. In Sarun, on the other hand, the high percentage of last year, 38·7, has fallen to 10·8.

In the Bhagulpore Division a diversity of procedure with reference to inquiry and non-inquiry into cases is still visible,—the percentage of cases not inquired into in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, 21 and 18·3, being double that found in Maldah and Purneah, 9 and 9·2. I see no reason why the two first-mentioned districts should be allowed to differ in procedure so greatly, and, in my opinion, so injuriously to the people and to the police. In the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions the percentage is very high, and has increased, compared with last year, in the Gurjhats and in Manbhoom.

80. The table given below shows the results as to non-investigation of cases under all classes of crimes.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported.				Not inquired into.				Percentage of cases not inquired into to cases reported.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	4,613	4,304	4,005	3,583	352	478	441	293	7·5	11·1	11	8·1
	Bankoora ...	850	913	852	822	166	181	135	132	19·5	19·8	15·8	16
	Beerbhoom ...	1,885	1,504	1,437	1,000	89	65	76	32	4·7	4·3	5·2	3·2
	Midnapore ...	4,839	5,108	4,392	4,187	409	542	383	161	8·4	10	8·7	3·8
	Hooghly ...	2,933	3,154	3,062	2,464	101	163	107	103	3·4	5·1	3·4	4·1
	Howrah ...	3,597	3,276	3,329	3,444	118	141	131	97	3·2	4·3	3·9	2·8
	Total ...	18,747	18,259	17,077	15,500	1,235	1,570	1,273	818	6·5	8·5	7·4	5·2
Presidency ...	24-Perguunahs .	4,966	5,698	5,179	4,398	476	549	393	358	9·5	9·6	7·5	8·8
	Nuddea ...	4,256	4,420	4,260	3,558	394	420	171	113	9·2	9·5	4	3·1
	Jessore ...	3,948	4,217	4,098	3,568	499	157	101	78	12·6	3·7	2·4	2·1
	Moorshedabad ...	4,438	4,618	3,983	3,651	316	473	258	212	7·1	10	6·4	5·8
	Total ...	17,608	18,953	17,520	15,175	1,685	1,599	922	761	9·5	8·4	5·2	5
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	2,641	3,100	2,708	1,724	486	674	368	100	18·4	21·7	13·5	5·5
	Rajshahye ...	3,187	3,240	2,890	2,707	958	808	751	625	30	27·7	25·9	2·3
	Rungpore ...	2,631	2,922	3,102	2,797	34	94	87	83	1·2	3·2	2·8	3
	Bogra ...	2,152	1,518	1,785	1,649	542	346	333	351	25·1	22·7	18·6	21·2
	Pubna ...	2,738	1,952	1,763	1,272	499	153	117	93	18·2	7·8	6·6	7·3
	Darjeeling ...	559	747	922	1,014	15	11	31	23	2·6	1·4	3·3	2·2
	Julpigoree ..	936	817	1,182	1,193	18	24	48	76	1·9	2·9	4	6·3
	Total ...	14,844	14,296	14,352	12,426	2,552	2,170	1,735	1,353	17·2	15·1	12	10·8
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	4,226	4,949	5,019	4,085	375	680	587	479	8·8	13·7	11·6	11·7
	Furreedpore ...	2,978	3,303	3,092	2,610	127	234	253	206	4·2	7	8·1	7·8
	Backergunge ...	4,776	4,818	4,422	4,834	23	90	133	89	·4	1·8	3	1·8
	Mymensingh ...	3,808	3,962	4,680	3,902	17	19	163	205	·4	·4	3·4	5·2
	Tipperah ...	2,193	2,464	2,625	2,119	75	183	171	99	3·4	7·4	6·5	4·6
	Total ...	17,981	19,496	19,838	17,550	617	1,206	1,307	1,078	3·4	6·1	6·5	6·1
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,368	1,658	1,287	1,732	68	120	63	63	4·9	7·2	4·8	3·6
	Noakholly ...	941	1,440	1,768	2,068	19	54	91	44	2	3·8	5·1	2·1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	64	54	64	131	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
	Total ...	2,373	3,161	3,119	3,931	87	174	154	107	3·8	5·1	4·9	2·7
Patna ...	Patna ...	5,891	5,041	4,585	4,470	22	9	20	15	·3	·1	·4	·3
	Gya ...	6,197	4,402	3,931	3,845	2,409	1,470	1,262	1,280	37	33·3	32·1	33·2
	Shahabad ...	4,568	3,514	3,338	2,915	773	553	222	134	16·9	10	6·6	4·5
	Mozufferpore ...	6,695	2,971	2,588	2,395	169	163	147	87	2·5	5·4	5	3·6
	Durbhunga ...		2,786	2,705	2,896		56	77	68		2·3	2·8	2·6
	Sarun ...	3,800	2,444	3,168	2,840	2,035	623	1,226	307	53·5	25·4	38·7	10·8
	Chumparun ...	1,573	1,542	1,429	1,395	.....	2	3	7	..	·1	·2	·5
	Total ...	29,024	22,700	21,744	20,856	5,408	2,876	2,957	1,898	18·6	12·6	13·6	9·1
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,347	2,717	2,761	2,792	779	599	623	588	23·2	22	22·5	21·0
	Bhagulpore ...	2,078	1,636	2,186	1,459	216	168	357	268	10·3	10	16·3	18·3
	Purneah ...	3,204	2,296	2,399	2,198	319	229	218	203	9·9	9·9	9	9·2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	4,211	3,092	3,447	2,944	59	22	39	36	1·4	·6	1·1	1·2
	Maldah ...	1,585	1,501	1,508	1,825	181	226	83	120	11·4	15	5·5	9
	Total ...	14,427	11,242	12,301	10,718	1,564	1,244	1,320	1,215	10·7	11	10·7	11·3
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,772	2,139	2,102	2,388	134	195	144	164	7·5	9·1	6·8	6·8
	Pooree ...	1,432	3,577	2,611	3,452	18	1,581	161	104	1·2	44·1	6·1	3
	Balasore ...	1,314	1,359	1,562	1,805	20	28	37	112	1·4	2	2·3	6·2
	Gurjhats ...	463	511	526	731	80	115	133	209	17·2	25·5	25·2	28·5
	Total ...	5,011	7,586	6,801	8,371	252	1,919	475	589	5	25·2	6·9	7
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh ...	2,101	2,091	2,290	1,735	194	220	258	225	9·2	10	11·2	12·1
	Lohardugga ...	1,221	938	853	1,174	145	95	84	165	11·8	10	9·8	14
	Singbhoom ...	492	346	307	283	22	34	27	33	4·4	9	8·7	11·6
	Manbhoom ...	2,355	1,771	1,357	1,270	574	332	352	353	24·3	18·7	25·9	27·8
	Total ...	6,169	5,145	4,807	4,462	935	681	721	776	15·1	13·2	15	17·3
	Grand Total ...	126,184	120,838	117,559	108,989	14,325	13,439	10,864	8,595	11·3	11·1	9·2	7·8

It is, however, well known that cases in which inquiry is not made are chiefly those of lurking house-trespass and offences coming under serial numbers 35 and 42 (sections 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, and 460 of the Indian Pênal Code). Looking, therefore, at the results in the districts mentioned above,

under the two serial numbers referred to, the number of cases not investigated rises in all districts but one very considerably, as shown below:—

District.	Percentage of cases not investigated in all classes.	Percentage of cases not investigated under serials 35 and 42.
Bankoora	16	45·9
Bogra	21·2	48·1
Gya	33·2	57·1
Monghyr	21	65·9
Bhagulpore	18·3	55·8
Gurjhats	28·5	19·8
Maubhoom	27·8	51·2

Not only is this the case with districts in which the general percentage of cases not investigated is high, but in districts which show creditably with reference to the general percentage of non-investigations.

81. The number of non-investigations under serials 35 and 42 is very large in the following districts—

Districts.	General percentage.	Percentage under serials 35 and 42.
Burdwan	8·1	36·5
Howrah	2·8	29·5
24-Pergunnahs	8·8	53·0
Rajshahye	2·3	52·8
Furreedpore	7·8	40·8
Dacca	11·7	28·1
Purneah	9·2	34
Hazareebagh	12·9	38·9
Lohardugga	14	54·2

Under the two serials given above fall the most unpromising cases,—attempts at burglary without property being stolen, burglary with theft of small amounts of property not easy of recognition,—and very considerable allowance must be made for the police in not taking up such cases. Still, making every such allowance, I think most of the above figures show that much still remains to be done in many districts in the way of giving full effect to the orders of Government regarding denial of inquiry into cases under section 117, Code of Criminal Procedure.

82. It must, however, be borne in mind that the more cases are investigated, the more unfavourable are the results with regard to detection, as shown by figures, likely to be. With a large number of cases excluded from inquiry under section 117, the police have in the remaining numbers, as it were, selected cases on which to exercise their detective powers,—those which appear *ab initio* hopeless, or not likely to end in detection, being put aside. If, however, a large number of these cases, although unpromising, is brought under police investigation and inquiry, it is but natural to suppose that the detective results will not be so good as when such cases are excluded from inquiry. It is, however, in my opinion expedient to have such unpromising cases investigated. If they are investigated without result, we have at the worst a certain number of cases undetected. If they are not investigated, we have the same unsuccessful results as regards detection, *plus* discouragement to the villagers and encouragement to lazy police officers. The percentage of cases not inquired into during 1877 being about 2 per cent. less than that of 1876, it will not be a matter of surprise if the results of detection of the remaining cases are affected by the corresponding increase in the number of unpromising cases brought under inquiry.

General analysis of cognizable crime.

83. The total number of cases reported during the year was 108,989. The number which occurred in previous years but was brought under inquiry in the present year was 1,643;—grand total 110,632. Deducting from this total the number of false cases (14,627) and of cases not inquired into (8,595), the net total of cases brought under investigation was 87,410, almost the same number as that of last year (87,015). In 33,266 cases was conviction obtained, or 38·05 against 39·2 per cent. of last year and 38·9 of 1875. This falling off, about 1 per cent., I attribute to the arger number of unpromising cases which has been brought under investigation, owing to the decrease in the number of cases in which inquiry was refused under section 117 C. P. C. But the result cannot be called satisfactory.

The total number of persons arrested during the year (including those pending at the close of 1876, 3,870, and transfers 55), was 94,318, as compared with

95,770 in the preceding year. Of these, 55,977, or 59·3 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 59 per cent. last year. The number of arrests under Magistrates' orders was almost the same as last year—22,467 as compared with 22,625.

The number of persons actually put on trial was 90,744, of whom 55,977, or 61·6 per cent., were convicted, against 62 per cent. of last year, and 31,003, or 34·1 per cent., were acquitted, against 33 per cent. of last year.

84. I give below tables showing the result divisionally, and more fully by districts, as last year.

	True Cases.			Arrested.						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By Police.			By Magistrate.								
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	14,856	13,817	13,470	13,691	12,744	12,608	2,829	2,493	2,433	10,589	10,252	9,935	5,221	4,745	4,543
Presidency	15,445	14,448	13,152	12,901	11,490	10,284	3,416	3,413	2,930	9,110	8,619	8,136	5,484	5,625	4,831
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	12,350	11,528	10,539	7,980	8,177	7,507	2,546	2,327	2,011	6,112	6,615	5,814	3,591	3,500	3,561
Dacca	12,472	15,166	14,633	8,140	8,973	8,693	4,080	4,295	4,193	7,283	7,081	7,427	4,495	4,979	5,117
Chittagong	2,480	2,687	3,659	1,618	1,870	2,918	1,387	1,056	1,034	1,897	2,000	2,638	996	880	1,168
Total ...	57,603	57,626	55,453	44,330	43,254	42,010	14,258	13,584	12,621	31,991	35,167	33,950	19,787	19,789	19,220
Patna	19,173	19,032	19,016	12,412	12,180	11,726	4,062	3,998	4,136	9,563	10,228	10,058	5,110	4,574	5,082
Bhagulpore	8,101	10,280	9,685	4,571	5,879	5,616	2,568	2,797	2,728	4,177	5,481	5,144	2,479	2,568	2,730
Total ...	27,274	29,312	28,701	16,983	18,059	17,342	6,630	6,785	6,864	13,740	15,709	15,202	7,589	7,142	7,812
Orissa	5,498	4,603	6,106	3,526	4,127	5,319	1,417	1,776	2,061	2,811	3,310	4,287	1,797	2,174	2,519
Chota Nagpore	4,408	4,206	4,102	3,771	3,641	3,235	616	480	921	2,986	2,006	2,538	1,149	1,041	1,452
Grand Total .	94,783	95,747	94,362	68,610	69,081	67,926	22,921	22,625	22,467	54,528	57,092	55,977	30,322	30,146	31,003

	Number Arrested. By Police. 1875.	By Police. 1876.	By Police. 1877.	By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	By Magistrate. 1877.	Pending at end of 1876.	Received by transfer.	Total arrested in 1877 including those pending at end of 1876, and received by transfer.	Actually brought to trial during 1877.	Convicted. By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	By Magistrate. 1877.	By Sessions. 1875.	By Sessions. 1876.	By Sessions. 1877.
Burdwan	2,453	2,435	2,353	1,064	726	564	88	2	3,005	2,895	1,848	1,984	2,024	20	33	23
Bankoora	562	673	698	26	76	95	35	...	828	784	325	412	453	14	21	6
Beerbhoom	713	562	809	263	221	284	25	...	1,119	1,112	467	493	651	39	6	7
Midnapore	3,164	2,895	2,435	884	916	893	137	...	3,465	3,393	2,198	1,776	1,714	111	162	42
Hooghly	2,314	2,200	1,652	443	368	509	45	...	2,206	2,118	1,686	1,584	1,115	16	27	28
Howrah	4,185	4,479	4,059	149	186	88	93	13	4,853	4,732	3,840	3,730	3,865	15	24	6
24-Pergunnahs	4,541	3,652	3,307	554	842	499	166	...	3,972	3,927	3,281	2,954	2,800	43	54	36
Nuddea	2,376	2,296	2,319	894	702	776	90	...	3,185	3,095	1,681	1,621	1,753	59	66	80
Jessore	2,544	2,486	2,024	1,062	1,212	1,118	221	...	3,363	3,250	1,942	1,782	1,598	107	90	87
Moorshedabad	3,140	3,036	2,641	908	667	557	159	...	3,357	3,168	1,922	1,978	1,903	75	74	26
Dinagepore	1,403	1,715	1,103	181	330	228	79	...	1,410	1,367	1,009	1,066	740	26	65	38
Rajshahye	1,306	1,152	1,286	382	388	498	56	..	1,834	1,809	942	897	859	39	35	117
Rungpore	1,150	1,263	1,273	663	549	527	83	...	1,833	1,769	895	990	984	66	70	45
Bogra	1,033	1,314	1,499	247	222	149	32	...	1,680	1,679	627	1,017	1,095	47	34	25
Pubna	1,220	1,181	850	309	421	311	85	...	1,199	1,182	773	945	618	50	32	26
Darjeeling	691	818	834	69	56	61	5	5	905	893	533	662	570	10	5	10
Julpigoree	503	704	718	344	361	234	54	...	1,063	934	631	778	652	23	15	25
Dacca	2,688	3,116	2,780	629	780	765	219	1	3,775	3,707	1,932	2,258	2,201	34	56	89
Furreedpore	1,111	1,201	1,237	790	743	692	90	1	2,020	1,987	1,050	1,118	1,122	76	46	54
Backergunge	1,461	1,673	1,849	973	792	858	161	1	2,859	2,728	1,152	1,066	1,134	109	139	117
Mymensingh	1,208	1,340	1,447	975	1,201	1,219	200	7	2,873	2,732	1,173	1,343	1,236	43	98	86
Tipperah	1,677	1,543	1,380	715	689	659	151	...	2,190	2,181	1,565	1,522	1,345	79	35	43
Chittagong	816	822	1,322	664	397	325	42	...	1,689	1,648	903	762	1,114	27	20	31
Noakholly	789	985	1,402	641	611	549	121	...	2,072	2,060	914	1,103	1,212	7	28	38
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	13	63	194	82	48	160	2	...	356	354	41	85	213	4	2	30
Patna	3,604	3,413	3,535	511	444	342	145	1	4,043	3,878	2,603	2,574	2,985	13	24	30
Gya	1,923	2,045	1,799	457	443	253	170	4	2,229	2,062	1,146	1,530	1,283	27	56	33
Shahabad	1,844	2,124	1,914	678	747	290	116	2	2,952	2,851	1,579	1,883	1,820	41	53	27
Mozufferpore	1,639	1,478	1,303	612	499	589	79	...	1,971	1,763	1,463	1,203	1,070	27	41	21
Durbhunga	1,444	1,261	1,023	609	551	1,101	153	...	2,277	2,127	1,013	958	1,104	21	24	31
Sarun	1,050	1,045	1,264	904	854	695	109	11	2,079	1,848	946	1,027	956	35	16	18
Chumparun	888	814	868	291	450	236	56	...	1,160	1,157	836	823	736	11	16	44
Monghyr	1,947	1,916	1,968	564	576	535	54	...	2,577	2,383	1,484	1,636	1,547	20	33	12
Bhagulpore	639	840	838	385	425	426	69	4	1,337	1,324	515	699	803	9	17	24
Purneah	977	1,145	1,080	511	365	433	38	3	1,549	1,418	740	849	800	24	25	28
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,008	1,197	980	1,158	1,071	976	72	...	6,027	2,914	1,356	1,622	1,282	20	19	7
Maldah	674	781	750	360	360	338	54	...	1,142	1,089	850	671	623	13	10	18
Cuttack	1,045	1,091	1,047	551	672	840	63	...	1,950	1,929	786	846	1,047	13	72	10
Pooree	1,426	1,813	2,799	415	526	513	112	...	3,424	3,368	1,123	1,311	2,153	...	8	1
Balasore	645	738	848	420	542	653	57	...	1,558	1,301	624	713	726	13	36	11
Gurjhats	410	487	625	31	36	55	17	...	697	508	247	320	335	5	4	4
Hazareebagh	1,463	1,724	1,320	321	173	115	31	...	1,460	1,358	1,205	1,306	853	15	31	11
Lohardugga	795	781	949	216	221	471	52	...	1,472	1,469	629	676	803	82	32	25
Singbhoom	322	298	265	39	35	8	16	...	289	245	208	168	145	6	12	6
Manbhoom	1,191	838	721	40	51	327	22	...	1,670	1,068	774	657	585	78	24	20
Grand Total ...	68,610	69,051	67,926	22,921	22,625	22,467	3,870	55	94,318	90,744	52,884	55,304	54,531	1,644	1,788	1,446

	Percentage of convictions to total arrests. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Acquitted. By Magistrate. 1875.	By Magistrate. 1876.	By Magistrate. 1877.	By Sessions. 1875.	By Sessions. 1876.	By Sessions. 1877.	Percentage of acquittals to total arrests. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial. 1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	...	60	68	..	62	70	1,435	1,037	756	52	61	44	...	33	26	44	34	27
Bankoora	..	55	55	.	57	59	174	281	302	30	7	3	...	36	37	37	38	39
Beerbhoom	...	62	58	...	61	59·1	462	273	399	33	7	11	...	34	36	49	34	36
Midnapore	..	53	50	...	54	51·8	1,423	1,351	1,271	57	98	56	...	40	38	39	41	39
Hooghly	...	61	51	...	63	53·9	877	849	932	52	25	17	..	33	43	35	34	45
Howrah	...	79	79	...	81	81·8	615	758	729	8	9	19	...	16	15	13	16	16
24-Pergunnahs	...	64	71	...	70	72·2	1,296	1,251	979	91	42	81	...	27	26	29	29	27
Nuddea	..	54	57	...	56	59·2	1,118	1,123	1,044	94	59	75	...	38	35	41	39	36
Jessore	...	48	48	..	51	50·3	1,106	1,405	1,352	64	112	95	...	39	43	36	42	44
Moorshedabad	...	51	54	..	54	57·7	1,623	1,512	1,154	92	121	48	...	40	38	46	42	38
Dinagepore	...	53	55	...	56	58·9	370	717	614	20	51	42	...	36	39	27	39	40
Rajshahye	...	57	53	...	59	54·5	683	550	672	9	22	63	..	35	39	37	36	40
Rungpore	...	54	56	..	57	58·4	723	605	599	39	61	71	.	34	31	44	36	38
Bogra	.	63	66	...	63	66·6	421	519	591	38	46	35	..	33	32	40	34	32
Pubna	...	57	53	...	59	54·4	550	534	479	13	20	8	...	36	40	40	37	41
Darjeeling	.	75	64	...	80	64·9	168	148	300	14	1	5	.	16	34	23	18	34
Julpigoree	...	72	67	..	73	68·1	252	217	272	11	10	10	...	20	28	32	21	28
Dacca	...	56	60	...	58	61·7	1,121	1,339	1,202	64	65	98	...	35	34	37	36	35
Furreedpore	...	57	58	...	57	59·1	689	679	677	24	70	59	...	37	36	38	37	36
Backergunge	..	45	43	..	48	45·8	918	1,043	1,091	118	70	95	...	42	41	45	44	44
Mymensingh	.	51	46	...	54	48·3	759	922	1,113	47	55	106	...	35	43	43	37	44
Tipperah	..	64	63	...	64	63·6	708	645	615	49	61	57	...	29	32	31	29	32
Chittagong	...	61	67	...	62	69·4	483	399	395	6	23	52	...	33	26	34	34	27
Noakholly	...	66	60	...	67	60·8	423	406	585	24	27	31	..	25	30	32	25	29
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	76	68	...	76	65·6	60	25	105	...	...	...	...	22	29	...	...	29
Patna	..	64	72	..	69	75·1	1,013	947	655	85	62	42	...	24	22	29	26	23
Gya	...	59	59	...	65	63·7	740	613	633	36	27	10	...	24	29	39	26	31
Shahabad	...	65	62	...	66	64·7	954	792	840	23	25	38	...	27	30	40	28	30
Mozufferpore	.	60	55	...	66	61·8	590	512	589	16	9	20	...	25	31	27	28	34
Durbhunga	...	50	59	..	56	58·3	615	579	874	25	25	38	...	30	41	38	34	42
Sarun	...	54	47	..	56	52·7	698	594	740	30	17	63	..	31	38	42	34	43
Chumparun	...	65	67	...	66	67·4	298	359	323	18	10	15	...	23	28	27	29	29
Monghyr	...	63	60	...	70	65·4	748	635	700	21	11	11	...	24	27	33	27	29·8
Bhagulpore	..	55	62	..	55	62·2	348	446	436	13	36	19	...	36	34	40	36	34
Purneah	..	55	53	.	60	57·1	562	488	604	4	36	27	...	33	34	42	36	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	71	63	..	71	64·0	774	370	605	11	6	16	...	24	30	38	25	30·8
Maldah	..	50	56	..	57	58·8	362	381	390	12	15	21	...	29	35	40	34	37
Cuttack	...	49	54	...	52	54·7	662	730	792	22	17	15	...	40	41	46	43	41·8
Pooree	...	54	62	...	57	63·9	570	922	1,062	8	2	15	...	38	31	33	40	32
Balasore	...	56	47	...	61	56·8	415	373	474	16	40	31	...	31	32	40	33	38
Gurjhats	.	58	48	..	76	66·7	99	90	115	5	...	15	...	16	18	29	21	25
Hazareebagh	.	69	59	...	73	63·6	479	439	453	10	15	5	...	23	31	28	24	33
Lohardugga	...	68	62	...	68	62·4	263	278	457	32	3	7	...	26	31	29	27	31
Singbhoom	..	52	52	..	66	61·6	49	65	86	3	9	3	...	21	30	19	27	36
Manbhoom	...	70	54	..	72	56·6	367	212	417	6	20	24	..	24	41	28	24	41
Grand Total	61	58	59·3	61	62	61·6	28,574	28,643	29,420	1,448	1,503	1,583	32	30	39	34	33	34·1

85. I give below the results of police action with reference to arrests and persons brought to trial under the six classes of crime:—

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	1877 ...	60	44·6	47	52·6	51·1	85·4
	1876 ...	59·6	43·7	49·5	54·5	51	84
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	1877 ...	61·8	45·9	52·8	53·7	54	85·8
	1876 ...	61·8	46·3	55·7	55·8	54·7	84·5

The result is still very unsatisfactory as compared with other provinces. I am, however, not without hope of improving it gradually.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of arrests made throughout the province. The only districts in which the increase in number of arrests is worthy of notice are Chittagong, where the number has risen from 822 in 1876 to 1,322 this year; Noakholly, where we have, as against 985 of 1876, 1,402; and Pooree, where the number of arrests has risen from 1,811 to 2,799. In Pooree and Chittagong the increased number of arrests is to some extent justified by an increased number of convictions; but in Noakholly the percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 66 in 1876 to 60. In the district of Durbhunga the number of arrests under the orders of Magistrates has doubled, being 1,101 to 551 of 1876. The percentage of convictions has remained the same.

86. The districts in which the percentage of convictions to arrests is satisfactory are—

Howrah ...	... 79 per cent.	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	68 per cent.
Patna ...	... 72 „	Julpigoree ..	... 67 „
24-Pergunnahs ..	... 71 „	Chumparun ...	... 67 „
Burdwan ...	... 68 „	Chittagong ...	... 67 „

while in the districts named below the results were very far from satisfactory—

Hooghly ...	... 51 per cent.	Gurjhats ...	... 48 per cent.
Midnapore ...	.. 50 „	Balasore ...	... 47 „
Durbhunga ...	.. 50 „	Sarun ...	... 47 „
Jessore ..	... 48 „	Mymensingh ...	... 46 „
Backergunge ...	... 43 per cent.		

In four of those districts, Jessore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Durbhunga, similarly unfavourable remarks were recorded last year.

In the following districts the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was satisfactory:—

Howrah	... 81·8	24-Pergunnahs	... 72·2
Patna	... 75·1	Burdwan	... 70·0
Chittagong	... 69·4		

while the results were very unfavourable in—

Hooghly	... 53·9	Jessore	... 50·3
Midnapore	... 51·8	Mymensingh	... 48·3
Sarun	... 52·7	Backergunge	... 45·8

In only one district in Bengal has the percentage reached 80 per cent. or upwards; in three 70 per cent. or upwards, in twenty 60 per cent. or upwards, in nineteen 50 per cent. or upwards, while in two districts the percentage has not reached 50.

87. The orders of Government, under which greater attention will be paid by Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates to the investigation of cases, will no doubt have a most beneficial effect on the prosecution of cases. There has not, however, been time as yet to judge of the effect which has been produced. Outposts will also be officered gradually by a better class of men under a scheme which I shall shortly submit to Government.

88. I append a table showing the results of investigation by the police into cognizable cases, both as regards cases and persons,—the result in each class in each district being shown separately. This table will at once show the class of crime in which the police operations have been most successful or the reverse, and will serve more especially to direct the attention of police officers to the weak points of police administration in their districts.

District.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.							Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.						
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	63·3	27·7	12·3	51	27·7	92·2	45·7	76·6	49·3	49·5	68·2	56·3	91·0	65·2
Bankoora	57·5	40·1	5·9	31·9	32·7	91·8	44·3	60·9	60·9	34·8	30·7	38·8	91·2	51·8
Beerbhoom	60	40	22·3	77·7	40·9	95·5	56·0	65·8	43·4	59·5	53·2	47·6	84·1	58·9
Midnapore	61·8	30	15	28·4	31·7	87·9	42·4	56·6	29·3	54	47·8	42	87·1	52·8
Hooghly	60·3	36·0	7·2	41·9	28·9	66·8	40·3	47·9	51·1	40	41·4	40	83·2	50·6
Howrah	60·4	41·4	23·9	50	48·6	95·6	53·1	49·3	47·3	58·8	61·5	72·1	89·4	63
24-Pergunnahs	61·1	36·3	20·7	56·3	35·1	93·2	50·4	70·1	48·1	54·4	65·7	54·3	92·6	64·2
Nuddea	48·6	35·1	8·3	50·8	31·5	85·8	44·9	65·1	40·8	57·3	62·7	53·5	88·8	61·3
Jessore	52·8	32·0	7	43·2	36·8	57·4	38·3	58·4	41·8	40·1	62·1	44·6	59·4	51
Moorshedabad	34·4	31·6	10·3	33·6	27·8	85·2	37·1	49·7	44·5	47·1	37·1	50·4	86·7	52·5
Dinagepore	52·6	26·5	8·8	52·6	37·6	71·2	41·5	49·3	28·9	51·2	46·2	55·6	68·7	49·9
Rajshahye	36·2	28·3	7·4	32	27·7	74·3	34·3	54·1	47·6	56·7	46·6	54·4	73·9	55·5
Rungpore	26·1	23	9·3	15·4	24·1	61·5	26·5	73	44·5	52·3	45·2	62·6	69·4	57·8
Bogra	55·1	40·6	20·3	55·6	51·5	89·4	52	81·5	39·2	50	64·7	63·9	93	65·3
Pubna	58·4	35·8	14·7	67·4	40·8	87·7	52·3	51·7	45·2	64·9	48·8	47·5	86·3	57·3
Darjeeling	77·7	46·8	7·1	34	35·1	68·9	44·9	79·3	61·1	33·3	36	67·8	68·2	57·6
Julpigoree	95·2	37·5	15	41·6	37·4	74·1	50·1	56·7	49·2	70·5	69·2	69·3	79·1	65·6
Dacca	64·3	30·8	12·6	48·8	32·4	88·2	40·1	72·5	44·8	55·7	59·8	53·2	83·9	61·6
Furreedpore	48·9	48·4	9·5	48	20·8	70·2	42·4	67·7	54·7	35·5	68·4	47	73·7	57·8
Backergunge	37·6	25	14·2	16·5	15·3	54·7	27·2	53·7	41	42·1	45·4	38·7	61·4	47
Mymensingh	40·7	39·2	8·9	27·8	30·6	55	33·7	46·1	47·5	51·7	50·6	45·6	63·2	50·7
Tipperah	71	47·1	24·5	42·1	35·7	66·6	47·8	75·2	54·4	62·3	66·9	56	64·6	61·7
Chittagong	47	37·2	21·5	31·8	36·9	55·4	43·3	69·6	53·2	45·1	46·6	57·7	92·5	60·7
Noakholly	55·4	40·6	12·5	33·7	34	90·3	44·4	75·3	54·2	40·7	58·4	55·8	88·3	62·1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	50	75	25	...	61·3	...	35·2	95·3	63·6	45·3	.....	65·6	......	44·0
Patna	54·4	33·9	7·4	41·2	39	90·8	44·4	55·8	42·4	60·9	57·5	64·1	91·3	62
Gya	45·1	46·9	12·7	54·9	35·8	91·9	47·8	48·6	55·2	54·7	60·3	65·2	81·2	60·8
Shahabad	61·6	64	12·3	61·3	32·5	91	53·7	66	62·3	48·4	59·7	53·7	89·2	62·8
Mozufferpore	60	37·1	8·2	48·4	39·6	88·8	46·1	56·1	51	71·4	45·7	55·3	85·3	62·4
Durbhunga	93·3	45·9	6·2	30·3	45·7	76·3	49·6	51·6	41·8	64·5	31·3	48	74·1	51·8
Sarun	88	33·6	5·8	39·2	35·2	82·8	47·4	44·6	43	53·3	39·3	47	82·4	51·6
Chumparun	83·3	38·8	14·9	31·8	46·9	82·2	49·6	80·9	48·6	75·4	32·5	64·7	75·6	62·9
Monghyr	41·1	46·8	14·8	25·3	30	85·6	42·1	48·6	63·4	70·0	32·7	58·1	88·7	60·4
Bhagulpore	65·3	32·2	18·5	63·8	39·8	93·6	52·2	67·2	34·4	58·5	48·1	52·9	95·9	59·5
Purneah	45·1	47·8	6·8	54·9	26·8	78·2	43·2	39·7	37·7	46·1	49·7	52·1	86·8	52
Sonthal Pergunnahs	79·1	44·7	6·7	63·6	33·3	88·1	40·0	75	31·6	57·6	56·5	63·4	86·1	62·2
Maldah	100	45·5	9·8	29·4	37·1	79·8	50·2	73	38·3	56·8	53·6	53·5	76·8	59·5
Cuttack	37·5	36·1	15·2	43·1	27·3	89·3	41·4	50	45·9	55	50·8	49·8	90·5	57
Pooree	18	15·9	12	27·3	12·9	92·6	29·7	33·8	27·8	48·1	53·5	51·6	94·9	51·5
Balasore	81·2	32·1	14·5	84·3	39·4	93·7	57·5	63·9	37·7	43·8	53·9	50·1	92·8	57
Gurjhats	75	19·2	13·2	75	41·9	33·3	42·0	83·8	19·4	49·1	51	73·2	40	53·5
Hazareebagh	100	33·9	9·9	50	35·8	88·1	52·9	92·7	48·4	51·2	48·1	56·6	87·5	64
Lohardugga	66·6	66·6	20·4	50	66	87·6	59·4	70·5	46·9	50	50	61·2	86·1	60·7
Singbhoom	66·6	55·1	14·9	60	40·7	70·1	52·2	22·2	55·5	38·8	77·7	67·3	76·9	56·4
Maunbhoom	81·5	40	6·9	40	37·4	71·6	46·7	87	40·9	50	73·4	46·7	69·6	61·2

In considering the results shown above, it must be borne in mind that the action of the police with reference to arrests has been shown in conjunction with that of magisterial authorities. It is a well-known fact in police experience that cognizable cases which are not brought directly at the thana, but in which the aid of the law is sought in the Magistrate's cutcherry, are to a large extent false. They are brought in cutcherry generally at the instigation of mooktars, or village lawyers, who are well aware that a summary inquiry at the police-station would reveal the real nature of the charge. In such cases Magistrates are often placed at a disadvantage, and, from the evidence before them, are often compelled to issue process for the appearance of the accused. On the appearance of the accused the case assumes a very different appearance, and the result in many cases is a discharge, which tells against the police.

89. I give below a table showing the results of arrests made directly by the police and under orders of Magistrates. I do not wish in any way to contrast the results, but I think it only fair to the police to show the results for which they are directly responsible, separately from those for which they are only responsible,—as carrying out the orders of superior authority.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1877.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
				By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.						
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.					
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2,355	564	405	177	39	5	1,643	382	25	......	18·8	32·2	70·7	67·7	
	Bankoora	693	95	232	74	3	......	436	17	6	......	33·6	77·8	63·3	17·8	
	Beerbhoom	809	284	228	142	10	1	510	141	7	......	29·4	50·3	63·8	49·6	
	Midnapore	2,435	893	775	496	45	11	1,471	243	40	2	33·6	56·7	62·0	27·4	
	Hooghly	1,652	509	578	354	14	3	970	145	26	2	35·8	70·1	60·2	25·8	
	Howrah	4,659	88	641	28	19	......	3,807	58	4	2	12·5	31·8	81·7	68·1	
	Central Districts.															
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs...	3,307	499	742	146	77	4	2,454	346	34	2	24·7	30	75·3	69·7	
	Nuddea	2,312	776	687	357	51	24	1,554	402	78	4	31·9	49	61·8	52·3	
	Jessore	2,024	1,118	648	559	98	......	1,242	356	36	1	36·8	50	63·1	31·9	
	Moorshedabad	2,641	557	842	312	44	4	1,583	220	25	1	38·5	56·7	60·8	39·6	
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	1,103	228	338	173	42	......	685	55	38	......	34·5	75·8	65·5	24·1	
	Rajshahye	1,280	498	351	321	53	......	695	174	116	1	31·5	64·4	63·3	35·1	
	Rungpore	1,223	527	298	301	66	5	782	202	45	......	29·7	58	67·6	38·3	
	Bogra	1,499	149	387	107	31	4	1,058	37	23	2	27·8	74·4	72·1	26·1	
	Pubna	850	314	370	109	8	......	420	198	26	......	44·4	34·6	52·4	62·9	
	Darjeeling	834	61	250	15	4	1	570	......	10	......	30·4	26·2	69·5	......	
	Julpigoree	718	234	......*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	* Information cannot be given, as the records have been destroyed by the recent fire.
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,790	765	856	346	67	14	1,803	398	84	5	33·0	47	67·6	52·6	
	Furreedpore	1,237	692	260	377	36	14	826	296	49	5	23·9	56·5	70·7	43·5	
	Backergunge	1,839	852	544	547	63	32	904	230	105	12	33·0	67·4	54·8	28·2	
	Mymensingh	1,447	1,219	382	731	61	45	806	430	86	......	30·6	63·6	61·6	35·2	
	Tipperah	1,380	659	297	275	38	19	1,012	333	33	10	21·3	44·6	75·7	52·0	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,322	325	208	187	49	3	999	115	29	2	19·4	58·4	77·7	36·0	
	Noakholly	1,402	549	351	234	21	10	967	245	34	4	26·5	44·4	71·3	45·3	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	194	160	56	40	......	......	109	104	28	2	28·8	30·6	70·6	66·2	
	Total ...	42,010	12,621	10,726	6,417	939	199	27,106	5,127	953	57	27·7	52·4	66·8	41	
	Behar.															
Patna ...	Patna	3,555	342	661	194	42	......	2,751	134	29	1	19·6	56·7	78·1	39·4	
	Gya	1,799	253	462	171	10	......	1,221	62	33	......	26·2	67·5	69·6	24·5	
	Shahabad	1,914	920	397	443	36	2	1,437	383	25	2	22·6	48·3	76·3	41·8	
	Mozufferpore	1,303	589	310	265	18	2	954	116	21	......	25·2	45·3	74·8	19·6	
	Durbhunga	1,023	1,101	211	683	20	18	700	404	22	9	22·5	61·8	70·5	37·5	
	Sarun	1,264	695	263	477	43	20	703	164	18	......	24·2	71·5	64·0	23·5	
	Chumparun	868	236	131	150	15	......	678	58	44	......	16·8	63·5	83·1	24·5	
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,968	555	434	268	11	......	1,301	246	12	......	22·6	47·9	66·7	44·3	
	Bhagulpore	838	426	157	227	9	10	668	135	4	20	19·8	55·6	80·1	36·3	
	Purneah	1,080	433	224	121	12	15	509	291	22	6	21·8	31·4	49·1	68·5	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	980	976	84	335	16	......	874	408	6	1	10·3	34·3	89·7	41·9	
	Maldah	750	338	182	196	16	5	486	137	18	......	26·4	59·4	67·2	40·5	
	Total ...	17,342	6,864	3,516	3,508	248	72	12,371	2,538	254	39	21·7	52·1	72·8	37·5	

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1877.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
				By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.						
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.					
	Orissa.															
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	1,047	840	325	467	12	3	719	329	10	......	32·1	55·9	69·6	39	
	Pooree	2,799	513	672	360	15	......	2,000	153	1	......	24 5	70·1	71·4	29·8	
	Balasore	848	653	220	254	19	12	520	206	11	......	28·1	42·2	62 6	31·5	
	Gurjhate	625	55	98	17	15	......	208	37	4	......	18	30·8	45·3	67·2	
	Total ...	5,319	2,061	1,315	1,098	61	15	3,537	724	26	......	25·8	54	66·9	35 1	
	Chota Nagpore.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	1,820	115	373	80	5	......	618	35	11	......	28·6	68·9	62·8	30·4	
	Lohardugga	949	471	192	152	7	......	725	168	25	......	20·9	32·2	79·1	35·6	
	Singbhoom	255	8	86	......	3	......	137	8	6	......	33·5	......	53·9	100	
	Manbhoom	721	327	173	110	23	1	507	78	18	2	27·1	33·9	72·8	24·4	
	Total ...	3,255	921	824	342	38	1	2,187	289	60	2	26·4	37·2	73·5	31·5	
	Grand Total ...	67,926	22,467	16,381	11,365	1,286	257	45,201	8,678	1,323	98	26	51·8	68·4	39	

Sessions trials.

90. I give below a table showing the results of sessions trials, according to class of crime, in each district:—

Districts.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial following on commitment by the Magistrate.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	Remarks.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.		
Pooree	1	......	6	......	......	......	......	6	85	
Gurjhats	4	2	11	......	......	......	......	13	76	
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	7	......	11	......	......	......	4	15	67	
Sarun	18	......	19	16	......	......	......	35	66	
Howrah*	6	......	8	2	......	......	......	10	62	* Jury system is introduced in those districts.
Beerbhoom	7	......	11	......	......	......	......	11	61	
24-Pergunnahs* ...	36	......	37	17	2	......	......	56	60	
Balasore	11	......	7	7	1	1	......	16	59	
Rungpore	45	......	22	36	......	......	......	58	56	
Cuttack	10	......	9	4	......	......	......	13	56	
Maldah	18	......	21	......	......	......	......	21	53	
Chittagong	31	25	6	1	......	4	......	36	53	
Patna*	30	17	15	......	......	1	......	33	52	
Moorshedabad* ...	26	8	14	6	......	1	......	29	52	
Jessore	37	5	15	14	......	2	1	37	50	
Burdwan*	23	......	14	7	......	......	......	21	47	
Tipperah	43	......	30	4	......	......	......	34	44	
Noakholly	38	......	22	7	......	1	......	30	44	
Manbhoom	20	2	6	8	......	......	......	16	44	
Furreedpore	54	4	16	19	......	......	......	39	41	
Dacca*	89	9	30	5	3	1	14	62	41	
Midnapore	42	......	18	8	......	3	......	29	40	
Bogra	25	......	9	8	......	......	......	17	40	
Shahabad	27	......	11	7	......	......	......	18	40	
Dinagepore	38	5	13	4	......	......	......	22	36	
Bhagulpore	24	4	5	4	......	......	......	13	35	
Darjeeling	10	......	4	1	......	......	......	5	33	
Hooghly*	28	......	3	8	1	2	......	14	33	
Nuddea*	80	3	26	8	1	1	......	39	32	
Rajshahye	117	11	23	16	......	3	......	53	31	
Durbhunga	31	9	1	2	2	......	......	14	31	
Purneah	28	......	3	10	......	......	......	13	31	
Mozufferpore	21	......	6	2	......	......	......	8	27	
Hazareebagh	11	......	3	1	......	......	......	4	26	
Singbhoom	6	......	2	......	......	......	......	2	25	
Chumparun	44	......	8	7	......	......	......	15	25	
Bankoora	6	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	25	
Backergunge	117	2	26	8	......	......	......	36	23	
Mymensingh	86	4	19	......	3	1	......	27	23	
Lohardugga	25	......	7	......	......	......	......	7	21	
Julpigoree	25	2	5	......	......	......	......	7	21	
Monghyr	12	......	3	......	......	......	......	3	20	
Gya	33	1	5	2	......	......	......	8	19	
Pubna	26	......	......	6	......	......	......	6	18	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Grand Total ...	1,446	113	530	257	13	21	19	953	39	

The above figures show, *firstly*, that out of all the persons committed by Magistrates 39 per cent. were acquitted and 61 per cent. convicted—(the result last year was 63·1 per cent. of convictions and 36·9 of acquittals); *secondly*, that more than half of the acquittals were in commitments made under class II, or serious offences against the person; *thirdly*, that the districts in which the jury system is established stand, with reference to the percentage of acquittals, high on the list, but not so high as to warrant any general inference as to the tendency of the jury to acquit. The number of acquittals by juries under class II is large, but the same fact is visible in other districts where the jury system has not been introduced.

91. The fact remains that 39 per cent. of persons committed, *i.e.* against whom Magistrates considered that, in the absence of rebutting evidence, there was sufficient proof of their guilt to justify their being put on their trial, 39 per cent., I say, of such persons were on trial acquitted at the sessions. Now, it is well known that acquittal follows at the sessions not so much on account of the strength of the evidence offered by the defence to rebut that adduced by the prosecution as on account of the defects in the evidence offered for the prosecution, such evidence having been already tested and considered sufficient by the committing officers. I believe that the reason for the ill success of sessions trials is due partially to defective commitments—commitments made by judicial officers on the strength of a *primâ facie* case of guilt being made out against the accused, without full and complete inquiry being made. But a much more common reason for acquittals is the demand, both on the part of mofussil Judges and the High Court, of a far higher standard of proof than can be afforded by the testimony of native witnesses. The standard required by English law is based upon the general truthfulness of the population; but when the population who appear in courts are not, as a rule, truth-telling—when the witnesses between committal and trial of a case are exposed to all kinds of efforts to tamper with them—when at

the trial they resort with the utmost facility to lying to escape what appears to them causeless cross-examination,—when such is the character of the witnesses, it is hopeless to expect from their testimony the same high standard of proof which is demanded in the English law courts and under English law. So long as the people are what they are, so long it seems to me will the application of such a judicial test of veracity as we require now, before accepting their statements in sessions trials, result in the failure of commitments and in the acquittal of accused persons. The standard we require is greatly in advance of the people, and will not be reached until their habits and nature materially change. I do not, of course, mean to say that witnesses speaking falsely are to be implicitly, and in all points, trusted; all that I mean to deprecate is the total rejection of witnesses' statements, because they are not wholly true, or because they are often, as a result of harassing cross-examination, largely false in many or minor particulars.

92. In connection with this unsatisfactory state of matters in sessions trials, I give below a table showing the results of appeals against orders of Magistrates in cognizable cases. It will be observed that in 1,651 cases out of 2,059 (2,096 — 37 pending) the orders of Magistrates were upheld, *i.e.* in 79·6 of the cases appealed were the Magistrates' orders declared to be correct, while in 365 cases they were pronounced incorrect. It seems to me that the ill success attending sessions trials, compared with the favourable results of appeals in Magistrates' cases, which are quite as difficult often to decide as sessions cases, arises chiefly from the witnesses not being tampered with as in sessions trials, or from not being subjected to a test of veracity which, in the case of Bengali witnesses, is too severe.

Statement showing the number of cognizable cases in which, after conviction by Magistrate, appeal was made to the Judge, with the result, &c., for the year 1877.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of cognizable cases in which after conviction by Magistrate appeal was made to Judge.	Number of such cases in which in the appellate court Government was represented.	Number of such cases in which in the appellate Court Government was not represented.	Result of such cases (in which in appeal Government was represented) showing the number of cases in which the orders of Magistrates were upheld, and the number in which they were reversed, &c.			Result of cases in which in appellate court Government was not represented.			Remarks.
					Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	
	Bengal.										
Burdwan	Burdwan	61	...	61	...	...	...	42	10	...	
	Bankoora	8	4	4	1	2	1	...	2	2	
	Beerbhoom	16	2	14	1	1	...	14	...	...	
	Midnapore	113	35*	78	22	10	...	77	1	...	* 8 cases pending.
	Hooghly	39	5	34	3	1†	...	32	...	2	† 1 case pending.
	Howrah	34	5	29	5	...	...	23	5	1	
	Total	271	51	220	32	14	1	188	27	5	
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	32	1‡	31	...	1	...	20	4	7	‡ In this appeal representation to High Court by the Judge, the Magistrate's order was reversed, and a commitment was directed.
	Nuddea	161	7	154	5	2	...	140	14	...	
	Jessore	161	6	155§	5	1	...	91	36	...	§ 28 cases pending.
	Moorshedabad	88	22	66	17	3	2	57	8	1	
	Total	442	36	406	27	7	2	308	62	8	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	10	4	6	3	1	...	5	1	...	
	Rajshahye	58	...	58	...	...	...	52	6	...	
	Rungpore	45	22	23	14	8	...	18	5	...	
	Bogra	59	...	59	...	...	...	45	6	8	
	Pubna	35	...	35	...	...	...	33	2	...	
	Darjeeling	9	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	1	
	Julpigoree	...‖	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖ The information is not obtainable owing to the destruction of records by fire.
	Total	216	26	190	17	9	...	161	20	9	
Dacca	Dacca	72¶	2	70	...	...	2	55	8	7	¶ Of these cases 23 were disposed of without calling for records.
	Furreedpore	108	5	103	3	2	...	95	8	..	
	Backergunge	125	4	121	2	2	...	90	31	...	
	Mymensingh	125	4	121	4	...	...	93	28	...	
	Tipperah	56	19	37	17	2	...	27	10	...	
	Total	486	34	452	20	6	2	360	85	7	
Chittagong	Chittagong	32	...	32		...	...	19	13	...	
	Noakholly	16	1	15**	1††	...	...	12	2	...	** 1 case pending.
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†† This was the Sundeep murder case, in which six persons were capitally sentenced and two transported for life.
	Total	48	1	47	1	...	...	31	15	...	

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of cognizable cases in which after conviction by Magistrate appeal was made to Judge.	Number of such cases in which in the appellate court Government was represented.	Number of such cases in which in the appellate Court Government was not represented.	Result of such cases (in which in appeal Government was represented) showing the number of cases in which the orders of Magistrates were upheld, and the number in which they were reversed, &c.			Result of cases in which in appellate court Government was not represented.			Remarks.
					Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	Upheld.	Reversed.	Amended.	
	Behar.										
Patna	Patna	90	...	90	...	...	...	82	8	...	
	Gya	33	7	26	7	...	...	26	...	...	
	Shahabad	49	18	31	13	5	...	22	9	...	
	Mozufferpore	11	...	11	...	...	...	8	3	...	
	Durbhunga	16	2	14	2	..	...	6	8	...	
	Sarun	28	...	28	...	...	...	19	9	...	
	Chumparun	12	1	11	...	1	...	6	5	...	
	Total	239	28	211	22	6	...	169	42	...	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	75	5	70‡‡	4	1	...	50	13	3	‡‡ 4 cases pending.
	Bhagulpore	33	2	31	2	...	...	25	4	2	
	Purneah	29	14	15	8	4	2	13	2	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	32	...	32	...	...	..	28	4	...	
	Maldah	21	...	21	...	...	..	19	2	...	
	Total	190	21	169	14	5	2	135	25	5	
	Orissa.										
Orissa	Cuttack	48	...	48	...	...	...	41	7	...	
	Pooree	5	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	
	Balasore	81	...	81	...	...	...	66	15	...	
	Gurjhats	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Total	136	1	135	...	1	...	111	24	...	
	Chota Nagpore.										
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	15	...	15	...	...	...	13	1	1	
	Lohardugga	14	1	13	1	...	...	9	4	...	
	Singbhoom	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	
	Manbhoom	34	...	34	..	...	...	23	10	1	
	Total	68	1	67	1	...	...	48	17	2	
	Grand Total	2,096	199	1,897	140	48	7	1,511	317	36	37 pending.

93. I beg to call the attention of Government to the fact as shown in this table, viz. that in only 196 of the 2,096 cases appealed to the Judge was Government represented before the appellate court. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that if Government had been represented, and the case for the court of first instance clearly put before the Judge, the result of appeals in cognizable cases would have been more favourable.

94. While I have little doubt that the failure of commitments is due largely to the standard of proof required in the courts of sessions being too high, I am willing to admit that sufficient attention is not paid to the prosecution of important cases by police officers. With regard to the apparent want of judicious prosecution of cases before the courts, I called for information as to the number of cases in which either the District Superintendent or his assistant had personally conducted sessions cases either before the Magistrate or before the Judge. The following table gives the result of my inquiry :—

Names of districts.	Number of cases.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or the Assistant District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan	17	...	...
Bankoora	10	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...
Midnapore	43	...	1
Hooghly	4	4	...
Howrah	16	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	5	...	...
Nuddea	...	...	...
Jessore	34	...	...
Moorshedabad	33	...	...
Dinagepore	36	...	...
Rajshahye	69	4	...

Names of Districts.	Number of cases.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or the Assistant District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Rungpore	36	...	...
Bogra	25	...	...
Pubna	9	...	...
Darjeeling	7	...	...
Julpigoree	...	...	...
Dacca	51	2	...
Furreedpore	31	5	...
Backergunge	70	...	...
Mymensing	52	5	1
Tipperah	30	1	...
Chittagong	39	...	...
Noakholly	22	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	...	...
Total ...	640	21	2
Patna	35	...	...
Gya	34	1	...
Shahabad	35	1	1
Mozufferpore	21	...	1
Durbhunga	18	...	...
Sarun	21	...	...
Chumparun	23	...	...
Monghyr	14	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	...
Purneah	14	2	1
Southal Pergunnahs	11	1	...
Maldah	20	...	...
Total ...	246	5	3
Cuttack	16	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...
Balasore	16	1	1
Gurjhats	9	1	...
Total ...	41	2	1
Hazareebagh	11	...	...
Lohardugga	9	5	...
Singbhoom	4	...	...
Manbhoom	28	7	...
Total ...	52	12	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	979	40	6

95. It is thus perfectly evident that these important cases have not been personally conducted either before the Magistrates or at the sessions by District Superintendents. I have little doubt that, even making allowance for the difficulties above alluded to, in connection with the standard of proof required in sessions trials, beneficial results would follow, both with reference to the result of cases, and with regard to the training in criminal work of District and Assistant Superintendents, if more attention was paid by them to the personal management of important cases before the courts. It is clear that the management of almost all these heavy cases must have been left either to the Court Inspector, to Court Sub-Inspectors at sub-divisions, or in some cases to the investigating officers. I am aware that District Superintendents cannot conduct all, or even perhaps the majority of important cases before the courts, owing to their frequent absence from head-quarters; but they might, without any interference with the performance of their other duties, do a great deal more in the way of personally conducting important police cases in

the courts than, as shown by the figures above, they now do. And to this matter attention will be directed.

Stolen property.

96. The following table shows the operations of the police with regard to stolen property:—

Districts.	Amount of property stolen.				Amount of property recovered.				Percentage.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	25,674	20,510	18,852	17,488	10,952	9,334	7,291	8,091	42	45	38·6	46·2
Bankoora	5,807	5,627	7,448	5,091	701	324	296	324	12	5	3·9	6·3
Beerbhoom	13,685	13,340	4,475	6,176	4,262	4,545	1,086	2,915	31	34	24·2	47·1
Midnapore	22,213	27,288	30,333	23,009	5,829	11,658	7,503	6,712	26	42	24·7	28·4
Hooghly	36,056	22,105	19,263	20,843	8,506	6,090	5,122	5,265	23	27	26·5	25·3
Howrah	18,053	9,655	9,501	11,939	9,972	6,500	3,821	5,422	55	67	40·2	45·4
24-Pergunnahs	41,545	59,329	52,522	33,783	21,282	40,246	39,695	21,855	51	67	75·5	64·6
Nuddea	22,373	28,872	33,138	22,952	8,238	8,497	6,905	4,430	36	29	20·8	19·3
Jessore	20,204	26,173	21,680	26,788	4,816	9,731	4,757	7,381	23	37	21·9	27·5
Moorshedabad	48,834	46,121	35,688	57,172	6,591	6,289	6,688	16,478	13	13	18·7	28·8
Dinagepore	21,013	17,000	20,561	8,787	4,725	4,027	6,958	2,688	22	22	33·8	30·5
Rajshahye	8,179	26,708	19,486	61,799	4,469	5,634	3,609	15,500	50	21	18·5	25·0
Rungpore	27,119	35,546	27,289	31,482	6,380	11,973	5,579	7,377	23	33	20·4	23·4
Bogra	13,569	12,106	21,830	10,079	2,968	2,365	9,451	4,271	21	19	43·2	42·3
Pubna	33,741	49,925	113,525	11,463	7,859	7,101	28,319	3,516	23	23	24·9	30·6
Darjeeling	9,360	22,177	20,120	19,002	2,718	4,202	6,172	5,726	29	18	30·6	30·1
Julpigoree	21,391	12,523	11,830	17,357	8,155	2,899	4,562	9,022	38	22	38·5	55·4
Dacca	56,278	69,639	94,816	68,371	6,361	6,569	18,333	9,777	11	9	19·3	14·2
Furreedpore	15,878	21,110	31,678	25,685	3,029	3,501	3,812	3,516	19	16	12·0	13·6
Backergunge	26,803	21,144	31,074	69,496	8,106	5,025	5,052	37,935	30	23	16·2	54·5
Mymensingh	28,544	25,516	43,173	53,476	7,086	5,626	8,658	6,994	24	22	20	13·0
Tipperah	16,586	22,621	15,428	16,180	7,211	7,545	4,738	3,955	43	33	30·7	24·4
Chittagong	11,415	11,311	42,522	23,610	4,459	2,334	21,349	9,427	39	20	50·2	39·9
Noakholly	8,465	8,952	14,009	22,050	4,603	3,454	5,140	8,678	54	38	36·6	39·3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	887	252	322	2,482	479	208	228	2,081	54	82	70·8	83·8
Patna	45,086	46,864	41,230	26,461	19,786	11,057	10,533	6,155	43	23	25·5	23·2
Gya	44,057	26,419	23,430	37,347	12,492	8,430	8,677	9,397	28	30	37	25·1
Shahabad	38,402	22,321	23,314	16,155	17,208	10,022	17,694	5,608	45	44	75·8	34·7
Mozufferpore	54,980	11,816	16,881	19,061	22,491	5,697	7,671	7,310	40	48 } 51	45·4	39·3
Durbhunga		16,320	15,146	16,262		9,057	4,489	8,975		55	29·6	26·0
Sarun	22,807	24,457	57,105	21,800	5,501	8,655	10,151	4,686	24	35	17·7	21·4
Chumparun	12,432	11,911	14,838	13,262	6,535	4,732	7,246	8,110	52	39	48·8	61·1
Monghyr	26,038	9,591	20,845	19,558	11,722	3,826	9,017	8,018	45	40	43·2	40·9
Bhagulpore	12,071	13,149	11,394	18,554	6,098	4,088	3,527	4,411	50	31	30·9	23·6
Purneah	42,693	37,133	19,069	25,158	9,053	15,339	4,740	4,550	21	41	24·8	18·0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	20,866	19,961	18,574	13,134	4,128	5,054	5,499	3,689	19	25	29·6	28·0
Maldah	19,461	26,736	13,515	11,851	9,019	9,584	3,686	2,007	46	35	27·2	16·9
Cuttack	12,910	15,639	11,189	10,263	1,413	5,137	7,062	2,760	10	32	63·3	26·9
Pooree	7,295	11,472	8,512	8,718	2,880	4,590	3,450	2,643	39	40	40·5	30·3
Balasore	3,303	3,310	2,907	4,656	2,175	2,292	1,651	1,547	74	69	56·7	33·3
Gurjhats	2,300	3,279	1,868	2,384	594	1,398	686	862	26	42	36·7	36·1
Hazareebagh	15,602	11,220	11,056	13,112	6,355	4,681	3,997	3,543	40	41	36·1	31·7
Lohardugga	7,941	7,485	17,131	6,730	4,936	4,917	12,565	3,761	62	65	73·3	55·8
Singbhoom	3,328	2,385	1,583	5,522	1,026	701	254	1,621	30	21	16	29·3
Manbhoom	8,914	8,061	8,444	12,230	6,195	4,315	5,130	6,201	69	53	60	50·6

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chumparun the results have been good; while in Bankoora, Dacca, Fureedpore, and Mymensingh the operations of the police have been far from successful. Bankoora, again, is conspicuous for failure, the amount of property recovered being six per cent. I have sent a sharp Inspector to Bankoora, and have got rid of more than one inefficient officer there. I hope the results in 1878 may be better.

Classification of crime.

97. The following table exhibits the classification of true crime reported during the last five years:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class I	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818
„ II	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141
„ III	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667
„ IV	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073	8,812
„ V	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,095
„ VI	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348
Other special laws	872	951	726	495	480

The number in classes I, II, and IV is very much the same as in 1876; in class III, representing serious offences against property, there is a very considerable decrease of 1,613 cases; in class V, minor offences against property, there is a large increase of 2,263 cases; and in class VI there is a decrease of 1,909 cases. The decrease in class III is satisfactory. I am not prepared to say that in reality more offences of the description of those under class V really took place in 1877 than in 1876, for it seems to me that the increase has been caused by greater care on the part of judicial officers in pronouncing cases to be false during the current year. There were fewer cases reported during 1877 than in 1876, the figures being 50,539, as compared with 52,876; but while in 1876 no less than 14,044 cases were pronounced false, only 9,444 were in 1877 so excluded from the returns. The decrease under class VI is more than explained by the fact that, in the present year, there were 2,901 prosecutions under the vagrancy sections of the law, as compared with 4,957 in 1876.

98. During the year there were 3,210 cases reported, or 74 cases less than during 1876; but as of these 3,210 cases only 392 were declared false, as compared with 584 in 1876, there remains a balance of 2,818 to be accounted for, as against 2,700 of the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 1,331 cases, or 47·2 as compared with 1,328, or 49 per cent. of last year. Out of 9,695 persons put on trial, 5,995, or 61·8 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 9,544, or 61·6 per cent., of 1876. As regards cases the results of convictions were slightly below those of last year. At the sessions only 166 convictions against 280 acquittals were obtained—a very unsatisfactory result.

Class I.

99. Under this head there has been a slight decrease of crime, there being 139 cases as compared with 160. In no district or division has the fluctuation of crime under this head been such as to require remark. Convictions were obtained in 68 cases, or 48·9 per cent., as compared with 83, or 52 per cent., of 1876; and of 173 persons brought to trial 90, or 52 per cent., were convicted, as against 57·7 per cent. last year.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes, &c.

100. The progressive decrease which, for a series of years, had been noticeable in this crime, and which was touched upon in last year's report (*vide* paragraph 100), has not been maintained during the present year, in which there has been an increase of 174 cases in the province. I do not, however, think that there has been an increase in reality; greater discrimination in striking off cases as false has, in my opinion, produced the apparently larger number of true cases. In 1876, 538 cases were excluded as false, against 370 during the present year. A change of procedure in one district—Midnapore—has caused a large number of cases to appear under this heading which would not otherwise have been included; and, on the whole, I think, we may say that crime under this head has been stationary, if, indeed, it has not slightly diminished in reality.

Rioting and unlawful assembly.

101. In the notoriously turbulent district of Backergunge the Magistrate has, it is reported, made vigorous use of the provisions of chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure; but much still remains to be done before we can congratulate ourselves on having put down this serious crime.

102. It is with reference to this crime that the culpability of those classes who ought to aid the police in preserving order, and who do not so assist, is conspicuous, and equally conspicuous with their culpability is the impunity with which they continue to commit crime. So long as the zemindars can abet and instigate such crimes, without being punished in their persons for so doing, so long it will be extremely difficult for the police to put a stop to them; but although much assistance can be given by Magistrates acting vigorously under chapter XXXVII against landholders and their amlah, such measures of repression are not taken to the extent which is required for the preservation of peace.

The proportion of cases in which conviction followed trial is unsatisfactory, the percentage being 41·1—the lowest percentage obtained since 1871.

103. As has been the case in almost all classes of crime, for the reason given in paragraph 75, the number of false cases under this class also has very considerably decreased, the percentage being 15·1 against 21·7 last year. In some districts, however, the percentage is still large, viz.—

Rungpore, where it is	56·2
Pooree, " "	55·3
Cuttack, " "	28·2
Backergunge, " "	23·4
Jessore, " "	23·2

Inquiry will be made whether the orders contained in Circular No. 1 have in these districts been fully attended to. The percentage of conviction of persons is almost the same as last year:—

1876	60·4
1877	60·6

The Dacca division still maintains its pre-eminence in turbulence, but during the present year there has been a large increase of cases in the district of Midnapore, which is worthy of remark. The explanation of such increase will be found in its proper place, when I review crime divisionally.

104. The largest number of cases occurred in the following districts:–

Districts.	Cases reported.				Declared false.				Convictions obtained.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	363	228	242	260	192	50	85	61	66	81	85	73
Mymensingh	175	220	166	199	83	118	20	3	24	26	26	28
Furreedpore	140	194	246	182	21	43	58	25	61	65	51	52
Dacca	180	148	113	136	40	28	40	0	59	57	65	72
Tipperah	138	161	153	128	34	33	35	5	75	73	63	68
Midnapore	68	60	84	118	18	11	6	11	18	17	8	24
Jessore	189	168	119	116	46	31	31	27	60	49	51	39
Nuddea	107	117	75	100	24	14	12	15	40	61	30	42

105. The most satisfactory results were obtained in the following districts:

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
Maldah	9	9	48	34
Burdwan	44	33	282	217
24-Pergunnahs	57	35	410	285
Dacca	125	72	533	384
Patna	60	37	359	195
Shahabad	77	40	380	248
Manbhoom	4	3	42	39

while the results were unfavourable in the following districts:—

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
Midnapore	107	24	261	144
Furreedpore...	157	52	331	219
Mymensingh	196	28	383	178
Backergunge	199	73	621	326
Gya	51	17	198	93
Purneah	34	9	123	43
Cuttack	28	5	169	80
Hooghly	20	7	113	40
Jessore	89	39	391	220
Moorshedabad	36	12	198	95
Rungpore	49	18	168	125
Durbhunga	24	11	102	50
Pooree	21	7	192	63
Lohardugga	11	3	66	23

Of these, the districts of Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Gya, Purneah, and Cuttack were unfavourably commented on in last year's report.

106. The results of sessions trials have not improved, there having been 257 acquittals to 145 convictions. In no division but Rajshahye have the convictions exceeded or equalled the acquittals. In the Presidency division there have been 65 acquittals to 20 convictions, in Dacca 83 to 77, in Chittagong 23 acquittals with no convictions, in Patna 55 to 24, in Bhagulpore 11 to 0, in Chota Nagpore 2 to 0, in Burdwan 1 to 0. These results are very unsatisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that in such riot cases connected with land, it is extremely difficult to get the evidence of unbiassed witnesses; witnesses even when procured are easily tampered with, and bought over to deny what they said before the police or before the Magistrate; those who do adhere to their statements are subjected to most stringent cross-examination from barristers and vakeels, whom the landholders, the parties generally interested in such cases, invariably employ (and Bengali witnesses, as a rule, stand severe cross-examination badly); and the whole influence of the zemindars is brought to bear in every way against the successful prosecution of such cases, whether by intimidation, bribery, or corruption. With such powerful adverse influences to contend against, success in prosecuting riot cases at the sessions is not easy of attainment.

Class I. 107. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	74	62	12	291	38	223	[illegible]
Bankoora	37	38	...	141	23	86	[illegible]
Beerbhoom	11	17	...	88	6	56	[illegible]
Midnapore	71	150	11	309	47	175	
Hooghly	21	64	4	147	35	69	
Howrah	44	48	2	144	29	71	
Total ...	265	379	29	1,120	178	680	3

There has been an increase in the number of offences under this class which is almost entirely due to a large increase in Midnapore under the head of rioting or unlawful assembly. The results are slightly below those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 50·8 as compared with 53·9, and of persons 59·7 against 60·2.

108. The only heading which requires remark is that of rioting, &c. As above remarked, there is an increase of offences under this heading specially noticeable in the district of Midnapore. In that district there were no less than 107 true cases as compared with 28 last year. These figures would lead to the inference that the district was in a very disturbed state; but it is explained that this increase is due, partly at least, to a difference in the interpretation and application of the law by different magisterial officers. It appears that sections 143 and 147 have been more extensively worked to put down disputes about land; cases under section 447 and other dhan-cutting cases apparently having been brought under the operation of the previously mentioned sections, when the numbers of persons engaged warranted their application. The cases appear generally to have been of trivial importance, one only deserving notice. In this case a number of religious mendicants made an attack on some servants of a rice merchant. Seven persons, including the chief of the mendicants, were convicted.

109. In the district of Hooghly there has also been a considerable increase of cases. In one, serious hurt was inflicted, the rioters being adherents of rival zemindars who quarrelled about some paddy. The Commissioner notices that in only four cases of threatened rioting were recognizances or security to keep the peace demanded,—a very small number considering that there were 21 true cases of actual riot or illegal assembly during the year.

110. In Beerbhoom also there has been an increase, the cases being 11 against three. In one case, in which serious hurt was caused, 35 persons were sent up for trial, and all were convicted, three being sentenced to imprisonment, and 32 being fined. Either the sentences passed were inadequate to the offence committed, or the offence must have been much exaggerated.

111. In Howrah it is satisfactory to learn that the knowledge that dhan-cutting cases will be taken up by the police, and not treated wholesale as matters for action in a civil court, has led to a decrease in the number of offences of this description coming under this class.

112. The results of police action were satisfactory in Burdwan, where convictions followed in 35 out of 44 cases, 76·9 per cent. of persons sent up being convicted. In Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore the results were unsatisfactory. In Midnapore 24 cases out of 107 resulted in conviction. I cannot say whether this result is to be attributed to the new procedure adopted; if it is, the advantage of following this procedure is doubtful. I should think that convictions would with much greater difficulty be obtained under sections 143 and 147 than under 447, the common object of the persons accused, and the fact of their acting in pursuance of such common object being often difficult to establish.

Class I. 113. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	83	85	5	432	52	303	123
Nuddea	82	124	15	462	56	301	138
Jessore	114	143	28	426	64	249	174
Moorshedabad	86	66	4	234	21	116	93
Total ...	365	418	52	1,554	193	969	528

Crime in this class has been almost stationary, during the year 366 true cases having occurred as compared with 365 in 1876.

None of the cases of coining were of special importance. Of 22 cases which occurred convictions were obtained in 10, and of 20 persons arrested and sent up for trial 12 were convicted and 8 acquitted.

114. Under the head of rioting and unlawful assembly there has been an increase of 15 cases in the division. The only district in which there has been any increase demanding notice is Nuddea, where there were 22 cases in excess of the number of cases which took place in 1876. Most of these cases were unlawful assemblies, not riots, and were of trifling importance in their objects and results. There were seven cases attended with loss of life, four of which occurred in Jessore, and the remaining three in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, one case in each district. In two cases, one of which took place in Nuddea, and the other in Jessore, serious hurt was caused. Most of these cases had their origin in trifling disputes. In one of the Nuddea cases a zemindar, Shibu Dass Banerjee, in whose interest the riot occurred, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. In the Moorshedabad case, in which loss of life occurred, the contending parties were neither rich nor influential, being mere ryots. Neither *tulwars* nor spears were used, and if the police had only acted as promptly and as fairly as they did in all other cases throughout the year, the riot would never have occurred. The dispute, it appears, took place about a tank; a constable was deputed to preserve the peace, while proceedings were being taken in the Magistrate's court to bind over both parties to abstain from violence. The Sub-Inspector of the thana removed the constable from the tank meanwhile, and a riot took place in which one man was hit with a *lattee* and killed. The Sub-Inspector was degraded for his culpable conduct.

115. The results of police action in riot cases are shown below:—

	Cases.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	57	35	410	285	109
Nuddea	85	42	429	283	123
Jessore	89	39	391	220	168
Moorshedabad	36	12	198	95	84

As compared with last year, the results are not so good in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Jessore, in both of which districts the percentage of convictions is lower than in 1876; while in Nuddea and Moorshedabad the percentage has improved. In both Jessore and Moorshedabad the percentage of convictions is very small.

	Percentage of convictions of persons. 1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	72·1	69·6
Nuddea	49·8	65·9
Jessore	63·4	46·3
Moorshedabad	42·3	47·9

Class I. 116. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	20	25	......	81	10	40	39
Rajshahye	68	83	24	240	25	130	94
Rungpore	62	141	64	209	34	152	53
Bogra	45	53	9	228	27	186	30
Pubna	103	80	16	195	38	101	89
Darjeeling	14	10	......	29	7	23	6
Julpigoree	33	28	......	67	20	38	25
Total ...	345	420	113	1,049	161	670	345

There has been a decrease of crime generally in this class, and it is satisfactory to find that such decrease is visible chiefly in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The most marked decrease is in Pubna, in which 75 cases were reported as against 109 last year, and as compared with an average of 226 per annum during the last five years. This decrease is attributed to

the adoption of stringent preventive measures by binding down persons to keep the peace, and by appointing special constables. There was one serious case of rioting in the Serajgunge sub-division, in which one man was killed; one man was sentenced to death, and seven to various terms of imprisonment. The report does not mention whether the rival zemindars, in whose interests this riot took place, were punished; and it may be presumed that, as usual in such cases, they got off scot-free.

117. The Magistrate of Pubna notices that the agrarian dispute between landlord and tenant has now almost ceased to be a cause for disturbance, the chief elements for dispute now being with regard to the rights of different shareholders, quarrels among villagers, and claims of rival zemindars to newly-formed *churs*. This is so far satisfactory; but when rival zemindars quarrel, the ryots come in for the consequences of their disputes in the criminal courts; and, as regards crime, disputes between rival landlords are generally more prolific of foujdari cases than combination of ryots not to pay rents, except in very exceptional instances.

The results of police action, on the whole, were fair. The best results were attained in Rungpore and Bogra;—in the former 125 persons out of 168, and in the latter 175 out of 215, sent up for trial, being convicted.

Class I.

118. Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases. in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	148	177	9	586	92	425	147
Furreedpore	201	219	27	387	72	262	107
Backergunge	221	28[illegible]	63	653	84	351	211
Mymensingh	168	220	3	425	33	196	186
Tipperah	128	150	5	590	86	414	113
Total ...	866	1,048	107	2,641	367	1,687	764

There has been a slight increase, on the whole, in crime under this class; but such increase is more in name than in reality, being due, I have no doubt, to the operation of the circular regarding false cases elsewhere referred to. The number of cases reported is less than that of last year, but the number of cases struck off last year as false being considerably larger than in 1877, viz. 199 as compared with 107, the number of cases left this year for investigation has increased.

119. As usual, the great majority of cases in this class fall under the head of rioting or unlawful assembly, 802 of the whole number of 941 true cases having been of this description. The increase in rioting cases, which was pointed out last year by the Commissioner to be steadily taking place in Dacca division, still continues. "Of course," says the Commissioner, "a large number of these cases are very petty, and call for no remark. The origin of nearly all is, as usual, disputes about land among co-sharing zemindars and talookdars, feuds between ryots as to the possession of land, quarrels arising out of caste questions and other social matters. Putting aside, however, the petty nature of the majority of these cases, it is not satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding all our endeavours to check them, they are steadily and yearly increasing. The inhabitants of Eastern Bengal have always had an evil reputation for turbulence, vindictiveness, quarrelsomeness, and a strong tendency to take the law into their own hands on very slight provocation; and this no doubt they will continue to have until an improvement takes place in their moral condition." It is satisfactory to find that in Backergunge and Furreedpore there has been a slight diminution in the number of cases. The diminution is ascribed by the Commissioner to the action taken by the Magistrate in demanding recognizances and security to keep the peace, the result of which has been, in the words of the Magistrate, that "no man here remembers a rice-cutting season to have passed away so peaceably and with so few riots as the one

just finished." In this district recognizances and security to keep the peace were demanded from 604 persons, and this policy might with great benefit be adopted in the other districts of the division. In the district of Mymensingh, in which there was almost the same number of cases of riot, &c., as in Backergunge, recognizances were demanded from only 26 persons; in Dacca, with 127 cases of riot, only 40 persons were bound down to keep the peace; and in Tipperah, with 123 cases of unlawful assembly, &c., only 38 persons were so treated. If such beneficial results followed in Backergunge from the adoption of this preventive policy by the Magistrate, I have no doubt similar effects will be produced in the other districts of the division, if the same course is followed; and I imagine that the moral improvement in the condition of the people will be materially hastened by bringing forcibly before them the certainty of physical pains and penalties following breaches of the peace and of the law.

120. There were 25 cases of riot attended with loss of life, as compared with 27 in 1876. Of these—

50 occurred in Dacca.	12 occurred in Backergunge.
3 „ „ Furreedpore.	2 „ „ Mymensingh.

3 occurred in Tipperah.

In mostly all these cases disputes about the possession of land caused the disturbances. The results of trials were satisfactory, but none of the cases require special remark.

121. An important case of coining was brought to light during the year. A gang of 12 men had carried on this trade for upwards of 10 years, manufacturing the spurious coins in Dacca, and then importing them into Mymensingh, where they were sold for, or put into, circulation. Since the close of the year 7 out of 12 men arrested have been convicted and punished. The case was very intelligently worked out by the police, and the investigating officers deserve credit for their exertions.

Class I. 122. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	53	56	3	165	24	108	46
Noakholly	81	115	2	333	46	251	43
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	14	......	86	5	82	4
Total ...	139	185	5	574	75	441	93

There has been an increase of crime under this class in the district of Noakholly, the increase being chiefly visible under offences against public justice and rioting or unlawful assembly. "No special reason," the Commissioner observes, "has been assigned by the Magistrate for the increase of this particular class of crime, but it would appear that petty quarrels about lands, the boundary marks of which were washed away by the storm-wave of 1876, led often to disputes, while most of the offences against public justice were cases of escapes from lawful custody, which, in the absence of any express explanation, can be attributed only to negligence on the part of the custodian."

There was only one serious case of rioting in which loss of life occurred. It took place in the district of Chittagong, and was the result of a dispute about land. It is discreditable to the police, or to the prosecution, that not one of the eleven men forwarded were punished, no sufficient proof of guilt being obtainable.

The Commissioner adds, "The district crime reports are meagre, and I am myself new to the division and unable to supplement deficiencies from personal knowledge."

Class I.

123. Patna Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	85	101	20	408	59	228	160
Gya	90	66	......	220	28	107	87
Shahabad	69	99	8	407	53	269	112
Mozufferpore	35	43	5	129	26	73	56
Durbhunga	51	30	......	120	22	62	54
Sarun	50	31	3	94	16	42	46
Chumparun	18	9	......	21	5	17	......
Total ...	398	391	31	1,399	209	798	515

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this class, and the results as regards convictions in cases are better than last year, being 58 per cent. as compared with 54·5 in 1876. The percentage of convictions of persons was slightly below that of last year, being 57 as against 58·8.

Under "rioting" there has been a decrease of cases in all districts of the division, except in Shahabad, where there has been an increase of 37 cases, all of a petty nature. There have been no cases of rioting connected with indigo during the year.

No cases calling for special remark are mentioned in the divisional report.

The results of prosecutions were 48·8 per cent. of convictions in cases, and 52·8 of persons—not so good results as followed in 1876.

Cases of coining have diminished, there having been 14 as compared with 25 last year. In one case the Patna police having got intelligence of the operations of a gang of coiners in the city, watched their opportunity and arrested two men in the very act, with all their implements, counterfeit coin, and base metal in various stages of preparation. They were convicted and transported for life.

Class I.

124. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	29	39	1	185	14	90	43
Bhagulpore	34	57	......	189	17	127	61
Purneah	54	50	9	136	14	54	61
Sonthal Pergunnahs	33	28	......	76	19	57	3
Maldah	19	16	2	52	13	38	7
Total ...	169	190	12	638	77	366	175

There has been a slight increase, on the whole, in cases under this class. The increase, however, is not such as to excite remark, except under riot or unlawful assembly, in the district of Bhagulpore. In this district there have been 47 true cases, as compared with 18 of 1876. "All cases," the Commissioner observes, "originated in land disputes, or the possession of grain, &c. They occurred chiefly in the Gangetic portion of the district. The rents there are low, and the ryots very substantial. The landlords are poor and in debt, and have been trying to raise rents. Hence occasional collisions take place. There does not appear to have been any very serious case of rioting."

125. In connection with an observable decrease of cases relating to stamps, it is noted by the Commissioner, as a complaint of one of his district officers, that civil courts will not take the trouble to report the cases of evasion of stamp duty, which certainly come before them. "One of the moonsifs, whose attention he had drawn to the Government circular on the subject, told him that he did not consider he was compelled to comply with the circular, unless it was enjoined on him through his immediate superior, the Judge." No doubt, the Judge, if the matter was reported to him, would bring the moonsif to a sense of his duty.

126. The result of cases before the judicial authorities has not been so good as last year. Convictions were obtained in 77 cases, or 42 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. last year; and of 638 persons put on trial, 57·3 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 63·7 of 1876.

None of the cases call for special notice.

Class I.

127. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ...	23	52	12	180	9	98	82
Pooree ...	38	50	28	195	9	66	116
Balasore ...	30	21	3	96	13	60	36
Gurjhats ...	8	8	......	44	6	38	6
Total ...	99	131	41	521	37	257	240

Crime under this class has remained nearly stationary, on the whole, although there has been some fluctuation in the different districts. In none has the fluctuation been such as to call for special remark.

Class I.

128. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh ...	21	12	2	55	11	51	4
Lohardugga ...	16	21	......	81	10	36	38
Singbhoom ...	6	3	......	9	2	2	7
Maunbhoom ...	11	12	......	54	11	47	7
Total ...	54	48	2	199	34	136	56

Crime under this class is always light in this division.

None of the cases were of such importance as to demand special notice.

The results, both as regards persons and cases, were satisfactory.

129. According to the figures, the number of crimes under this class has been almost the same as that of 1876, viz. 4,141, as compared with 4,108. The number of cases reported was considerably less than in 1876; but, owing to the change in striking off false cases, previously referred to, only 927 cases were excluded as false, compared with 1,385 in 1876. It seems tolerably clear that, owing to judicial officers being now compelled to classify C false forms sent in by the police, not nearly so many are now struck off as false as formerly. This is evident when we compare the number of cases declared false under some of the principal headings of this class.

Class II.

Cases declared false:—

	1876.	1877.
Rape ...	199	153
Grievous hurt ...	187	87
Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	215	105
Kidnapping ...	164	109
Wrongful confinement ...	131	75
Criminal force, &c. ...	228	176
	1,124	705

130. The results of police action were almost the same as last year—

	1876	1877.		1876.	1877.
Cases ...	4,108	4,141	Persons convicted...	2,943	2,944
Convictions ...	1,630	1,634	Percentage of convictions to arrests	44	44·5
Percentage of ditto	39·6	39·4	Percentage of convictions to trials	46·3	45·9
Persons arrested ...	6,730	6,601			
Persons tried ...	6,345	6,404			

131. There has been a decrease, under this heading, noticeable chiefly in murders by poison and other murders, but the fluctuation is small:—

Murder.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
By dacoits	12	11	9	2	3	4
„ robbers	18	19	19	18	17	9
„ poison	16	27	15	12	23	19
Other murders	303	292	259	270	299	283
Total ...	312	349	302	302	342	315

The results of police action have been extremely unsatisfactory; in fact, they are worse than has been recorded for several years past. Compared with 1876, the results are as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1876	342	141	41·2	994	273	27·4
1877	315	105	30·4	828	208	25·1

The greatest number of acquittals took place at the sessions, where 228 persons committed by Magistrates were acquitted; and by the Magistrates themselves 179 out of 828 arrested by the police were discharged.

132. Analysing these figures more closely, it appears that of 801 persons who actually appeared before the Magistrates 72 remained pending either before the police or the Magistrate. Of the remaining 729, 179 were discharged, that is, the evidence produced by the police was not considered by the Magistrates sufficient to warrant committal of 24·4 per cent. of the men sent up. In the case of 546 men, however, of the 729 sent up, *i.e.* in nearly 75 per cent., the judicial officers in the lower courts considered that the proof of guilt of the accused was sufficient to justify their committal. This opinion of the Magistrates, with reference to the value of the proof adduced against the accused, was in 208 instances confirmed by the Sessions Court; in 228 instances it was not so confirmed, the accused being acquitted; and in 110 cases the result is not yet known. These results strikingly illustrate the remarks made above as to sessions trials.

133. The four cases shown occurred in the districts of Jessore, Julpigoree, Chittagong, and Noakholly. In the Jessore case no clue was obtained; in that of Julpigoree three persons were committed, but acquitted at the sessions; both the cases in the Chittagong division were successful, and of 17 persons brought to trial 12 were convicted at the sessions, five being acquitted.

Murder by dacoits.

134. Although the diminution in this crime, above noted, is satisfactory, the results obtained in the cases which occurred during the year are far from good. In only two of the nine cases ascertained to have been committed were convictions obtained, and of 15 persons who appeared before the Magistrates four were discharged by the Magistrates and 10 committed to the sessions. At the sessions, however, only two were convicted and eight acquitted. These unsatisfactory results followed in the districts given below:—

Murder by robbers.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Midnapore	2	...	3	...	2
24-Pergunnahs	2	...	6	...	6
Chittagong	1	...	1	...	1
Cuttack	1	...	1	...	1
Backergunge	1	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	1	1	2	1	1
Rajshahye	1	1	1	1	...

135. More than half of the cases under this head, viz. 11, occurred in the Dacca division, and no less than 10 were reported from Backergunge. Of these 10 however seven on investigation were reported false. It was noticed last year that the greatest number of cases of murder in this form occurred in Backergunge; and if seven out of 10 reported during the present year were false, it is clear that the Backergunge people, who are notorious for getting up false cases, have added this description of false charge to their other methods of annoying their enemies.

Murder by poison.

The results were very unsatisfactory. In only three cases out of 19 was conviction obtained, and of 37 persons who appeared before the Magistrate only six were finally convicted, 13 having been discharged and 13 having been acquitted after commitment to the sessions.

Other murders.

136. There was a decrease, throughout the province, of 13 cases. In the Dacca division, which, as usual, heads the list, with its districts notorious for murder, there has been a large increase of cases in Backergunge, where there have been no less than 44 cases, as compared with 24 of last year. In this district occurred more than double the number of murders shown in any other district of Bengal. The districts in which the largest number of murders took place are—

	Cases.		Cases.
Backergunge ...	44	Furreedpore ...	12
Mymensingh ...	20	Gya ...	12
Manbhoom ...	15	Midnapore ...	11
Rajshahye ...	12		

In 105 cases out of the 283 ascertained to have occurred the police succeeded in finally obtaining conviction at the sessions—a result inferior to that of last year. In the following districts there was total failure as regards convictions:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Jessore ...	8	...	Balasore ...	2	...
Hooghly ...	4	...	Gurjhats ...	2	...
Beerbhoom ...	2	...	Chumparun ...	2	...
Chittagong ...	2	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	...
Hazareebagh ...	2	...	Pooree ...	2	...

In the following districts the results were far from satisfactory:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Midnapore ...	15	3	Gya ...	7	1
Nuddea ...	4	1	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	1
Dacca ...	7	1	Bhagulpore ...	8	2
Moorshedabad ...	4	1	Manbhoom ...	15	6
Tipperah ...	4	1	Backergunge ...	44	16

while in those following the results were good:—

Purneah ...	4	4	Darjeeling ...	2	2
Pubna ...	7	6	Durbhunga ...	2	2
Burdwan ...	6	4	Cuttack ...	2	2

As regards persons committed to the sessions, the results were bad, 186 convictions to 195 acquittals.

In the districts following the convictions were satisfactory:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Pubna ...	8	...	Darjeeling ...	7	2
Lohardugga ...	10	1	Backergunge ...	39	19
Rajshahye ...	14	6	Purneah ...	5	2

In the following districts the result of sessions trials was most unfavourable:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Midnapore ...	3	18	Noakholly ...	3	12
Howrah ...	1	6	Patna ...	2	7
Jessore ...	0	8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1	4
Dacca ...	1	12			
Furreedpore ...	8	11		21	95
Tipperah ...	2	14			
Chittagong ...	0	3			

In these 10 districts the results at the sessions were lamentable, and police action is accordingly condemned. I compare the result of the sessions with what took place before the Magistrates in these districts:—

District.	Persons sent up.	Discharged by Magistrate.	Committed.
Midnapore ...	38	13	25
Howrah ...	8	0	8
Jessore ...	15	2	13
Dacca ...	20	5	15
Furreedpore ...	27	5	22
Tipperah ...	18	0	18
Chittagong ...	3	0	3
Noakholly ...	8	3	15
Patna ...	19	2	17
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	7	2	5
	173	32	141

That is to say, with regard to 14·7 only of the persons sent up by the police did the Magistrates consider the evidence furnished by the police insufficient to warrant the accused being put on their trial, while with reference to above 85 per cent. of the persons arrested the Magistrates considered that the police had adduced sufficient evidence to justify the committal of the accused. At the sessions, however, with reference only to 18 per cent. of the persons committed did the Judge or jury consider the evidence sufficient for conviction.

No figures could more strikingly show the difference of standard of the value of evidence required for committal and for conviction.

Attempts at murder.

137. There is again a slight decrease in the number of cases, there being 51 as compared with 55, and the results are better than last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	55	17	78	31	20
1877	51	23	76	32	32

Culpable homicide.

138. There has been a decrease in cases, as compared with last year, the number being 199 as against 203. The results have been better than 1876:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	203	79	468	164	214
1877	199	93	486	187	238

Of 486 persons who appeared before the Magistrate 101 were discharged and 348 committed. Of those committed, however, only 57 per cent. were convicted and 43 per cent. acquitted.

In the following districts the results have been satisfactory:—

	Cases.	Convictions.		Cases.	Convictions.
Manbhoom	4	4	24-Pergunnahs	10	7
Furreedpore	10	7	Tipperah	5	4
Mymensingh	15	11	Patna	4	5

In eleven districts—Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Chittagong, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, and Pooree—in which there was an aggregate number of 40 cases, there was not a single conviction obtained.

Rape

139. The results of the year's operations are given by divisions:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	7	26	...	5	8	31	...	6	8	22
Presidency	45	24	9	5	86	37	12	7	74	27
Rajshahye	42	27	8	6	53	35	8	8	41	26
Dacca	39	25	7	4	71	61	20	20	37	29
Chittagong	10	8	2	2	16	14	2	3	14	3
Patna	36	30	8	5	44	31	11	7	28	22
Bhagulpore	24	13	4	2	34	29	9	4	20	25
Orissa	5	10	1	3	12	14	3	5	9	9
Chota Nagpore	17	14	4	2	21	8	9	2	12	5
Total ..	225	177	34	34	345	250	74	62	243	188

Rather better, both as to cases and persons, than last year, but still not much to boast of.

Unnatural offences.

140. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases, and the results are inferior to those of last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	51	22	51	26	23
1877	56	20	57	22	30

This result is chiefly due to the failure of cases in the Dacca division, as below:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
12	2	14	2	11

141. There is an increase of 23 cases throughout the province, which is visible chiefly in the Patna division, where there were 80 cases as compared with 63 in 1876.

Exposure of infants.

The results, as shown below, are not quite so good as those of last year with regard to cases, but considerably better with reference to persons:—

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	15	12	8	2	15	8	10	3	4	5
Presidency	8	9	...	2	6	6	1	3	5	2
Rajshahye	2	7	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	2
Dacca	5	3	...	...	8	2	1	...	7	2
Chittagong	1	2	..	1	4	1	...	1	4	...
Patna	63	80	32	41	60	57	41	42	18	7
Bhagulpore	6	9	3	5	6	6	3	5	3	1
Orissa	12	8	4	5	15	7	5	6	10	1
Chota Nagpore	6	11	3	6	6	15	5	6	3	9
Total ...	118	141	51	63	124	105	65	66	57	29

In the Patna division, the home of this description of crime, the result of police action was good, except in the case of Mozufferpore, where out of 15 cases conviction followed in only four.

142. There is an inconsiderable increase of 31 cases throughout the province, with improved result of police action, both as to persons and cases:—

Attempts to commit suicide.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	390	238	369	249	98
1877	421	275	377	280	80

143. Only two cases—one in Jessore, the other in Chittagong. In the former case, no result; in the latter, one accused has been committed to the sessions, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

Grievous hurt to extort confession

144. Crime under this head may be said to have remained stationary,—there being 634 cases as compared with 627 of 1877. The results, this year, have been better than last year, as shown below:—

Grievous hurt.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	43	53	27	25	111	89	70	61	37	22
Presidency	62	55	35	35	175	107	81	61	59	43
Rajshahye	89	66	31	38	115	135	73	84	28	47
Dacca	169	154	71	78	210	245	154	163	56	57
Chittagong	22	27	9	11	29	28	20	17	3	6
Patna	139	166	64	87	222	298	125	185	81	102
Bhagulpore	45	49	24	23	62	67	41	37	19	17
Orissa	26	23	11	13	37	35	19	19	17	9
Chota Nagpore	31	41	20	25	56	65	46	38	9	23
Total ...	626	634	292	333	1,017	1,069	629	665	299	326

The diminution in the number of false cases is very marked, and the cause of this, no doubt, is the necessity of greater care in excluding cases as false which has resulted from the orders contained in Circular No. 1 of 1877.

This falling off in the percentage of false cases is noticeable in every district, except Dinagepore, which still keeps up its reputation for false cases, eight out of eleven being, during the year under report, so shown.

Results were good in the districts given below:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
24-Pergunnahs ...	21	10	Dacca ...	40	2
Burdwan	12	5	Furreedpore	38	18
Bankoora	15	2	Mymensingh	32	10
Hooghly	16	4	Tipperah	38	8
Rajshahye	18	7	Sarun	51	10
Bogra	13	3	Hazareebagh ...	16	3

Administering stupefying drugs.

145. The number of cases this year is the same as in 1876; and the results, although rather better than last year, are still unsatisfactory. The detection of this crime is extremely difficult. Every effort is made to warn people in the Patna division, where cases principally occur, of the danger of fraternizing with strangers on the road, who may claim acquaintance with, or wish to accompany, them on journeys. But travellers pay but little attention to these warnings: they allow strangers to accompany them, and, when food is offered by these strangers, it is accepted, with the usual result. After the meal the travellers wake up to find that they have been plundered by the strangers who have drugged them.

The results are as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876 ...	15	3	19	6	13
1877 ...	15	5	23	9	10

Hurt for purpose of extorting confession, &c.

146. There is a diminution of nine cases, but the results are still as unsatisfactory as ever:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
25	6	59	21	31

Here, again, we find failure at sessions trials. Of 59 persons sent up, the Magistrates discharged six only, and found evidence sufficient to warrant committal of 46. Of these 46, however, only 18 were found guilty at the sessions, and 28 were acquitted.

Hurt by dangerous weapon.

147. The results of the year's operations compare unfavourably with 1876, as shown below:—

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	95	83	37	29	97	131	55	65	38	65
Presidency	135	171	55	71	150	242	80	129	61	99
Rajshahye	70	69	34	14	78	74	41	23	33	34
Dacca	185	190	60	64	180	205	118	105	52	72
Chittagong	41	36	13	11	38	29	23	18	15	9
Patna	89	89	29	31	112	120	54	35	52	81
Bhagulpore	25	18	12	8	29	19	19	12	6	7
Orissa	48	48	14	10	79	58	21	19	53	32
Chota Nagpore	41	29	21	14	49	31	38	18	5	13
Total ...	729	733	275	255	812	912	417	424	314	412

The results in the divisions of Rajshahye, Chittagong, Patna, and Cuttack are specially unfavourable. In the district of Rajshahye out of 39 true cases conviction was obtained in only four, and of 31 persons sent up for trial 18 were discharged by Magistrates. In the district of Sarun, of 32 persons sent up for trial, 30 persons were acquitted by Magistrates; in Pooree of 28 sent up, 20 were acquitted; and in Hooghly 26 were discharged out of 35 brought to trial.

Such results in Magistrates' cases tell most unfavourably against the police of the districts mentioned.

In none of the districts were the results so favorable as to deserve special notice. In Furreedpore, Dacca, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs the best results are visible.

148. The table below shows the cases of hurt under serial Nos. 20, 22, 23, 29, 32 38, 38A, and 40 ending in death during 1877.

Commissioner's Divisions.	Districts.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Bankoora ...	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Hooghly	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Total ...	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Presidency...	Nuddea	4	......	1	......	......	......	3	......	8
	Jessore	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Moorshedabad ...	2	......	......	3	......	......	1	......	6
	Total ...	7	......	1	3	......	......	4	......	15

Commissioner's Divisions.	Districts.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1	1	......	.....	......	.....	5	...	7
	Rajshahye... ...	......	......	......	.....	......	......	3	...	3
	Rungpore	......	.....	.....	7	......	.....	......	..	7
	Bogra	3	.. ..	......	.. ..	. ...	.. ..	....	.. ..	3
	Pubna	1	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	......	.. .	1
	Julpigoree... ...	......	......	......	... ..	.. .	1	1	...	2
	Total ...	5	1	..	7	. ...	1	9	.. .	23
Dacca ...	Dacca	2	. ....	......	......	.....	.. ..	2	...	4
	Furreedpore ...	2	.... .	.... .	....	.. ...	...	......	....	2
	Backergunge ...	8	.. .	2	1	.. ...	1	2	.. ..	14
	Mymensingh ..	6	......	. ....	......	......	... .	4	. ...	10
	Tipperah	3	. ....	.... .	1	......	6	... .	... ..	10
	Total ..	21	. .	2	2	......	7	8	.. .	40
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	.... .	3	1	4
	Noakholly ...	2	.. .	......	3	.... .	.	2	. ...	7
	Total ...	2	. ..	. ...	3	......	.	5	1	11
	Bengal ..	37	1	3	15	...	8	26	1	91
Patna ...	Patna	......	..	... ..	4	. ...	......	......	... ..	4
	Gya	1	... .	......	... .	. ...	......	......	.... .	1
	Shahabad	1	.	. ..	.. .	.. ..	......	.. ..	... ..	1
	Mozufferpore ...	.... .	... ..	.....	......	......	.. ...	3	.	3
	Durbunga	1	... ..	. ..	3	.. .	.. .	... ..	... .	4
	Sarun	... ..	.. .	... ..	.... .	... .	.. .	2	... .	2
	Chumparun ...	. .	......	..	3	.. ...	... .	. .	..	3
	Total ..	3	.. .	....	10	...	..	5	...	15
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	.. .	......	...	.. .	1	.	. ..	... ..	1
	Purneah	.	..	......	.. ..	. ..	. .	3	... .	3
	Total ...	. ..	... .	... ..	....	1	.. ..	3	......	4
	Behar ...	3	......	.. ..	10	1	.	8	. ...	22
Orissa .	Cuttack	1	. . .	. ...	1	....	.. ..	......	.....	2
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebagh ...	1	.. .	.	1	....	. ..	.. .	..	2
	Lohardugga ...	......	.. ..	... .	... ..	... .	2	....	. .	2
	Singbhoom ...	.. .	.	.	.. ..	....	2		... ..	2
	Total .	1	....		1	...	2		. .	6
	Grand Total ...	42	1	3	27	1	12	34	1	121

Kidnapping or abduction.

149. The results are given below:—

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	38	34	9	5	65	57	15	11	45	34
Presidency	21	33	4	8	44	38	11	15	31	22
Rajshahye	26	31	6	6	52	56	17	17	25	38
Dacca	35	38	10	6	59	53	21	19	38	27
Chittagong	10	9	3	1	19	11	3	1	3	8
Patna	19	16	3	4	18	26	3	7	14	17
Bhagulpore	11	28	1	4	19	40	5	1	14	24
Orissa	14	12	4	1	26	24	8	3	16	21
Chota Nagpore	4	8	3	2	7	13	4	4	2	6
Total ...	178	209	43	37	300	318	87	81	188	197

Wrongful confinement, &c.

150. There has been a considerable diminution in the number of cases, there being 128 as compared with 170 last year. In the Dacca division this decrease is specially marked, there being 65 cases as compared with 106 last year.

The results this year are not quite so bad as regards cases as those of last year, but still they are far from satisfactory.

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.
1876	170	22	228	68
1877	128	22	183	47

Selling, &c., a minor, &c.

151. The result is, as last year, unsatisfactory:—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	29	9	55	16	37
1877	10	4	33	10	23

Criminal force, &c.

152. The results of the present year, compared with those of 1876, are given below:—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	879	346	1,367	734	595
1877	937	308	1,529	773	669

Class II.

153. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	127	132	43	169	36	83	77
Bankoora	44	41	2	67	18	40	21
Beerbhoom	42	53	2	74	17	30	40
Midnapore	101	163	29	215	37	63	113
Hooghly	107	113	18	182	31	73	106
Howrah	60	76	11	93	29	44	[illegible]6
Total	481	578	105	800	168	333	393

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases, but the results have fallen off with the decrease in the cases reported. The percentage of cases detected to cases reported is only 28·6, as compared with 31·1 of last year, and of persons convicted 41·6, as against 45·8 of 1876—unsatisfactory results, attributable chiefly to the signal want of success under murder and culpable homicide.

There were 37 true cases of murder, as compared with 39 last year, classified as follows:—

Murder by robbers	2
" " poison	1
Other murders	34
	37

The two cases of murder by robbers occurred in Midnapore. In the first case two persons were committed, one of whom was acquitted by the Judge, and the other by the High Court. The second case was pending at the close of the year.

The case of murder by poison occurred in Beerbhoom, and was unsuccessful.

The cases of other murders were distributed as follows:—

Burdwan	6 cases with	4 convictions.
Bankoora	3 " "	1 conviction.
Beerbhoom	2 " "	0
Midnapore	12 " "	3 convictions.
Hooghly	4 " "	0
Howrah	4 " "	1
		9
False cases	3	
	34	

154. With the exception of Burdwan, the results in all the districts of the division are lamentable. In 25 cases of murder convictions were obtained in only five cases. In these 25 cases 65 persons were arrested. Of these 21 were discharged by the Magistrate, and 39 were committed to the sessions. Of 32 persons whose cases were decided, 27 were acquitted either by the Judge or the High Court, and five were convicted.

155. In connection with these deplorable results, I can only refer to my remarks last year in paragraph 149 of the report for 1876. The Commissioner remarks:—"In the sessions court a case of murder very often breaks down in consequence of contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and on this point I cannot help agreeing with the Assistant Magistrate of Contai that the main cause of the acquittals is that the witnesses come from the dregs of the people. Furthermore, they may be tampered with between the committal and the trial. The examinations before the Magistrate, conducted without any knowledge of the place of the occurrence, or sufficient information of

the circumstances which led to the crime, are perfunctory. Uneducated villagers, ignorant of the procedure of our courts, and unaccustomed to cross-examination, fail to remember exactly transactions seen under excitement. For this reason, if witnesses are examined where the crime took place very shortly after the occurrence, such exaimination tends greatly to recal and impress on their memories the facts that transpired in their presence." There is a great deal of force in these remarks, and the advantages of local investigations by Magistrates have been clearly pointed out by Government. But it must be remembered that such local investigations by judicial officers often do harm, unless the courts bear in mind that in many, if not in all, difficult cases witnesses will not tell the whole truth when first examined. They will suppress much of what they know, will distort much of what they have seen, and give particulars of what they have never seen. They will, in fact, answer a judicial officer just as they will answer an executive officer when seeking information on the most simple matters, that is, in any way rather than a straightforward way. These defective or misleading statements once reduced to writing by a judicial officer are looked upon as a record of all that the witnesses know, and if afterwards they vary in their statements, they are at once looked upon as unworthy of belief; whereas, as a matter of fact, their subsequent statements contain very frequently more truth than what was recorded at first. It is an axiom with many judicial officers that the statement first made by a witness is the most trustworthy. It is an axiom which may safely be acted on in a country where the first impulse of a witness on being asked a question is to give a truthful reply. It cannot, in my opinion, be acted upon in this country, where the impulse of the vast majority of witnesses is to tell as little of the truth as they possibly can. Almost every witness in this country in a difficult case is either an unwilling or a too willing witness, and hence the danger of placing too much reliance upon the statements first made before a judicial officer at a local investigation as containing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I appreciate fully the dangers which may arise, and do arise from witnesses being tutored before they come before a judicial officer to give their evidence some time after the occurrence. All that I wish to point out is the opposite danger of believing that a witness not tutored, and examined at once after the commission of an offence, will tell all he knows, and that any statement subsequently made is necessarily the result of tutoring.

156. The most important case, which occurred in Midnapore, was the murder of Nobin Chunder Nag, a zemindar, who had adopted a course of action towards his ryots which rendered them desperate, and led them deliberately to murder him. The whole case has been already before the public. The accused, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge, were acquitted by the High Court, who severely censured the police for their action in investigating the case. The view taken by the High Court was, however, not adopted by Government who, in letter No. 1083, dated the 28th February 1878, expressed the opinion that the manifest failure of justice was not owing to any want of care and attention bestowed on the investigation by the local officers

Another extraordinary case also occurred in Midnapore. A boy of about 10 years was murdered with the view of procuring the pregnancy of a childless woman, which, it was supposed, would result from the performance of a ceremony in which the flesh of the eldest child of a deceased mother was to be burnt. Two persons were committed, one of whom was convicted and capitally sentenced.

157. The following figures give the results obtained in cases of culpable homicide. It will be observed that, as in murder, the results of culpable homicide cases in Hooghly and Howrah have been most unfavourable. None of the cases require special notice:—

District.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	6	2	22	7	12
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	7	3	9	3	6
Midnapore	4	2	5	2	2
Hooghly	3	...	3	...	2
Howrah	1	...	3	...	... pending.

158. There has been a considerable increase in the number of rape cases, there having been 26 true cases, as compared with seven last year. The increase

is chiefly visible in Midnapore, in which 13 true cases, or half the number in the division, took place: convictions were secured only in five cases.

159. There is still a decrease observable in kidnapping cases, there being 34 against 38 of last year. The results obtained are very unsatisfactory, only 19 per cent. of persons brought to trial being convicted.

Class II. 160. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	168	183	36	244	65	117	124
Nuddea	161	177	25	197	58	82	103
Jessore	167	196	29	314	56	132	143
Moorshedabad	163	182	33	191	51	85	98
Total	683	738	123	946	230	416	468

There has been a decrease of 47 cases in this class, as compared with last year, and of 113 cases, as compared with 1875,—a satisfactory state of matters. With reference to results, there has been a slight falling off as regards convictions in cases, 37·5, as compared with 39 per cent., while the percentage of conviction of persons has slightly improved, 43·9 as compared with 40 per cent. last year.

161. There has been a large decrease in cases of murder, there being 23 cases as compared with 49 last year. Of these, two were cases of murder by robbers, 21 other murders. There were no cases of murder by poison during the year.

Unfortunately, with the satisfactory decrease in the number of murders, there has been a very marked falling off in the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted. Of the 23 cases accepted as true, only five were detected, and of the 61 persons arrested, including two of the previous year, 10 only were convicted during the year. Five cases, in which 19 persons were accused, remained undecided at the close of the year. In all the districts the results are very unsatisfactory.

The two cases of murder by robbers occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In one case a municipal constable, known to carry a small sum of money always about with him, was decoyed into a lonely place and there murdered; in the other a prostitute was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. In the first case a clue was obtained, and three men were committed to the sessions, but they were acquitted. In the second case a man, arrested on suspicion, was discharged by the Magistrate.

Under "other murders," the case of Ghunnoo Haldar is worth remark. He strangled his wife, threw her body into the fields, and then gave information to the police charging a naib and some other persons with the crime. He was acquitted by the jury, but, on the case being referred to the High Court, he was convicted and hanged.

In Jessore, on the 2nd of January, the body of an unknown Mahomedan was found in an empty house in the town. A prolonged inquiry was made in this case, first by the local police, and subsequently by a special detective; but although every effort was made, and strong suspicion fell upon one of the bad characters of the place, sufficient evidence of his guilt could not be procured.

162. The number of cases of culpable homicide is almost the same as last year, being 23 against 24. In 13 of these, convictions were obtained, 26 persons being punished—a result slightly better than that of last year. In the 24-Pergunnahs, as last year, the result of trial of cases was satisfactory, conviction following in seven out of 10 cases. With regard to persons, the result was not so good, 16 being convicted to 27 acquitted; a large number of acquittals in one case of rioting led to this unfavourable result.

163. The results of trial in rape-cases was as unsatisfactory as in other divisions of the province.

164. Under "grievous hurt" convictions were obtained in 35 out of 47 cases decided, the results being especially satisfactory in the 24-Pergunnahs, where 13 out of 14 cases were prosecuted to a successful issue.

165. There has been an increase of 12 cases under the heading kidnapping or abduction. None of the cases, however, call for special notice. The result both in regard to cases and persons was slightly better than last year:—

Class II. 166. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinegepore	66	68	20	76	18	23	46
Rajshahye	91	156	27	191	38	88	91
Rungpore	116	199	68	228	47	100	114
Bogra	105	93	24	109	37	47	61
Pubna	78	73	15	86	24	38	33
Darjeeling	25	32	......	37	15	22	15
Julpigoree	46	49	10	69	18	34	32
Total ...	527	670	164	796	197	352	393

As last year, there is a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported, but the tendency to greater caution in striking off cases as false keeps the number of true cases almost stationary. In 1875, 1876, and 1877, the number of true cases has been, respectively, 531, 527, 506, although the cases struck off as false in each year have been 387, 297, 164.

The results are rather better than last year, but are still unsatisfactory. Dinagepore is still conspicuous for failure in cases under this class, only 23 persons out of 76 brought to trial being convicted.

167. Under the heading of murder there were 45 true cases, as compared with 49 last year, classified as follows:—

Murder by dacoits	1
" by robbers	1
" by poison	2
" by other means	41
Total ...	45

Three cases of former years were brought to trial during the year, and 46 cases in all were decided, of which 25 resulted in conviction. Of 95 persons put on trial, 48 were convicted and 38 acquitted. The results in Pubna, where eight out of 10 persons were convicted, and in Darjeeling, where seven out of nine were punished, were good. In Dinagepore and Rajshahye the results were satisfactory; in the former district eight out of 13, and in the latter 13 out of 33 persons brought to trial being acquitted.

The case of murder by dacoits took place in the Western Dooars of Julpigoree. Dacoits broke into the house of a villager, plundered property, and so severely beat his father, that he died. Three Meechis were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Nattore, district Rajshahye. A prostitute was murdered by a Mahomedan, who passed the night with her, for the sake of her ornaments. He shared the plunder with a friend. Both men were traced; the murderer was hanged, and his friend was imprisoned for three years under section 411.

The cases of murder by poison took place in the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts. In the first case the murderer, who put some poison into the food of an enemy, was sentenced to death at the sessions, but was acquitted by the High Court. The second case, in which a husband poisoned his wife's paramour, was pending at the close of the year.

The other murders are classified as follows:—

Wives murdered by husbands	10
Husbands murdered by wives or wives' paramours	3
Paramours murdered by husbands or relatives	6
Men killed in disputes or riots	3
Children killed for sake of ornaments	1
Murders by lunatics	2
Various murders	16
	41

In one of these cases in Rajshahye, a Hindoo school-boy having discovered a criminal intimacy between his wife and a Mahomedan servant, asked his parents to interfere. They gave him no help, and he then laid the case before his school-fellows, who gave it as their opinion that death was the proper punishment. He, therefore, waited his opportunity, and, as in the well known Hooghly case, killed the woman. Every effort was made by influential persons in the Pootia rajbari to obtain his acquittal; but although the corpse was burned by his father-in-law, and an attempt made to prove that the cause of death was cholera, the young murderer was convicted and transported for life.

168. The number of cases of culpable homicide is almost the same as in 1876, and the results are still very unsatisfactory, only 33 persons out of 84 being convicted.

169. The results in rape cases continue unsatisfactory, although there is a diminution in the number of cases reported. The Commissioner justly observes:—"Charges of rape are, no doubt, as some of the Magistrates observe, difficult to prove; but I fear the police often too hastily conclude that the offence complained of is rape, when, in fact, it is only adultery."

In Rungpore, especially, the result of action was total failure, every person sent up for trial being acquitted.

170. Under the heading Causing hurt to extort confession, &c., in which there were three true cases, the police in two cases figured as defendants. In one case a punchayet and two constables were charged,—the constables being convicted, and the punchayet acquitted. In the second case a sub-inspector, one constable, and two pound mohurirs, were accused. Discharged by the Deputy Magistrate before whom the case first came, they were committed to the Sessions by order of the Judge and convicted. On appeal, however, to the High Court they were acquitted.

171. The results of cases under other headings do not demand special notice. In the abduction case noticed last year in paragraph 160 of the report, the Sub-Inspector of Police was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the accomplices to two years' imprisonment. The sentences were reduced on appeal to two years in the case of the Sub-Inspector, and one year in the case of the others. The zemindar, through whose conduct the whole case arose, and who absconded, was also committed to the Sessions, but was acquitted. No particulars are given as to whether criminal proceedings were taken against him for absconding.

Class II.

172. Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	243	283	64	338	77	151	152
Furreedpore	138	198	26	236	61	133	87
Backergunge	246	368	95	412	75	169	168
Mymensingh	214	231	30	309	69	147	104
Tipperah	110	146	19	218	57	117	87
Total ...	951	1,225	234	1,513	839	716	598

There has been a slight increase of crime in this class, on the whole, throughout the division; but, as in other classes, this increase is caused by the comparatively small number of cases struck off as false, 234 being thus excluded compared with 329 last year. The Commissioner especially notes a decrease in Dacca, under the heading Wrongful confinement, which, he hopes, may be taken as an indication that violent measures are now less frequently resorted to by landlords than they used formerly to be. This may be so; but so long as there is a steady increase in cases of rioting in Dacca, as pointed out by the Commissioner under class I, I would not feel inclined to consider landlords entitled to much credit for peaceable inclinations. "In Backergunge," says the Commissioner, "the figures show that the year 1877 has been distinguished above its fellows for crime in which human life has been sacrificed;" and the

Magistrate gives a very dark picture of the morals and manners of the inhabitants. "The great bulk of the population is composed of Chandals and low caste Mussulmans. Large sections of this peasantry, although materially prosperous, are in a state of almost brutish ignorance, of a low morality, irreverent of human life, passionate, callous, impulsive, sensual, and full of disregard for the rights of any one who may withstand them, either in an attempt to get property or gratify a wish."

173. Under Murder and Culpable homicide there were 151 cases as compared with 141 last year. Of these there were—

Murders by dacoits	0
" " robbers	1
" " poison	11
" " other means	87
Culpable homicide	52
	151

Of these, the following analysis is given:—

25	men killed in riots.
18	" " " petty land disputes.
7	paramours killed by husbands or relatives.
10	husbands " " wives or paramours.
2	women " " paramours.
1	paramour " " woman.
5	men killed by insanes.
1	man " " robber.
2	girls " for ornaments.
3	" " by father or mother.
52	killed for various causes.
151	

In these cases 379 persons were brought to trial, of whom 127 were convicted and 151 acquitted. The percentage of convictions has been about 45·6 as against 44 in 1876. "As usual," says the Commissioner, "the percentage is smallest in Dacca owing to the difficulty of getting convictions in these cases from a jury. Taking the division as a whole, there has been a slight improvement in convictions; but the percentage is still a long way below what I should like to see it." The Commissioner notices two cases of murder, one in which a young girl of about six years of age was pushed into a well and stoned to death by an old woman, who subsequently took out the body and flung it into the river with an earthen pot round it The motive for this cold-blooded murder was the desire to rob the poor child of a silver necklace. The murderess was convicted and hanged. In the second case a Koolin Brahmin deliberately cut the throat of one of his numerous wives, apparently because the father of the woman had refused to let her go and live at the Koolin's lodgings. The murderer absconded and has not yet been arrested.

174. Under the heading Kidnapping there has been a slight increase of five cases as compared with last year. Of 53 persons brought to trial, 19 were convicted, 27 acquitted, and seven pending at the close of the year—a result slightly better than last year, but still unsatisfactory.

Class II. 175. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	84	100	12	107	31	59	39
Noakholly	87	87	7	164	32	89	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	14	15	......	15	6	10	4
Total ...	185	202	19	286	69	158	84

Crime under this class has been almost stationary on the whole. The Commissioner notices a remarkable decrease in Noakholly owing to the working of a departmental order as to the entry of cases. I do not, however, quite follow the remarks on this point.

176. Under Murder and Culpable homicide there has been a diminution under the graver heading in Chittagong, but under both headings in Noakholly crime has been stationary. The results, as shown below, though somewhat better than last year, are still far from satisfactory:—

	Murder.			Culpable Homicide.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	4	12	4	5	3	1
Noakholly	7	33	11	5	9	4

There was one atrocious case of murder by dacoits in Sundeep, in which the whole family of a wealthy mahajun were murdered by the dacoits to get rid of all witnesses of the robbery. The case was detected. Twelve persons were arrested, of whom six were capitally sentenced, two transported for life, one admitted as Queen's evidence, and three acquitted.

None of the cases under the other headings require notice.

Class II. 177. Patna Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	135	165	44	191	56	81	91
Gya	121	176	25	199	80	110	69
Shahabad	158	202	10	261	121	163	86
Mozufferpore	55	80	14	92	26	47	43
Durbhunga	44	67	6	75	28	31	39
Sarun	99	116	21	188	38	81	90
Chumparun	30	41	6	42	14	21	19
Total ..	642	847	126	1,048	363	534	437

There has been an increase, chiefly, under the minor headings in crime under this class, such increase being visible in Gya, Shahabad, and Sarun. The results of police action, on the whole, have been better than last year, the precentage of convictions in cases being 50·3, and of persons 47·5 as compared with 46·9 and 45·1 of last year.

178. Under the heading Murder, it is satisfactory that in the whole of the division there has not during the year been a single case of murder by dacoits, robbers, or by poison. In other murders there have been 28 cases as compared with 26 of last year. The results of trials under this head, always unsatisfactory, have been worse than usual. In only 10 cases out of 28 did convictions follow, and of 85 persons arrested only 12 were punished. Patna and Gya, says the Commissioner, exhibit results which are simply lamentable. Of the eight cases in Patna, only two ended in conviction, while out of 20 persons arrested only two were convicted. In Gya conviction was obtained in only one case out of seven, and only one person out of 19 arrested was punished. The result is also unsatisfactory in Chumparun, where no conviction was obtained in either of the two cases which occurred there. In Durbhunga the results were successful, both the cases which occurred there being prosecuted to conviction.

179. In culpable homicide the results are decidedly better than last year, convictions being obtained in 14 out of 27 cases, 20 persons out of 72 having been punished, not including five of the latter number, whose cases were pending at the close of the year. In Shahabad the best results were obtained; in five out of eight cases convictions following, and 11 persons out of 17, whose cases were decided, being punished. In Sarun, on the other hand, the results were most disheartening, not a single person out of 19 arrested having been convicted.

180. Under the head of Exposure of infants there has been an increase of cases, but not so great as to demand special inquiry. The results of prosecutions were satisfactory, convictions following in 41 out of 57 cases investigated, and 42 out of 57 persons arrested being punished.

181. There has been an increase of cases of administering stupefying drugs with intent to rob. Five of the cases occurred in Shahabad, one in Gya, and the other in Durbhunga. The first case took place in January—two up-country lads, on a pilgrimage to Boidyanath, being drugged and robbed by a stranger, who made acquaintance with them during the night at a small temple where they put up. One of the lads was never heard of again, and it is almost certain that he must have fallen into the river Ganges, which runs close by the temple. No clue to the perpetrator of the crime was found until Colonel Paterson, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, hearing that an up-country man had been arrested at Burdwan for drugging, sent him up to Arrah, where he was at once identified as the stranger who had been with the lads at the temple. The proof, however, against him proved insufficient; and he was discharged.

Two cases were reported from Doomraon, and at last, after protracted and fruitless inquiry, they were proved to be the work of one Prayag Kahar, who was caught red-handed in a drugging case in Ghazipore. He has been committed to the Sessions, after having been sentenced in Ghazipore to ten years' imprisonment for his work in that district.

The fourth and fifth cases, one reported from Buxar and the other from Bhojepore, were proved to have been committed by one Bhoolet Kandu of Ghazipore. He was arrested with some of the money which he plundered from an old syce returning to his home with his pension, whom he drugged. He confessed and was transported for life.

In the case which occurred in Gya, the prisoner was also detected, one out of three of his victims not having partaken of the drugged food offered, and thus being able to arrest the criminal, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

In the Durbhunga case the accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Class II. 182. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	64	87	8	104	37	68	31
Bhagulpore	46	34	4	62	10	27	32
Purneah	34	42	10	45	11	17	24
Sonthal Pergunnahs	66	93	20	124	29	42	56
Maldah	42	36	4	74	13	26	45
Total ...	251	292	46	409	100	180	188

As last year, crime under this class has on the whole been stationary. The results as regards convictions have been slightly worse than those of last year, being as regards cases 40·1 against 41, and as regards persons 48·5 against 49·2.

183. Under murders there has been an increase under the heading "Other murders," while there has been no murder by dacoits, only one by robbers, and three by poison. There have been 24 cases of other murders as against 16 last year. In every district except Purneah the result of police action has been very poor.

	Cases.	Convictions.
Monghyr	2	1
Bhagulpore	8	2
Purneah	4	4
Maldah	3	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7	1
Total ...	24	9

Allowing for the pending cases, and for two cases in Bhagulpore, in which the accused are insanes, the result is very unsatisfactory.

There was one very peculiar case in which five persons, while sleeping in a zemindar's cutcherry, were blown up with gunpowder, owing to ill-feeling between them and the tehsildar of the village. All the men died from the injuries they received, but the supposed perpetrators of this diabolical agrarian outrage were acquitted.

The case of murder by robbers which occurred in Monghyr, in which a woman was murdered for the sake of her ornaments, was successful. Two out of the three murders by poison, all of which belonged to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, were unsuccessful.

184. Under culpable homicide there has been a decrease of 10 cases, the figures being 14 as compared with 24. In only four of these were convictions obtained. One of them was the notorious Heenan case at Sahibgunge, the facts of which have already appeared in the public prints.

185. The results in rape cases were worse than last year, only four out of 29 persons brought to trial being convicted. Fifteen persons were committed by Magistrates to the Sessions, but one only was convicted by the Judge. Under Unnatural offences there were convictions in five cases out of seven.

186. Under none of the other headings of this class are special remarks called for, except under kidnapping or abduction, where there is a large increase of cases—28 as compared with 12 last year. The Commissioner remarks:—"Charges of kidnapping are often brought against cooly recruiters in in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and they are frequently true, but it is seldom possible to convict." The results, as the Commissioner observes, are "miserable," four convictions out of 28 cases; four persons being punished out of 40 brought to trial. Of these 40 persons, however, 11 are awaiting trial.

Class II.

187. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	52	112	27	110	34	48	41
Pooree	44	71	25	79	11	22	39
Balasore	63	77	22	58	18	23	33
Gurjhats	17	32	15	36	4	7	21
Total ...	176	292	89	283	67	100	137

There has been an increase of 27 true cases in this division. Under almost all the headings there has been an increase in Cuttack, of which no explanation can be given,—the crimes under nearly all the headings being offences committed under the influence of passion on the spur of the moment. The Magistrate is rather inclined to attribute some connection between this increase of crime and increase in the consumption of ganjah which has been taking place.

188. The Commissioner notes a case in which there was a lamentable failure of justice. In a case of murder by poison two persons were concerned as the actual murderers. They admitted the purchase of arsenic, which was the means used for effecting the crime, but each accused the other of having administered it to the victim. The Sessions Judge "found that deceased had been poisoned by one of the two accused, but not feeling sure who it was acquitted both. The case appeared to be such a very strong one that the facts were put before the Legal Remembrancer, but as he was doubtful if a conviction would be obtained it was not carried any further."

189. In the Gurjhats a case occurred which at one time was supposed to be one of human sacrifice. This theory was found to be incorrect, and after a personal investigation by the Commissioner, entirely unfounded. The conduct of the officers engaged in the investigation is now under report to Government.

Class II.

190. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	65	58	5	64	20	34	27
Lohardugga	62	58	7	120	33	55	56
Singbhoom	31	29	......	35	16	21	9
Manbhoom	75	79	9	105	32	45	53
Total ...	233	224	21	324	101	155	145

Viewed as a whole, crime under this class has not fluctuated much, there being a decrease of 30 cases in the division. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders;—there having been no cases of murder by dacoits or by robbers, three cases of murder by poison, and 30 other murders. The figures compared with last year are as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
Murder by dacoits	2	0
" " robbers	1	0
" " poison	1	3
Other murders	45	30
	49	33

In none of the cases of murder by poison, two of which occurred in Hazareebagh and one in Singbhoom, was a conviction obtained. In the first case, which was one of murder of a husband by a wife at the instigation of her paramour, sufficient proof was not obtained against the guilty parties, and they were discharged by the Magistrate. The second case was one of drugging with intent to rob, one of the persons drugged having died from the effects of *datura* administered. No information was obtained by the police until twenty-four hours after the occurrence, and notwithstanding persistent search made in many districts the prisoners, a man and a woman, have not been arrested. The third case is remarkable from the fact that the prisoner was a little boy, who caused the death of two other boys, by giving them, at the instigation of his mother, poisoned rice-cake to eat. Both boys died, and the young murderer with his mother were committed to the Sessions, but they were acquitted.

191. The results in cases of "Other murders" was not satisfactory in any of the districts of the division.

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Hazareebagh	7	2	7	......	26	3	14	.....	11	3
Lohardugga	15	9	4	5	20	36	9	10	3	22
Singbhoom	5	4	3	1	19	12	5	2	12	7
Manbhoom	18	15	11	6	37	35	14	11	22	20

None of the cases merit special notice.

192. Under culpable homicide there is a satisfactory diminution of cases, and the results are also good, convictions having been obtained in eight out of the 11 cases which occurred. The results compared with the past year are as follows:—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Hazareebagh	4	5	......	2	6	7	......	3	6	3
Lohardugga	9	1	3	1	10	17	3	10	3	7
Singhbhoom	3	1	1	1	9	4	7	4	1	......
Manbhoom	4	4	4	4	10	6	4	4	6	1

193. Under the heading Administering stupefying drugs, the Lohardugga cases are remarkable. Three travellers were drugged by four strangers who joined them in the usual way. After some excessively discreditable conduct on the part of some of the subordinate police, Inspector Hakim Singh took up the inquiry, brought it to a successful issue, and also discovered during the inquiry that two other cases had been committed by members or connections of the same gang. These two cases were also most intelligently worked up by the Inspector, and the district is now freed from the presence of several well-known poisoners, notably an old chief amongst them, called Rupchand, for several years. The Inspector Hakim Singh was promoted for his conduct in these cases. The breaking up of this gang should have a good effect.

194. Several cases of kidnapping or abduction connected with recruiting of coolies occurred, but none of such importance as to require special notice.

195. There has again been a decrease of crime under this class, which is satisfactory. The decrease is observable under all headings, except mischief by killing, &c., cattle, under which there is a slight increase, and robbery, which may be said to have remained stationary. The results with reference to convictions in cases were almost the same as last year. With regard to persons the percentage was rather lower.

Class III.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
True cases	23,957	22,280	20,667
Convictions	1,925	2,022	1,876
Persons brought to trial	6,515	6,551	5,732
" convicted	3,237	3,654	3,027
" acquitted	2,809	2,531	2,368

196. It is satisfactory to be able to record a decrease again in this serious crime. Last year there was a decrease of 100 cases as compared with 1875, and in 1877 there has been a decrease of 16 cases on the total of cases of 1876.

Dacoity.

	Cases.
1873	356
1874	465
1875	254
1876	154
1877	138

In the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore there has been an increase of cases, which will be explained when I treat of the crime divisionally; but in other divisions, except Cuttack, where there is an insignificant increase of one case, there is a satisfactory decrease.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Burdwan	64	45	30
Presidency	31	17	9
Rajshahye	52	20	16
Dacca	28	16	33
Chittagong	0	1	8
Patna	21	18	13
Bhagulpore	15	10	7
Cuttack	3	2	3
Chota Nagpore	22	8	14
Total ...	236	137	133

In the following ten districts there was no dacoity during the year:—

Chittagong.	Bhagulpore.
Patna.	Maldah.
Mozufferpore.	Pooree.
Durbhunga.	Gurjhats.
Monghyr.	Singbhoom.

And, generally, it may be said that many of the cases which are called dacoity are more of the description of highway robberies, very different from the popular idea of dacoity, with torches, sacrifices to Kali, and other ceremonies.

The results of trials were unsatisfactory:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases (true)	254	154	138
Convictions	71	58	35
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562
" convicted	347	397	186
" acquitted	574	505	300

In the following districts the results were satisfactory as regards persons tried:—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chumparun	27	24	3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	47	28	19
Dinagepore	9	8	1
Nuddea	22	17	5

while, in the districts given below, they were more or less a failure :—

	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Bankoora	5	0	4
Mymensingh	5	0	5
24-Pergunnahs	18	1	16
Rungpore	40	4	35
Fureedpore	38	9	28
Sarun	20	0	20
Sonthal Pergunnahs	20	1	19

I note here the difference between the results of cases before the Magistrates and at the Sessions. Of 562 persons sent up by the police, 376 or 72 per cent. were committed by the Magistrates, who considered that the evidence of their guilt was sufficient to warrant committal. Of these persons committed, only 185 or 53·5 per cent. were convicted at the Sessions—a result again illustrative of my remarks on sessions trials.

The number of false cases has decreased, being 49 as against 85 of last year. No district during the present year has been conspicuous for the number of cases returned as false.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 86,953, of which Rs. 22,626 was recovered in 61 cases out of 122—a result slightly better than that of last year.

It is unsatisfactory to find that in eight districts in which dacoities occurred no portion of the property stolen was recovered.

These districts are—

Howrah.	Dacca.
Jessore.	Mymensing.
Darjeeling.	Chumparun.
Julpigoree.	Manbhoom.

River dacoities occurred in the following districts :—

	Cases.
Furreedpore	5
Backergunge	4
Pubna	1
Jessore	1
24-Pergunnahs	1
Total ...	12

197. As last year, I give a table showing the operations of the police in dacoity cases, district by district. The general result is, on the whole, decrease in the crime, although the results of trials are in many cases unsatisfactory.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Bengal.																
	Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	15	7	7	5	8	1	3	2	34	3	16	7	78	37	25	8
	Bankoora	10	7	8	3	3	1	2	...	12	1	5	..	15	7	17	4
	Beerbhoom	58	18	2	1	17	7	...	...	60	15	1	...	176	70	8	2
	Midnapore	17	20	24	7	15	7	19	3	64	36	119	18	120	77	102	12
	Hooghly	10	4	1	11	4	...	1	3	17	...	13	8	23	4	4	17
	Howrah	6	2	3	3	3	...	2	...	10	1	3	...	15	7	5	...
	Ttoal ..	116	64	45	30	50	16	27	8	197	56	157	28	427	202	161	43
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	10	6	5	5	7	4	2	1	28	17	11	1	21	23	12	16
	Nuddea	2	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	14	6	24	17	5	5	7	5
	Jessore	3	5	4	1	...	5	2	1	1	19	8	1	5	16	9	15
	Moorshedabad	58	19	3	1	14	8	1	1	92	50	33	1	101	68	89	1
	Total ...	73	31	17	9	22	18	8	4	135	92	76	20	229	111	117	37
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	25	18	5	1	4	1	2	1	51	...	24	8	48	7	23	1
	Rajshahye	7	4	4	3	4	1	2	2	18	4	14	10	23	3	5	10
	Rungpore	17	9	2	6	6	3	1	2	35	15	14	4	52	14	21	35
	Bogra	10	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	54	15	5	3	18	...	11	4
	Pubna	8	5	...	1	2	4	...	1	8	28	...	9	6	12	...	14
	Darjeeling	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	6	7	...	...	2	17	...	...
	Julpigoree	25	10	5	8	11	...	3	...	51	...	11	...	57	11	8	...
	Total ...	94	52	20	17	31	13	9	7	223	69	68	34	206	64	68	64
Dacca	Dacca	4	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3
	Furreedpore...	...	1	5	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	28
	Backergunge	4	8	3	13	1	4	...	2	4	13	2	14	3	22	13	13
	Mymensingh	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	2	6	5
	Tipporah	1	4	6	4	1	4	2	1	4	10	4	2	8	7	23	3
	Total ...	13	28	16	32	3	8	2	6	16	23	6	25	22	36	48	52

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Bengal—*concluded.*																
	Western Districts—concld.																
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1	6	...	...	...
	Noakholly ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)4	7	...	...	9
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	13	...	...	28
	Behar.																
Patna ...	Patna ...	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	10	21	...
	Gya ...	8	4	3	7	11	3	1	...	47	7	5	...	71	9	4	1
	Shahabad ...	4	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	20	10	11	2	9	17	7	2
	Mozufferpore ...	3	4	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	4	5	(c)2
	Durbhunga ...		1		...			1	(d)...			6	(d)1		6	8	(d)1
	Sarun ...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	20	4	2	20
	Chumparun ...	7	4	4	2	2	...	...	2	27	...	9	24	32	15	16	3
	Total ...	28	21	18	13	16	5	5	3	102	22	35	27	138	65	63	29
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	6	...
	Bhagulpore ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Purneah ...	30	3	2	4	8	3	1	3	34	13	5	14	168	14	5	13
	Sonthal-Pergunnahs ...	7	6	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	8	10	1	8	14	8	19
	Maldah ...	10	4	7	...	5	2	1	...	27	6	1	...	29	16	7	...
	Total ...	48	15	10	7	13	5	4	4	63	27	18	15	218	46	26	32
	Orissa.																
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	7	1	4
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Balasore ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	10	6
	Gurjhats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	3	2	3	...	...	1	..	...	...	25	...	5	7	11	10
	Chota-Nagpore.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh ...	22	4	4	11	5	2	1	1	18	5	7	4	50	...	5	3
	Lohardugga ...	8	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	39	5	...	8	4	...	2
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	15	15	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	46	39	11	..
	Total ...	45	22	8	14	6	6	2	1	20	58	12	4	104	43	16	5
	Grand Total ...	421	236	137	133	141	71	58	(e)34	756	347	397	186	1,355	574	505	300

(a).—This man was pending trial at the close of 1876.
(b).—These were pending at the close of 1876.
(c).—The case occurred in the Nepaul Territory, but some of the culprits being British subjects were tried here, one of whom was convicted under section 412, Indian Penal Code.
(d).—These were pending at end of 1876.
(e).—One case shown in the district return as convicted; hence the difference between this and the abstract Return A (Part I).

198. Crime under this heading has increased by three cases,—an increase of not much significance. And if it be remembered that last year, with 278 cases reported, 137 were struck off as false, while during the present year only 88 out of 232 cases reported have been so treated, I think the increase is more nominal than real. Greater care in striking off cases as false has produced the same results under this heading as under others.

Robbery.

The increase is chiefly discernible under the class of robbery with hurt, &c., and appears marked in the districts of Backergunge and Gya. Under "Other robberies" there has been a decrease of 12 cases, although the number of cases struck off as false in 1877 was 70, as compared with 111 in 1876.

The results obtained were slightly below those of last year.

	1876.	1877.
Cases ...	141	144
Convictions ...	53	53
Persons tried ...	206	100
" convicted ...	277	116

The results, as regards recovery of property stolen, were unsatisfactory.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Stolen ...	4,284	7,796	6,460
Recovered ...	977	4,437	1,034

There is a great tendency, on the part of police officers, as soon as they get a conviction against a few persons in a case of dacoity or robbery, to drop the inquiry; while in such cases the non-arrested members of the gang get off with the bulk of the property, or those even who have been arrested, have made away with it amongst their relatives. It is satisfactory to a police officer, no doubt, to get a conviction against some, if not all, the

offenders; but the parties robbed naturally desire, in addition, to recover their property. I have called the attention of all District Superintendents to this defect in police working.

Serious mischief. 199. The number of cases under this head has diminished.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	811	203	919	421	455
1877	637	153	651	231	367

The results are inferior to those of last year. In only two districts—the 24-Pergunnahs and Pubna—have the results of police action been satisfactory. In the former convictions were obtained in 35 out of 55 cases, and of 59 persons sent up 38 were convicted. In Pubna convictions were obtained in 23 out of 34 cases, and of 43 persons brought to trial 33 were punished.

Lurking house-trespass, &c. 200. The number of cases instituted, with the results, are given below. There is a decrease in the number of cases, but the remarks made last year in paragraph 179 of my report are still applicable:—

	1875	1876.	1877.
Cases reported	24,026	22,999	20,624
False	2,127	1,940	1,531
Total true	21,899	21,059	19,093
Not inquired into	6,919	6,422	4,846
Balance	14,980	14,637	14,247
Convictions in cases	1,294	1,444	1,442
Persons tried	3,269	3,498	3,584
" convicted	1,942	2,250	2,175
" acquitted	1,146	1,101	1,262

Class III. 201. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	39	45	20	42	8	16	17
Bankoora ...	18	19	5	15	4	5	8
Beerbhoom ...	22	30	2	36	8	14	22
Midnapore ...	57	73	18	78	23	38	29
Hooghly ...	56	54	9	65	14	21	39
Howrah ...	10	34	11	29	11	12	14
Total ...	202	255	65	265	68	106	129

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this class, but the results as shown above, both as regards cases and persons, are unsatisfactory.

In dacoity there has again been a decrease, there having been only 30 cases in the division, as compared with 45 last year. In Hooghly there has been a remarkable increase of cases, all of which occurred in the earlier part of the year. The then Magistrate of the district, Sir William Herschell, seemed to attribute this sudden outbreak of crime to the effect produced on the criminal classes by the release of prisoners on the 1st of January. One of the cases the police spoiled by ill-treating the wife of one of the men who was, I have no doubt, rightly accused of having committed the dacoity. Two head-constables were committed for their conduct in this case to the sessions, and were imprisoned. But this result was fatal to the success of the dacoity case. I was able in the middle of the year to depute a special assistant to Hooghly to look after dacoity. He is still on duty, and I hope yet to be able to trace some of the cases, seven in number, which remained undetected at the close of the year. Since the deputation of the assistant, the outbreak has come to an end.

In Midnapore the number of true cases has decreased remarkably from 24 to seven. The results, however, have not been good, only three of the seven cases having been detected, but the effect of the preventive action of the police has been good. Inspector Haro Prasad Doss has continued to do good service. In one case especially from secret information received, the police were enabled to

arrest a gang of ten men almost immediately after committing dacoity. For his services in dacoity cases, and also for his good work in the case of murder of Nobin Chunder Nag, above alluded to, under class II, the Inspector has been promoted to the third grade.

In Burdwan there is the same result as in Midnapore—a decrease in cases with very poor success in convictions. One very important case was pending at the close of the year, and the lengthened inquiry in it has had the very best results. Not only have 16 men of the gang been convicted since the close of the year, but we have been able to lay hold of a notorious dacoit, who has made most important disclosures as to dacoities committed in Burdwan and other surrounding districts. This case will be fully dealt with in the report for 1878, and the success of the police officers who have conducted the inquiry brought to notice.

In Bankoora and Beerbhoom there have been no convictions. The action of the Bankoora police has long been the subject of remark, and I have sent a sharp Inspector there, from whose work I expect good results. My inspection of the district during the year showed me that the police officers were effete, and that there was no real work done in the district. I have got rid of two Inspectors who were useless, and obstructive, and I hope to see an improvement when I revisit the district this year. If there is no improvement, further changes will be made.

In Howrah, although the number of cases was small, the results were poor.

Under robbery there was a decided falling off as compared with last year. Of 27 true cases only five ended in convictions, and only five persons were punished. These results cannot be considered as otherwise than discreditable to the police.

In Howrah the existence of a large number of mills, many of the coolies in which are undoubtedly *budmashes*, tends to the increase of crime against property, and the Commissioner suggests that a special police tax should be imposed on these mills, to keep up a small police force at each mill for the purpose of looking after the coolies. I cannot support this recommendation.

None of the other headings require remark.

Class III. 202. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	93	98	15	93	40	47	45
Nuddea	65	98	17	118	30	63	45
Jessore	56	67	21	70	11	14	58
Moorshedabad	74	85	14	67	14	22	40
Total ...	288	348	67	348	95	146	183

In this class there are 281 cases as against 288 of 1876. In some of the headings, however, there has been considerable fluctuation. There has been a satisfactory decrease in dacoity of eight cases, and a large decrease of 118 cases in serious mischief; on the other hand, there has been an increase of six cases under robbery and of 23 cases under serial number 34A, mischief by killing, maiming animals, &c.

203. Only nine dacoities occurred during the year; and when it is remembered that the four districts of the Presidency division were in former times the home of professional dacoits—that many professional dacoits and their descendants live there—that the Jhenida mochis, the Narail kayasts, the Nuddea and Nakashipara gwalas, the gwalas of the Hijalmut, are still large criminal communities,—it says a good deal in favour of police operations in these districts that only nine dacoities occurred during the year under report. Of the nine cases, five belong to the 24-Pergunnahs, two to Nuddea, one to Jessore, one to Moorshedabad. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad states "that the immunity from dacoity which the district enjoyed during the year under report was

owing to the measures taken under the vagrancy law during the years 1875 and 1876, and to the vigilance which has since been exercised by the police over all the known bad characters." "These remarks," says the Commissioner, "I am of opinion, are applicable to all the districts of this division, and fully account for the very marked decrease which has occurred in the number of dacoities."

The results of trials are as follows:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	5	5	2	2	23	17	11	1	12	10
Nuddea	5	2	3	1	31	22	24	17	7	5
Jessore	4	1	2	1	17	16	8	1	9	15
Moorshedabad	3	1	1	1	123	2	33	1	89	1

There has been an increase in the number of robberies in the division, such increase being visible in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, while in the 24-Pergunnahs there has been a decrease. With the large Bodiya population in Nuddea and Jessore, it is not surprising that this form of crime still exists in these districts.

The results of cases were far from satisfactory:—

Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
15	21	9	7	31	31	14	11	......	17

None of the cases require special notice.

204. The decrease, under the heading "serious mischief" has occurred in all districts of the division, especially in the district of Nuddea. Except in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs the results have been very unsatisfactory. No explanation of the decrease is given in the Commissioner's report.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	55	35	59	38	21
Nuddea	16	4	19	11	7
Jessore	21	3	40	3	30
Moorshedabad	42	8	28	10	17

The failure in Jessore is especially marked.

No notice of cases under sections 428, 429, in which, as compared with last year, there is an increase of cases, is taken in the Commissioner's report.

Class III. 205. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	34	40	19	51	11	26	25
Rajshahye	21	34	8	45	6	16	26
Rungpore	26	84	39	82	14	20	60
Bogra	34	15	5	21	2	9	12
Pubna	20	11	3	35	5	15	20
Darjeeling	8	14	......	15	2	2	12
Julpigoree	30	16	5	16	5	10	6
Total ...	173	214	76	205	45	98	161

These figures represent the more serious offences in this class, leaving out serial numbers 35 and 36, which are more conveniently treated under class V. The Commissioner, in including the figures of these serials, when showing that there has been a decrease of above 400 cases in the division, remarks

" there has been a very large and satisfactory decrease in crime falling under this class. This is notably the case in Dinagepore and Pubna, and though I hope it may indicate progressive improvement in the working of the police, I attribute it chiefly to the conviction of dacoits in the previous year, and to the action against bad characters of which Government has latterly expressed disapproval." Looking to the state of police work in Dinagepore, as shown on inspection, during the year, I should say that the view taken by the Commissioner is correct.

206. The decrease which was expected to follow in dacoity cases from the good results attained in Dinagepore last year has, I am glad to say, continued. The following figures show the number of cases and the results obtained in each district :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	1	1	9	8	1
Rajshahye	3	2	21	10	10
Rungpore	6	2	40	4	36
Bogra	1	1	7	3	4
Pubna	1	1	23	9	14
Darjeeling	2	.....	......	....	......
Julpigoree	2	...	......	....	......
Total ...	16	7	100	34	64

In four out of the seven districts dacoity has decreased, as will be seen by a reference to the figures given in the report for last year, while in Pubna there has been an increase of one case, in Rungpore of four cases, and in Darjeeling of one case.

The result in Dinagepore is very satisfactory, and is no doubt due, as remarked by the Commissioner, to the success which attended operations in dacoity cases last year, when three notorious gangs were broken up, and to the working of the bad character sections of the Procedure Code The result is that only one case occurred, and the conviction of eight out of nine men concerned in the crime ought to strengthen the good effect produced by last year's operations.

The only case in Rajshahye which merits notice is that which occurred in the Nattore Rajbari, in which Koomar Jogendronath Roy and others were accused of plundering the property of three Ranis, the widows of his three Rani's elder brothers. After a protracted trial, the Koomar and one of his servants were convicted. In appeal the High Court acquitted the Koomar of dacoity, and convicted him of criminal misappropriation.

The case of dacoity in Pubna was a boat dacoity, in which the property plundered was carried off to Dacca. Through the energy of Sub-Inspector Jugat Pal, writes the Commissioner, one of the offenders was arrested in the Serajgunge floating bazar, and his confession led to the arrest of 17 others. Of these two were made Queen's evidence, and nine of the others were convicted at the sessions.

The Bogra cases call for no special remark. The District Superintendent has devised a useful scheme for checking dacoity by getting punchayets in the western or jungly parts of the district "to send the chowkidars to bring the lists of names, residences, &c., of any strangers putting up at their villages, regarding whom inquiries were then instituted, and watch kept on them in the meantime." This method of securing the co-operation of the punchayets is much to be commended, and all District Superintendents might introduce it with beneficial results.

The increase of dacoity in Rungpore, although not large, is still deserving of notice, as the cropping up of this formidable crime must be carefully watched and steadily put down. The results which followed arrests are lamentable; but these results were not due, I am glad to say, to any fault on the part of the police, but to the neglect of the sub-divisional officer, Moulvie Dilwar Hossain Ahmad, who recorded the confessions of 13 accused in such an irregular manner that they were inadmissible before the sessions as evidence against the prisoners. No less than 22 persons were acquitted owing

to the culpable neglect of this officer. I am not aware whether these prisoners thus acquitted on technical grounds were dealt with as *budmashes*, but there is no doubt that they ought to have been. A wholesale denial of justice in this manner, owing to the neglect of elementary rules of procedure on the part of a committing officer, is most disheartening to the police and injurious to the people. I shall have the men thus acquitted looked after.

207. Robbery also continues to decrease, which is satisfactory. There were no cases of highway robbery in the division at all during 1877, and of other robberies there were 11 true cases as compared with four in 1876. Of 12 cases reported in Dinagepore, seven were pronounced false, and of 17 reported in Rungpore only four were ascertained to be true. No explanation of this unusually large number of false cases is given by the Magistrate, although such a matter ought to have attracted attention. The results of trials were not successful, 12 persons being convicted to 25 acquitted. In one of the Darjeeling cases eight persons sent up were all acquitted.

208. The following table gives the amount of property plundered in dacoity and robbery cases in and 1877:—

	Property stolen. 1876.	Property stolen. 1877.	Property recovered. 1876.	Property recovered. 1877.
Dacoity ...	9,796	48,177	738	11,006
Robbery ...	499	1,044	407	193

The large increase under dacoity is due to the Rajbari case in Rajshahye in which property of great value is said to have been plundered.

Under serious mischief, there is also a satisfactory decrease of crime, noticeable in Bogra, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree.

Class III.

209. Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Dacca ...	75	88	11	56	10	25	28
Furreedpore ...	33	47	10	69	5	13	55
Backergunge ...	97	148	47	112	10	39	46
Mymensingh ...	95	80	17	48	3	9	35
Tipperah ...	65	70	11	48	16	28	19
Total	365	433	96	333	44	114	183

There has been a slight decrease in this class, on the whole, although in some of the headings, notably dacoity, there has been an increase in some districts.

210. In dacoity there has been a remarkable increase of cases, the number having actually more than doubled as compared with that of 1876, 34 true cases having occurred as against 16. This increase is chiefly apparent in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, as shown below:—

	1876.	1877.
Dacca ...	2	4
Furreedpore ...	5	10
Backergunge ...	3	14
Mymensingh ...	0	2
Tipperah ...	6	4
	16	34

The results of operations were very unsatisfactory, conviction following in only six cases, and only 25 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial being punished.

Of the four cases which occurred in Dacca, one was subsequently pronounced false, but none of the remaining three cases was detected.

In Furreedpore four cases, which in reality occurred in Dacca, were detected by the Furreedpore police. The other cases which remained undetected were river dacoities, concerning which the Commissioner remarks:—"In cases of this description I have always said that detection ought to be a

simple impossibility (unless, of course, the dacoits are resisted by those whom they attack, which is rarely the case, although it occurred in one instance in Backergunge). The rivers are enormous, and are fed by numerous khalls intersecting the country in all directions, the police stations are few and far between, the patrol boats insufficient in number and very indifferently equipped. Last of all there is the apathy and spiritlessness of the people themselves, who, instead of giving information to the nearest police-station as quickly as possible, often allow days to pass without doing so. Given all these things in their favour, and it is marvellous to me that dacoits ever fail to carry out their plans with absolute impunity, and why the offence is not one of far greater frequency than it is." I entirely agree with the Commissioner in these remarks, and with such difficulties in the way of detection, the only remedy left for adoption by the police is prevention—prevention by shutting up notorious bad characters such as are in the dacoit villages on the Mudhomati and other large rivers in eastern Bengal.

The increase of cases in Backergunge is attributed by the Magistrate solely to the demoralization caused by the cyclone and storm-waves, to the destruction of property, and to the general impoverishment of the people. To these untoward circumstances, in the Commissioner's opinion, is to be added the fact that food during a considerable portion of the year was selling at famine prices. "There is no reason, however," the Commissioner adds, "to suppose that there exists any permanent cause from which dacoities might be expected to go on increasing."

None of the cases possessed any special feature of interest.

No remarks under any of the other headings are made in the divisional report.

211. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	60	56	10	48	7	14	27
Noakholly	69	57	6	61	8	19	38
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	15	......	64	2	29	34
Total ...	120	128	16	173	17	62	99

Although there has been an increase in the minor headings of crime in this class, yet, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, there has been a decrease in serious cases. In Noakholly there has been no fluctuation in dacoity, there having been only one case; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were no less than seven cases. The increase of this crime is due simply to the dearness of food, which led the hill-men in gangs to plunder what they could in the way of food. With lower prices this crime will disappear.

Cases of arson have slightly decreased. The Magistrate considers, however, that a great many of the cases of accidental fires are in reality cases of arson. The Commissioner, however, is not inclined to attach any importance to the Magistrate's remarks. The Magistrate takes the ground that, without a special detective agency, successful results in finding out cases of arson are not to be expected. "I have pointed out," says the Commissioner, "that a special force is of use only in the case of crimes committed by habitual offenders or by gangs, such as dacoity, where it is necessary to hunt down gangs to learn their haunts and their secrets; but that such a force would be useless in the case of a crime which is committed by people of all sorts in all parts of the districts, and in which there are no secret ways of proceeding to detect. The district police have been allowed to become careless about this crime. They follow the example of their official superiors, and look upon the detection of an arson case as nearly hopeless."

I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that the deputation of any special detective force for the purpose of finding out arson cases would be useless. It is also possible that the police have been lax in the performance

of their duties; but the Commissioner does not make sufficient allowance for the real difficulties which undoubtedly beset the detection of such cases. The crime is committed at night generally; there are seldom, if any, traces of how the offence was committed; the perpetrator leaves himself ample time to escape before the piece of cowdung, which he has left in the thatch, ignites—suspicion may light upon him as an enemy likely to have caused the fire, but proof against him there is none. What, then, are the police to do? There is no possible clue given to them, and unless the offender is weak enough to confess, they have absolutely nothing to work upon, and as the offence is generally the work of one man, they have not even the hope which the presence of accomplices gives of finding out the perpetrators of a crime.

Class III.

212. Patna Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons — Brought to trial.	Convicted. — Cases.	Convicted. — Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	29	63	15	58	33	46	12
Gya	30	55	14	70	15	34	24
Shahabad	53	58	6	69	9	10	31
Mozufferpore	26	27	6	19	7	12	7
Durbhunga	25	41	12	83	11	13	22
Sarun	30	44	15	64	9	24	44
Chumparun	9	23	2	58	10	41	16
Total ...	203	311	70	373	94	172	156

Excluding the figures for lurking house tresspass, &c., which will be dealt with under class V, there is an increase noticeable in offences under this class. The increase is not very great, being 39 cases in all, and may, as elsewhere, be accounted for by the small number of cases excluded as false, the number of such cases in 1876 being 124 as compared with 70 in this year. Except in cases of serious mischief, there has been in reality a decrease of crime under this class.

213. Dacoity still exhibits a satisfactory decrease. During the year there has not been a single case in any of the districts of Patna, Mozufferpore, or Durbhunga; in Shahabad there has only been one case, which indeed did not occur in the district, but in which some of the property stolen was recovered by the Shahabad police; in Chumparun, too, there has been a decrease. The only two districts in which there has been an increase of this formidable crime are Gya and Sarun. In the former there were seven, and in the latter district three cases.

The results compared divisionally with the last five years are as follows:—

	Cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.
1873	45	20·5	102	48
1874	38	42·1	280	102
1875	21	23·8	110	22
1876	18	27·7	143	35
1877	13	30·7	80	27

The results in each district during the last three years, are as follows:—

Districts.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Patna	3	4	......	......	......	......	14	21	......	......	......	......
Gya	4	3	7	3	1	......	25	15	23	7	5	......
Shahabad	3	3	1	1	2	1	29	23	6	10	11	2
Mozufferpore	4	...	......	1	1	......	15	8	2	5	3	......
Durbhunga	1	3	......	......	1	1	6	16	2	......	6	1
Sarun	2	1	3	......	......	......	4	10	20	......	1	......
Chumparun	4	4	2	......	1	2	17	51	27	......	9	24
Total ...	21	18	13	5	6	4	110	143	80	22	34	27

The complete failure of operations in the Gya district is lamentable. In two cases mails were robbed, and so serious has this form of crime become in Gya that I have deputed one of the Deputy Inspectors-General to devise

special measures for its repression. In a third case valuable property belonging to the Judge of the district was plundered by a gang of 25 or 30 armed men, and no clue to the perpetrators was discovered.

The Shahabad case was an old one of mail robbery, which took place in 1871. A set of gold bangles, worth Rs. 4,000, which had been stolen in this robbery, was recovered by the Shahabad police during 1877, and two persons out of six arrested were convicted.

In Chumparun operations have been successful. Two large gangs, with their leaders, one of whom, a *quondam* police constable, had committed dacoities in Goruckpore, Azimghur, Sarun, and Chumparun, were brought to trial during the year, and of 27 men arrested 24 were convicted. This should have good effect.

214. In robbery there has been a decrease, on the whole, of four cases under all headings. "Other robberies" have fallen from 21 cases last year to nine, while robberies with hurt by other means have risen from two to seven. The results of operations were decidedly better than last year, convictions following in 13 cases as compared with 10 of last year; and 23 out of 39 persons sent up for trial being punished, as against 25 of 27 in 1876. None of the cases are mentioned in detail in the divisional report. I observe that nine cases were reported in Sarun as having occurred, but that all turned out false.

215. Under the heading "mischief by killing animals, &c.," there has been a considerable increase of cases, there having been 71 cases as compared with 40 last year. In 40 cases conviction followed, and 57 out of 76 persons brought to trial were convicted—a satisfactory result.

Class III.

216. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	33	29	5	33	9	18	15
Bhagulpore	28	32	6	46	7	21	21
Purneah	40	50	20	54	10	24	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	40	28	6	46	9	11	33
Maldah	30	17	9	8	3	3	5
Total ...	169	156	46	187	38	77	104

There has been a decrease, on the whole, in crime of this class, and it is very satisfactory to find that the formidable crime of dacoity is gradually disappearing from the division. Three districts in the division, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah, have been entirely free from this crime during the year; while in Purneah, which not long ago was notorious for dacoity, there have been only four cases. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there have been three cases.

The results have been as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Purneah	4	3	27	14	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	1	20	1	19

being as satisfactory in the case of the former as they are unsatisfactory in the latter district. The number of acquittals of persons in Purneah is explained by the fact that in one of the cases, the only one which was unsuccessful, Nepalese subjects were concerned, and it was found extremely difficult to procure evidence from Nepal. It is satisfactory to learn that by the successful result of one of the cases a gang, which had for many years carried on its operations, has now been broken up.

217. Under "robbery" there has been also a small decrease of three cases, the total number of true cases in 1877 being 13, as compared with 16 last year. In six cases conviction followed, and of 48 persons sent up for trial 22 were convicted. The only serious case occurred on the Ganges and Darjeeling road, and was unsuccessful. A sum of Rs. 2,000 in silver was being brought from Calcutta by an old man. He displayed his treasure at various places, started at night with it unguarded, was plundered, passed a police-station and outpost, but gave no intimation till he arrived at Purneah, by which time detection was almost hopeless.

Class III.

218. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	18	35	16	18	8	9	8
Pooree	19	51	20	36	10	15	19
Balasore	20	30	17	16	3	6	10
Gurjhats	11	24	8	17	3	5	12
Total ...	68	140	61	87	19	35	49

Crime, as usual in this class, in Orissa, has been of a petty description. There has been a slight increase of one case in dacoity. In two of the cases a clue was obtained, and 10 persons were committed, but they were discharged by the Judge. In one of these cases, in which five persons broke into a widow's house at night and robbed her of some ornaments, four persons were arrested by the police and convicted by the Magistrate, who considered the case one of robbery. The Judge decided that the case was one of dacoity, quashed the proceedings, and ordered the committal of the accused. At the sessions the Judge disbelieved the evidence and acquitted the four men sent up. In the second case, which took place in Balasore, some evil-disposed neighbours of a money-lender tried to rob him, but the property said to have been stolen was so trifling that its identification was almost impossible.

Class III.

219. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	32	55	12	38	5	17	11
Lohardugga	8	26	5	58	5	18	17
Singbhoom	10	6	1	3	1	1	2
Manbhoom	26	30	13	18	3	6	12
Total ...	76	117	31	117	14	42	42

There has been an increase of crime under this class, and I regret to have to record that dacoity appears to be cropping up again. Whereas, in 1876, this crime had been reduced to eight cases, in the present year there have been 14 cases. The increase has taken place in Hazareebagh, where there have been 11 cases, only one of which has been detected. The cases which have occurred have been nearly all rather highway robberies than dacoities, the number of men reported as having been engaged in the crime making the offence legally dacoity. People going along jungly roads are suddenly attacked by more than five men, who start out unexpectedly, rob the traveller of what he has, and then disappear again in the jungles. No one is recognized by the victims, and the only chance in discovery lies in finding some of the stolen property. In this the police have been eminently unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioner is "very hopeful that when the regular patrol of the roads is carried out by the proposed road police, and by the re-organization of the police-stations and outposts, even the small number of highway robberies now shown to have occurred will considerably diminish." The number is no doubt small as compared with that in olden times, but large with regard to the diminution of dacoity effected last year.

The results both in dacoity and robbery were lamentable:—

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dacoity	14	1	27	4	5	18
Robbery	16	3	21	5	6	10

The crops have been deficient in various parts of the division, and this state of matters no doubt has had to do with the increase of crime in this class.

In Lohardugga, in connection with proceedings in a dacoity case in which some Korwars of Sirgooja, a tributary state, were concerned, the conduct

of the Assistant Superintendent and an Inspector has been called in question. The case still awaits decision.

I give the number of cases under this class with the results, as compared with two previous years:—

Class IV.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1875	9,862	2,197	22·1	9,165	4,915	3,901	53·6
1876	9,073	2,233	24·6	9,550	5,338	3,805	55·8
1877	8,812	2,349	26·6	9,983	5,421	4,168	54·3

220. Below are given the figures showing the results under "hurt" and "wrongful restraint":—

HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balances.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1875	8,038	1,177	6,861	2,784	4,077	1,637	5,551	3,419	1,945
1876	6,715	989	5,726	1,113	4,614	1,651	5,948	3,716	2,089
1877	6,090	439	5,651	484	5,167	1,790	6,470	3,942	2,323

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balances.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1875	5,157	2,265	2,892	60	2,832	495	3,474	1,304	1,918
1876	5,005	1,782	3,223	41	3,182	504	3,430	1,484	1,821
1877	4,221	1,212	3,009	52	2,957	466	3,323	1,337	1,800

It will be seen that although there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of hurt reported,—that although this decrease was apparent after only 439 cases (as against 989 of 1876) had been struck off as false,—yet the number of true cases which remained for investigation was greater than that of last year by nearly 500 cases. This result proceeds solely from a change in procedure with reference to investigating cases. It was found that, under orders previously issued from this office, the police exercised their discretion as to whether the charges of hurt laid were to be treated as cognizable or non-cognizable offences. This was manifestly improper, and on the Commissioner of Dacca remonstrating, I supported the view of the law which he took, and a circular issued by my predecessor was accordingly modified—(*vide* addendum dated 28th May 1877 to addendum dated 5th January 1877 to Circular No. 2 of 1870). The result has been that hurt being by law a cognizable offence, the police cannot exercise their discretion as to whether they are to treat a charge of hurt laid as cognizable or non-cognizable. They can only refuse inquiry, as in the case of any other cognizable case they can do under section 117, C. P. C. Many cases, therefore, which previously would have been thrown out in the present year came under inquiry.

221. I think it is well worth the consideration of Government whether charges of hurt should not legally be made non-cognizable by the police. The great majority of these cases are in reality non-cognizable petty assaults, for the Bengali, although an adept at abuse, is chary of using his fists, unless he has an overpowering force in his favour. The time of the police is wasted in inquiring into these petty cases, which might be disposed of much more profitably either in the courts, before which numbers of them come in the end, or even left to the decision of punchayets or zemindars. The trifling amount of personal wrong which is caused in these cases does not practically affect the public, like the repetition of petty offences against property; and considering the ill success attained by the police in cases of burglary, &c., I think their time might be much more usefully devoted to trying to achieve better results in such offences against property than to investigating trifling cases of personal injury, which do not in their results go beyond the individual assaulted or abused.

Under wrongful restraint there has been an actual decrease of cases, although the number excluded as false is less by 500 cases than that so struck off in 1876. With a number of questionable cases thus brought under inquiry, it is not to be wondered at that the results of trials are not quite up to the mark of 1876.

Class IV.

222. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	256	297	63	290	140	198	89
Bankoora ...	50	56	......	91	15	28	63
Beerbhoom	110	141	1	199	28	106	82
Midnapore...	356	395	45	288	39	109	142
Hooghly ...	238	290	26	299	42	124	172
Howrah ...	245	180	27	221	88	136	74
Total ...	1,264	1,359	162	1,388	352	701	622

The state of crime under this class requires no special remark. In connection with the remarks made last year as to most of the cases of wrongful restraint and confinement coming from Mohesrakha sub-division, the Commissioner remarks that while in 1876, in proportion to population, Mohesrakha did not supply more cases than the Sudder sub-division, in 1877 forty-five out of the 59 cases reported came from Mohesrakha. This clearly shows a very bad state of feeling between landlord and tenant. "The Magistrate regrets to find that while 15 of these charges were laid before the Deputy Magistrate himself, he only took up two direct, referring the rest to the police for inquiry. I agree with Mr. Wace in thinking that matters would mend if the Deputy Magistrate would himself send for the witnesses, or, better still, go out in person at once and prosecute a few of the cases he may find false." I entirely agree with the Commissioner.

Class IV.

223. Presidency Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs ...	466	394	55	400	155	263	135
Nuddea ...	312	318	21	465	164	292	160
Jessore ...	432	431	61	529	101	329	182
Moorshedabad ...	383	411	26	363	62	135	204
Total ...	1,593	1,554	163	1,757	482	1,019	681

There has been a considerable diminution in cases of crime in this class, there being 202 cases less than in 1876, although from the much smaller number of cases declared false, 163, instead of 260 in 1876, the number of true cases remaining for investigation might have been expected to have been increased. The decrease is visible under both headings of hurt and wrongful restraint, especially in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs under wrongful restraint. No explanation of the decrease in this district, 12 cases as compared with 97 in 1876, has been given.

The results are below those of last year, being as regards convictions in cases 34·6 as compared with 36·6, and of persons 58, compared with 59·6. This is due to the failure of cases in Moorshedabad, where in only 62 cases out of 385 did conviction follow. The cases under this class are mostly trifling petty assaults, which are often compromised. Still such an unfavourable result, compared with that obtained in the other districts of the division, is not creditable to the police of Moorshedabad. Operations under "hurt" and wrongful restraints are shown separately below:—

Hurt.

Serial Nos. 38 *and* 38*A*.

Districts.	True cases. 1876.	True cases. 1877.	Cases in which conviction was obtained. 1876.	Cases in which conviction was obtained. 1877.	Arrested. 1876.	Arrested. 1877.	Brought to trial. 1876.	Brought to trial. 1877.	Convicted. 1876.	Convicted. 1877.	Acquitted. 1876.	Acquitted. 1877.
24-Pergunnahs ...	365	313	148	145	409	371	390	369	360	244	123	128
Nuddea ...	319	211	125	188	320	325	309	319	212	217	79	90
Jessore ...	353	291	130	85	434	401	433	394	279	285	141	99
Moorshedabad ...	297	316	61	52	297	253	280	246	150	111	127	125
Total ...	1,334	1,131	464	420	1,460	1,350	1,412	1,328	901	857	470	437

Wrongful Restraint.

Serial No. 39.

Districts.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	97	12	41	8	154	22	146	22	84	16	58	6
Nuddea	92	86	26	26	122	148	122	146	44	75	72	70
Jessore	78	77	29	14	137	134	139	133	81	42	53	83
Moorshedabad	84	68	22	10	128	126	126	116	50	23	73	79
Total ...	351	243	118	58	543	430	532	417	259	156	256	238

Class IV.

224. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	70	140	34	145	60	67	69
Rajshahye	212	227	37	225	38	105	113
Rungpore	217	335	136	243	43	110	125
Bogra	150	149	22	207	59	134	73
Pubna	178	156	21	178	58	87	84
Darjeeling	30	44	1	50	15	18	32
Julpigoree	74	118	13	130	35	90	43
Total ...	940	1,169	264	1,178	308	611	539

The reduction in the number of cases declared false has in this class produced the result which I have noticed elsewhere, viz. that although there has been a large decrease in the number of cases reported, the number of cases accepted as true remains nearly the same as in the preceding year. In 1876, with 1,517 cases reported, 577 were declared false, leaving a balance of 940 true cases. In 1877 only 1,169 cases were reported, of which 264 were excluded as false, leaving a balance of 905 cases accepted as true.

The decrease in cases reported is noticeable chiefly in Dinagepore and Pubna. In Dinagepore the transfer of a number of cases to the non-cognizable side is alleged to account to some extent for this decrease. In Pubna the falling off is said to be due partly to the settlement of land disputes, to the adoption of more stringent precautionary measures to prevent disturbances, and also to the fact of several of these cases of hurt, &c., being now settled by zemindars, whose disputes with their ryots have been settled, and whose cutcherries are again opened for the disposal of such cases. If this last reason assigned is correct, the fact of ryots resorting to their landlords for the disposal of petty cases, instead of bringing them into court, is, in my opinion, by no means to be regretted. I believe that in these mofussil cutcherries they get in such petty cases more substantial justice than they get in the courts, where lying is habitual, and where lies are made to look like truth by the low mookhtars who frequent our criminal courts, and who are the chief abettors of the perjuries committed in them.

None of the cases in this class call for special notice, and the results on the whole are fair. The large number of cases still declared false merits attention. I can hardly think that there is any special reason for Rungpore cases being so much more frequently false than in other districts of the division, and feel inclined to think that the procedure laid down in circular No. 1 of 1877 may not have been so strictly followed here as elsewhere:—

Class IV.

225. Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	669	641	38	672	180	402	249
Furreedpore	336	500	53	422	99	289	112
Backergunge	704	1,159	444	427	73	204	202
Mymensingh	869	910	120	537	103	274	230
Tipperah	553	437	35	393	67	263	118
Total ...	3,111	3,647	690	2,451	522	1,432	912

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is all the more satisfactory when it is remembered that only 690 cases have been struck off as false, compared with 1,086 so dealt with last year. The decrease is visible in all districts of the division, except Furreedpore, where there is an inconsiderable increase. The results of trials are also better.

Hurt cases have decreased, except in Mymensingh and Furreedpore, where there is an increase due to the police now taking up all cases in which a charge of hurt is laid, instead of, as formerly, exercising their discretion in refusing them. The procedure in this respect was changed under Government orders No. 2447, of the 11th May 1877.

Cases of wrongful restraint have slightly increased, but this increase is, I have no doubt, due to the greater discrimination now exercised in rejecting cases as false.

Class IV. 226. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	207	149	12	133	22	62	64
Noakholly	247	246	14	226	47	132	67
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	6*	......	8		5	3
Total ...	456	401	26	367	69	199	134

* NOTE.—The cases were not investigated by the police, but the arrests were made by order of Magistrate, hence the cases in which convictions were obtained are not shown here. Column 9 of the crime return does not provide for the entry of such cases.

The Commissioner observes,—"In this crime there was considerable decrease in Chittagong, and increase in Noakholly. The working of the Inspector-General's circular, quoted in paragraph 88 (ante) was the cause of the increase." As before observed, I do not quite follow the remarks of the Commissioner. The circular in question deals with the proper classification of cases reported false by the police.

Class IV. 227. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	150	211	24	304	88	175	121
Gya	51	74	6	106	28	64	37
Shahabad	158	208	15	373	92	223	135
Mozufferpore	80	95	9	94	23	53	38
Durbhunga	50	97	14	118	17	37	79
Sarun	99	103	8	211	42	83	128
Chumparun	49	35	11	43	7	14	29
Total ...	637	915	87	1,249	297	649	567

There has been a considerable increase of crime under this head of 191 cases. This increase is only partially accounted for by the diminution in the number of cases struck off as false; for in this respect only 50 cases in excess of the number struck off in 1877 appear in 1876 as excluded from calculation. No explanation of this increase is given in the divisional report. The results as regards convictions in cases were the same in both years, viz. somewhat above 35 per cent., as regards persons:—The comparison is in favour of 1877, being 51·9 per cent., as against 46·9 of 1877.

The increase is chiefly observable under the heading "hurt,"—there having been no fluctuation under "wrongful restraint." This increase is specially marked in the district of Shahabad, which shows 226 cases, as compared with 127 in 1876; but no explanation of this large increase in one district has been given. The result of trials in 1877 was, as regards cases, not so good, and, as regards persons, better than in 1876, being with reference to the former 38·5, as against 42·6 per cent., and, with reference to the latter, 58·2 as compared with 52·2.

Under "wrongful restraint" in Patna alone were the results satisfactory, convictions following in 72 per cent. of cases and 63 per cent. of persons brought to trial. Durbhunga, again, is conspicuous for failure in these cases convictions following in only 13 per cent. of cases, and 12 per cent. of persons. And in Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun the results, though not quite so bad as in Durbhunga, are still very unsatisfactory:—

Class IV.

228. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr ...	120	164	20	171	19	56	115
Bhagulpore ...	108	80	......	137	23	60	59
Purneah ...	69	108	28	187	50	93	83
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	100	80	6	76	14	43	33
Maldah ...	100	87	14	96	15	52	43
Total ...	495	579	68	667	121	310	333

Crime, under this head, has been nearly stationary in the division. In the district of Purneah there has been a large increase of cases under the heading "hurt," which, the Commissioner says, is "owing to certain orders issued by the Magistrate that the police should inquire into every complaint laid, and they were mostly found to be petty assaults in reality." I do not quite understand this. The manner in which cases of "hurt" were to be dealt with was laid down by Government in the addenda to circular No. 2 of 1870, of the 5th January and 28th May 1877; and if most of the cases turned out to be petty assaults, *i.e.* non-cognizable cases, they ought not to have been shown as cognizable cases at all, but should have been shown as non-cognizable under the orders laid down in Circular No. 1 of 1877.

The results, both as regards cases and persons, are unsatisfactory:—

Class IV.

229. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ...	135	234	56	284	17	145	132
Pooree ...	159	206	66	168	45	90	68
Balasore ...	73	171	47	126	45	68	55
Gurjbats ...	18	12	1	15	3	7	4
Total ...	385	623	170	593	110	310	259

Crime under this head requires no special remark. The cases are all of the pettiest nature, and in none of the districts is the fluctuation such as to call for special explanation.

Class IV.

230. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh ...	84	99	12	164	47	79	81
Lohardugga ...	39	51	5	62	15	32	22
Singbhoom ...	18	17	1	9	6	7	2
Manbhoom ...	51	53	7	98	20	72	26
Total ...	192	220	25	333	88	190	131

Crime has been almost stationary, and none of the cases call for any special remarks.

231. The total number of cases accepted as true is 41,095, as compared with 38,832 of 1876 and 38,093 of 1875. The reason of this apparent steady increase in minor offences against property is, no doubt, the tendency to be more careful in excluding cases as false, to which I have had occasion several times to refer in this report. In 1875, with 54,616 cases reported, were excluded as false 16,523; in 1876, with fewer cases, 52,876 reported, fewer cases 14,044 were struck off as false; and in 1877, with the smallest number of cases during the three years reported, viz. 50,539, only 9,444 cases were excluded from the returns as false. It is not wonderful, therefore, that with a diminution in the number of cases treated as false, amounting to 4,600 cases, there should be an increase in the number of true cases. There can be no doubt that if false cases had been treated in the same way in 1877 as in previous years, there would have been a considerable decrease shown in the number of cases accepted as having occurred, and the increase which now appears to have taken place, according to the figures, is, in my opinion, only nominal,—the result of a change of procedure, and not of any greater criminality on the part of the population.

Class V.

232. I reproduce the tables which were given last year to show the results of crime both under serial No. 42 alone and taken along with serials 35 and 36 :—

1875.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	54,616	16,523	38,093	3,546	34,547	11,873	36,361	19,762	14,944
Including ditto	79,045	18,767	60,278	10,484	49,794	13,297	40,013	21,926	16,227

1876.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	52,876	14,044	38,832	3,144	35,688	11,512	36,242	17,829	14,762
Including ditto	75,522	16,071	59,451	9,589	49,862	13,076	40,045	22,264	15,969

1877.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not inquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	50,539	9,444	41,095	3,139	37,956	11,993	37,846	20,445	15,741
Including ditto	71,163	10,975	60,188	7,985	52,203	13,435	41,430	22,620	17,008

The results vary very little one way or another from those obtained in previous years. This description of crime is the curse of the country and the perpetual reproach of the police. The police may help the people by detecting the persons who commit burglaries; but until the people learn to help the police, it is simply an impossibility for either the regular or the village police to put a stop to crime, for the commission of which every facility is given to the burglar, and in detecting which every difficulty is put in the way of the police. The reform of the village police, when that is effected, will no doubt do much to prevent this crime; but even when the chowkidar is paid his wages and has become really a watchman, he still cannot be expected to turn night into day, and arrest thieves whose operations are carried on in the dark, on houses surrounded by jungle, separated from each other, and built of the flimsiest materials.

233. A suggestion which I would here make, especially for the consideration of municipalities or of residents of large villages, where many educated men live, is that they would lend immense assistance to the police in detecting crime if they would pay some attention to the lighting of their towns and villages. It is only within the last few years that the immense protection afforded to shops containing valuable property, by keeping them lighted up at night, has been understood, and it is a matter of history that nothing so much contributed to putting a stop to burglary and other crimes against property in the city of London, little more than a century ago, as properly lighting the streets. It may be too much to expect that Bengali villagers will resort to this most simple and most effective way of protecting themselves from thieves; but I see no reason why municipalities might not do much more than they do in this matter at present. Well-lighted streets and lanes in cities like Patna, Dacca, Arrah, Gya, Krishnaghur, &c., would do more to stop burglaries than a large

increase to the numbers of watchmen, who cannot see, and consequently cannot catch, thieves and burglars at their work.

234. It is satisfactory to find that the number of the cases under this class, including the two serials of class III, in which investigation is denied, is steadily diminishing, and the full effect of the orders of Government, on this point, will be seen during the current year.

235. I also reproduce similar tables to those given last year, to illustrate the results of police action in cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not inquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Theft	34,914	33,388	10,325	6,989	24,589	26,408	2,201	2,165	22,388	24,243	7,281	7,687	20,205	21,714	11,326	12,088	7,860	8,598
Cattle theft ...	2,392	2,347	569	422	1,823	1,925	24	19	1,799	1,906	867	913	2,102	2,205	1,342	1,318	672	773
Receiving stolen property.	2,225	2,107	138	89	2,087	2,018	1	1	2,086	2,017	1,526	1,492	3,877	3,605	2,623	2,492	1,119	1,009

The result of trials has not been, as regards cases, quite so good as last year, and, as regards persons, it is very much the same as in 1876. This result as regards cases is a natural consequence of the diminution in number of the cases treated as false,—the careful procedure in force in this respect in 1877 naturally bringing a large number of unpromising cases under investigation.

The percentages of convictions in cases and persons are given below:—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class V generally	31	29·6	29·1	54·3	54·7	54
Theft	30	29·6	29	54·8	55·8	55·6
Cattle theft	47·5	47·5	42·2	63·3	63·8	61·2
Receiving stolen property	76	73	73·7	67	67·6	69

Class V.

236. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	1,573	2,111	641	1,129	462	635	465
Bankoora	444	500	16	241	60	81	152
Beerbhoom	579	537	19	453	144	232	193
Midnapore	2,193	2,841	502	1,844	443	797	878
Hooghly	1,247	1,360	168	781	220	320	450
Howrah	1,000	1,383	310	1,104	593	798	236
Total ...	7,036	8,732	1,635	5,552	1,922	2,863	2,407

Taking serial Nos. 35 and 36 into consideration, crime under this class has remained almost stationary. There has been a diminution of crime under the heading lurking house-trespass; but, on the other hand, ordinary thefts have increased. I would rather see this result than an increase of the former description of crime, for there is much more hope of detection in theft cases than in those of lurking house-trespass. Bankoora and Hooghly still continue conspicuous for failure in detection of cases under serial No. 35. In the former only 5·7 per cent of the true cases were detected, and in the latter the miserable percentage of 3·4 only was attained. In Midnapore there has been a considerable decrease in cases of lurking house-breaking, which is attributed to a more thorough supervision of the rural police, and to a more intelligent interest in the work of investigation by the sub-inspectors and head-constables. "The improvement," says the Commissioner, "is satisfactory and creditable, but still, as the Magistrate says, the percentage of arrests and cases in A form is comparatively small, and the number convicted is not what it should be."

Howrah is again the only district in which convictions for theft are satisfactory. The Magistrate seems to think that while theft is rampant in the town, petty thefts are not properly reported in the mofussil. An inquiry is now going on with reference to this supposed concealment of crime in the mofussil thanas; but there can be no doubt that, with the population of Howrah of a low moral stamp, as it always has been, and rendered still lower in point of morality by the presence of large mills in the neighbourhood, which attract the riff-raff of other districts, theft will always be prevalent in that town. Bankoora and Hooghly are remarkable for the number of acquittals of persons sent up in theft cases. Out of 151 sent up in Bankoora 96 were acquitted, and of 424 brought before Magistrates in Hooghly 226 were released—results very unsatisfactory.

There has been a decrease in the number of cattle thefts. The percentage of convictions secured in cases has been the same as last year, 43·1 per cent.; while that of convictions of persons has not been so good, being 51·1, as compared with 58·6. In Midnapore the decrease noticed last year still continues. A gang of habitual cattle thieves was broken up, and four of the number convicted at the sessions, several cases having been proved against them.

None of the other headings call for remark.

Class V.

237. Presidency Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2,121	2,257	164	1,184	517	647	520
Nuddea ...	2,624	2,611	285	1,548	566	844	639
Jessore ...	2,159	2,514	497	1,625	390	735	795
Moorshedabad ...	1,939	2,387	354	1,482	460	750	657
Total ...	8,843	9,769	1,600	5,839	1,933	2,966	2,611

These figures include those of serial numbers 35 and 36. It will be observed that there has been a considerable decrease, on the whole, throughout the division in crime of this class. This tendency to decrease appears in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Nuddea, while in Moorshedabad there has been an increase of nearly 100 cases. In connection with this increase the Magistrate remarks that the frequent transfers of police officers have had a most injurious effect as regards this class of crime. I am not aware to what transfers this remark refers. As regards transfers of superior officers, I am not aware that there has been any unnecessary or unusual moving of men; but as details are not given, I cannot judge of the weight to be attached to the remark. I quite agree that transfers injudiciously and constantly made have a most injurious effect.

The results are slightly better than last year, both with regard to cases and persons convicted, the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained being 23·6 against 23, and of persons 50·7 against 49·7. In the district of Jessore the results were very unsatisfactory, convictions being obtained in only 19·3 of cases and 45·2 of persons.

238. Taking serial numbers 35, 36, and 42 together, the result of action is as follows:—

	Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of persons convicted.
24-Pergunnahs ...	7·1	57·7
Nuddea ...	8·6	57
Jessore ...	8·7	50·5
Moorshedabad ...	10·6	50

While the number of cases under serial 42 has remained very much the same as last year, it is satisfactory to observe a very considerable decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass and house-trespass. In the 24-Pergunnahs, under serial 42, there were 336 cases, or 70 per cent. of the whole number of cases in the division, and in 335 no inquiry was made by the police. It is explained that these 335 cases were either simply attempts at house-breaking, or cases in

which no property was stolen. It is however, in my opinion impossible to accept this explanation. It is simply incredible that in only one case out of 336 falling under serial number 42 did the burglars succeed in obtaining any property, and I have no doubt that either the police or the people have concealed crime. If the concealment has been on the part of the people, the fact is little to be wondered at, considering the culpable apathy of the police in inquiring into such cases, and I can find no excuse for the conduct of the officers entrusted with supervision and control of police work in the district in allowing every case, save one, reported under serial No. 42, to be habitually neglected, so far as investigation is concerned.

239. In cases of ordinary theft there has been an increase as compared with last year. I do not, however, believe that this increase is real, but has arisen from greater discrimination in striking off cases as false. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported of 385 cases, and yet the number of cases accepted as true exceeds that of 1876 by 204. The number of cases struck off in 1876 as false was 1,605, while in 1877 only 1,016 were so dealt with.

The results of police action were as follows:—

	Percentage of cases convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
24-Pergunnahs	38·1	56·1
Nuddea	27·2	55
Jessore	21·5	44
Moorshedabad	26·4	54

240. In cattle theft crime has remained almost stationary. In Moorshedabad a gang of six men, who had been carrying on this crime systematically in that district and in Nuddea, was broken up, which should produce a good effect. These men were found guilty in no less than thirteen cases.

Class V.

241. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons — Brought to trial.	Convicted. — Cases.	Convicted. — Persons.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	1,070	1,064	83	541	215	297	230
Rajshahye	1,794	2,049	240	943	272	552	368
Rungpore	1,457	1,870	505	820	328	523	265
Bogra	1,024	1,235	173	984	363	623	342
Pubna	933	809	143	520	201	268	236
Darjeeling	417	537	11	333	157	222	104
Julpigoree	754	801	102	621	226	433	168
Total ...	7,449	8,455	1,257	4,768	1,762	2,891	1,713

These figures include those of serials 35 and 36. They show that there has been a large decrease in the number of cases reported, 8,455 in 1877, as against 9,140 in 1876. The number of false cases struck off, 1,257, as compared with 1,691 in 1876, naturally leaves the number of these cases proportionately larger; but, even so, there is a decrease of 251 cases in the division.

Taking the figures for crime under class V alone, there has been a decrease in every district of the division, except in Julpigoree and Darjeeling. In neither district, however, is the increase so large as not to be explained by the ordinary fluctuations of crime.

242. In burglary, serials 35, 36, and 42, there has been a decrease in all the districts except Julpigoree and Darjeeling. In neither is the decrease, however, remarkable. With reference to the general decrease in the other districts, the Commissioner remarks that it is creditable to the police. "I have no doubt he remarks that they have exercised greater energy and vigilance in the detection and prevention of this too common crime, and have been more watchful than usual over the manners of well-known bad characters." In Rajshahye a gang of burglars in the Nattore sub-division, who had been working undetected for months, and which consisted of two released convicts and seven registered bad characters, was successfully broken up by a detective head constable and constable. Nine cases were worked out and proved against these men, and they were committed to the sessions, where they received sentences varying

from four to three years' imprisonment. The Judge complimented the police on their exertions in bringing this gang to justice.

The result of action as regards persons was most successful in Pubna, where 78 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were convicted. In the other districts the convictions were as follows:—

Julpigoree	72	per cent.
Rungpore	67·5	"
Rajshahye	66·9	"
Bogra	58·3	"
Dinagepore	48·1	"
Darjeeling	47·9	"

243. Under theft (ordinary) there has also been a decrease of cases. The results obtained were good in Pubna and Bogra, and the reverse in Rajshahye and Rungpore. The Magistrate of Bogra speaks highly of Inspector Gobind Chunder Chuckerbutty for the manner in which he detected and prosecuted to conviction a gang of thieves, who made it their business to attend large fairs and commit thefts. This officer did well in another case, and I have noted his services.

244. The results of police action in cattle theft in almost all the districts of the division are good. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling they have not been very successful; but in Bogra, Pubna, and Dinagepore, the crime has been energetically dealt with. There is a very considerable decrease in the number of cases both in Dinagepore and Pubna—in the former district attributed to the action taken against bad characters in previous years, and in the latter to the severe sentences which are passed for this crime on detection.

The results are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	20	17	29	20	4
Rajshahye	17	8	23	12	9
Rungpore	48	28	45	33	11
Bogra	33	28	61	40	19
Pubna	25	20	31	29	2
Darjeeling	33	12	34	18	16
Julpigoree	10	7	11	9	2

The exertions of Sub-Inspector Bhubon Mohun Doss in breaking up a gang of cattle-lifters are specially commended.

The result of operations against persons receiving stolen property was very satisfactory. Of the cases which occurred 82·7 ended in conviction, and 76 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were punished.

Class V.

245. Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	2,033	2,374	228	1,462	410	789	626
Furreedpore	1,461	1,424	200	636	153	305	305
Backergunge	1,268	2,663	1,003	940	214	375	495
Mymensingh	2,467	2,344	237	1,247	227	591	604
Tipperah	1,211	1,219	80	819	219	463	326
Total ...	8,440	10,024	1,748	5,104	1,223	2,523	2,356

There has been a slight increase of about 250 cases in the division, but considering that only 1,748 cases were treated as false, while in 1876, 2,820 were so excluded, the percentage of true cases in 1877 must have been largely affected by this mode of treatment.

The Commissioner considers that, on the whole, crime may be said to have remained pretty much the same as it was in 1876. The results, however, have not been so good, convictions of persons in 1877 being about 50 per cent. as compared with 54 per cent. last year.

Class V.

246. Chittagong Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	582	902	99	612	228	353	231
Noakholly	868	1,429	87	1,111	294	613	409
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	38	78	......	176	27	112	60
Total ..	1,488	2,409	186	1,899	549	1,078	700

All that is said in the divisional report is "in both the districts there is a considerable increase in this crime. This also is attributed to the disorganization consequent on the cyclone, which afforded an opportunity for petty thefts of all kinds." "The cyclone," says the Commissioner, "did duty last year as an explanation of the very remarkable increase of crime in Noakholly. The same increase is visible this year, and the same explanation is repeated. Having nothing but the above meagre comments on the state of crime in this class to work upon, I cannot say whether this explanation should be accepted or not. I can only again bring to the notice of the Magistrate and District Superintendent the steady increase of crime in Noakholly under almost every heading of this class."

Cases reported.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Serial No. 35	67	103	194
" " 36	12	12	5
" " 42	17	26	23
Theft	331	535	614
Criminal breach of trust	102	121	190
Receiving stolen property	26	46	91
Criminal trespass	201	221	215
Cattle theft	23	34	96
	779	1,098	1,428

So that within the last two years crime has almost doubled in Noakholly.

Class V.

247. Patna Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	2,447	2,398	317	1,069	535	686	307
Gya	2,686	3,081	226	1,025	404	646	344
Shahabad	1,467	1,735	220	1,069	351	587	439
Mozufferpore	1,514	1,829	210	1,088	401	615	418
Durbhunga	1,798	2,505	225	1,387	485	703	622
Sarun	2,194	2,218	194	961	360	476	441
Chumparun	864	981	121	656	333	432	207
Total . .	12,970	14,747	1,513	7,255	2,889	4,145	2,838

These figures include cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36, and it will be evident that there has, on the whole, been a considerable decrease in this class of crime during the year. There has been an increase in Gya and Durbhunga, which will be dealt with under the various headings subsequently.

248. Under burglary, which is the most important heading in the class, there has been a very satisfactory decrease in cases, as will be seen from the figures below:—

	Cases reported.	False cases.	True cases.	Convictions in cases.
1875	8,567	525	8,042	386
1876	7,664	386	7,278	447
1877	7,031	274	6,717	425

This decrease has taken place, although the percentage of cases struck off as false has fallen from 5 to 3·8 per cent.

The proportion of cases investigated to cases reported still continues to rise, being this year 76·6, as compared with 65·7 of last year. The result,

would have been better still but for the very large number of cases not inquired into in the district of Gya. Throughout the whole division 1,640 cases, out of the total number of 6,925 reported under serial No. 35, were not inquired into, and of these 1,640, 1,275 cases not inquired into belong to Gya. In this district 2,229 cases were reported, so that inquiry was refused in more than half (57·2 per cent.) the number which took place. The District Superintendent says that, "except in the town of Gya, where all cases reported are inquired into, no investigation is made into cases of attempt to commit theft or burglary." The Commissioner has "impressed upon the Magistrate the necessity of insisting on the police making inquiry in every case." I think the people living outside the town of Gya, in the midst of a notoriously criminal population, are just as much entitled to have their cases inquired into, and by so doing the bad characters kept in check, as those living within municipal limits. The following table shows the operations of the police in each district:—

Districts.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Patna	1,820	1,481	1058	69	81	65	163	166	120	82	97	70	3·0	5·4	6	50·3	58·4	54·2
Gya	2,414	1,994	2,187	91	129	117	339	389	342	145	213	219	3·7	6·4	5·3	42·7	54·7	64
Shahabad ...	976	515	471	44	54	58	125	98	121	55	57	82	4·5	10·4	12·3	44	58·1	67·7
Mozufferpore .	626	540	494	49	49	45	87	107	76	59	78	52	7·8	9	9·1	67·8	72·8	68·1
Durbhunga ...	907	952	1,012	56	82	56	185	156	110	87	101	70	6·1	8·6	5·5	47	64·7	63·6
Sarun	909	1,513	1,295	39	34	53	121	75	137	68	44	68	4·2	2·2	4	56·1	58·6	49·6
Chumparun ..	390	283	240	38	18	31	57	29	48	46	19	39	9·7	6·3	12·9	80·7	65·5	81·2
Total	8,042	7,278	6,757	386	447	425	1,077	1,020	963	542	609	600	4·7	6·1	6·2	50·3	59·7	62·3

The decrease in Patna is striking, and is due to a preventive system introduced by Captain Ramsay, of which I shall have more to say afterwards. The decrease in burglaries noticed in Shahabad last year continues, and is due, no doubt, to the effect of the proceedings taken against bad characters in 1876. There is also a considerable decrease in Sarun, which is not accounted for. The increase in Gya is due most probably to the high price of food. The detective results in this class of crime are still very poor; in Sarun especially the police seem unable to cope with burglary altogether.

The peculiar description of burglaries which took place in Mozufferpore, and to which reference was made last year, may, from certain facts which have come to light since the year closed, prove to have been the work of Kabulees, but this subject will be dealt with fully next year.

249. Cattle theft has remained almost stationary, on the whole, in the division. In some of the districts there has been a decrease; but in Shahabad there has been a very marked increase, the number of cases having risen from 35 to 78. Beyond mention of this marked increase, no explanation of the supposed cause of it is given in the divisional report. The result of operations was fairly good, being, as regards convictions in cases, 44 per cent., and, with regard to persons, nearly 66 per cent. In Chumparun, convictions were obtained in 17 out of 19 cases, and 21 persons out of 24 sent up for trial were punished.

250. Under the heading "ordinary theft" there has been an increase of 533 cases as compared with 1876. This increase is not so remarkable when it is borne in mind that cases treated as false have decreased by 378 cases. The increase is visible chiefly in Durbhunga, and it is attributed to "the effects of the Chowkeydari Act in securing more punctual information." I am not inclined to put much faith in this explanation. The result of operations has been almost the same as last year:—

	1876.	1877.
Cases detected	1,574	1,750
Persons arrested	4,020	4,220
Ditto convicted	2,014	2,288
Percentage of convictions in cases	39·4	38·7
Ditto ditto of persons	58·8	61·2

There has been a considerable increase under "criminal or house-trespass", in the district of Durbhunga, and this the Magistrate explains is due to his action with regard to illegal distraint of crops. The Magistrate represents that the landlord's legal power of distraint had been much abused in that district, it being "a common practice to enter upon a ryot's field without any of

the preliminaries required by law being observed, and prevent him cutting his crops till arrears of rent several years old were paid up. Failing prompt payment, the landlord's people used to cut down and carry off the crops."

Class V.

251. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	1,604	1,048	156	1,187	379	703	430
Bhagulpore	1,106	1,031	114	657	198	357	273
Purneah	1,442	1,634	350	725	209	379	298
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,887	2,566	94	1,432	420	914	459
Maldah	842	934	138	606	195	337	248
Total ...	7,881	8,113	852	4,607	1,401	2,690	1,708

Taking the figures under serial Nos. 35 and 36 separately, the result is as follows:—

Districts.	True cases. 1876.	True cases. 1877.	Cases in which convictions were obtained. 1876.	Cases in which convictions were obtained. 1877.	Persons arrested. 1876.	Persons arrested. 1877.	Convicted. 1876.	Convicted. 1877.	Acquitted. 1876.	Acquitted. 1177.
Monghyr	677	771	39	37	88	64	50	48	18	12
Bhagulpore	422	378	23	30	49	54	37	37	10	11
Purneah	406	350	28	12	45	46	29	20	5	16
Sonthal Pergunnahs	603	523	35	26	100	72	65	53	32	17
Maldah	336	326	11	25	47	59	17	30	13	15
Total ...	2,444	2,348	136	130	829	295	198	188	78	71

It thus appears that there has been a decrease under this class of crime. The results under serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42, which are cognate offences, are as follows:—

True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
2,406	149	297	207	75

It is needless to point out that the result is miserable, and the failure of the police in such cases is as conspicuous as ever.

252. Cattle theft has decreased in the division, although in Purneah and Monghyr there has been a slight increase. In last year's report it was noted that many of the cases reported as simple loss of cattle from the animals having strayed were in reality thefts. During the present year a better look-out has been kept, and cases of reported straying of cattle have been treated as thefts. The result of this vigilance on the part of the District Superintendent of Monghyr was that a gang of Mahomedan butchers from Durbhunga, disguised as Hindoos, were caught taking 27 head of cattle out of the district, and three of them were punished. The conviction of this gang has been attended with the best effect.

253. Ordinary thefts have diminished everywhere, the increase visible in Monghyr being undoubtedly due to more discrimination being exercised in striking off cases as false. The decrease in Purneah is attributed to the further breaking up of gangs of dacoits, who resorted to petty theft when afraid to commit dacoity, and in Maldah to sickness and the failure of the mango crop.

There has been a decrease in cases of stolen property, attributed to the diminution in the number of thefts.

254. The results of police action in cases of cattle theft, theft, and receiving stolen property is as follows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cattle theft	270	129	342	228	94
Theft, ordinary	3,500	839	2,639	1,545	973
Receiving stolen property ...	192	143	287	214	66

In the cases of receiving stolen property the results are very satisfactory. In Monghyr, out of 84 persons sent up for cattle theft, 65 were convicted; and the cases of receiving stolen property, which were taken up in the Sonthal

Pergunnahs, were 'specially successful, convictions following in 35 out of 41, 45 persons being punished out of 58 sent up for trial.

Class V.

255. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	True cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	932	1,788	662	1,097	278	550	520
Pooree	909	1,985	675	1,805	330	931	783
Balasore	603	1,326	501	823	262	412	357
Gurjhats	392	650	40	391	142	280	84
Total ...	2,836	5,749	1,887	4,116	1,012	2,173	1,744

There is a very considerable increase of cases under this class. In Cuttack the increase is chiefly under the heading "petty theft." The Commissioner remarks as follows:—"The very large export trade which, during the last few years, has sprung up in this district, and the great boat, cart, and bullock traffic in connection therewith, offer increased facilities for, and temptation to, pilfering. The Ooriya peasant of to-day is believed to be better off than formerly,—having more money, ornaments, and household goods, consequently there is more to steal, and greater opportunities for the thief." The lamentable failure of the police in detecting these cases is deplored by the Magistrate.

In Pooree the large increase is accounted for by quite exceptional circumstances. The Magistrate writes:—"On the 1st of January, during my absence from the district in order to be present at a durbar held in Cuttack in commemoration of the assumption of the title of 'Empress of India' by Her Majesty the Queen, the people of Pooree of the humbler classes rose and pillaged a quantity of rice collected by merchants for export by sea, consequently a large number of persons were arrested and punished. The circumstances under which this unfortunate affair took place were quite exceptional."

Class V.

256. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons.			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	1,065	1,224	133	722	273	407	296
Lohardugga	531	833	59	880	261	546	295
Singbhoom	177	206	1	150	58	90	60
Maubhoom	803	902	83	536	148	256	265
Total ...	2,576	3,165	276	2,288	740	1,299	916

There has been an increase of above 300 cases during the year, such increase being chiefly apparent in the district of Lohardugga under the heading "thefts, ordinary." The Deputy Commissioner observes;—"the increase in the number of thefts is not attributable to any particular cause, and I am inclined to consider that the increase is in some measure merely nominal, and due to more careful performance of their duties by the village chowkeydar and the regular police."

In Manbhoom there has been a decrease under thefts, lurking house-trespass by night, and cattle theft. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the effects of proceedings taken against bad characters in previous years, and to emigration having relieved the districts of many of the poorest classes, who, remaining in their homes, would probably have lapsed into theft.

Class VI.

257. There has been a considerable decrease in crime under this class, as shown below:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases, true	13,304	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348
" detected	10,869	10,968	12,582	14,959	13,655
Persons punished	13,438	13,775	16,501	18,856	17,474

Although the number of cases has decreased, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons has not fallen off, being with reference to the former 82·9, and the latter 85·8, as compared with 81·9 and 84·5 in 1876.

There has been a net decrease of 1,909 cases in the class, although under some of the headings there has been an increase. Thus, under the headings vagrancy and nuisances, there has been a decrease of 2,056 and 242 cases, respectively, while under excise and salt law offences there has been an increase respectively of 182 and 189 cases.

Vagrancy and bad character.

258. As was to be expected, there has been a very large decrease in the number of cases taken up, owing to the declaration of the views of Government on the subject contained in circular order No. 56, dated 22nd August 1877. I have already had the honor to address Government on the subject in my letter No. 11819, dated the 10th September 1877, and the full effect of the change in the policy of Government will not become apparent until the close of the current year. All that I can say at present is that the bad characters, and their protectors in most of the districts, are fully aware of the change of policy, and will no doubt take advantage of it for their own ends. The orders of Government will of course be carried out, and at the end of 1878 I shall be better able to point to the effect which the carrying out of these orders has had on crime.

The result of operations during the present year has been as follows compared with 1876:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	4,957	3,370	5,154	3,618	1,243
1877	2,901	1,982	3,173	2,184	937

The percentage of convictions in cases was 68·3, as compared with 67 in 1876, and of persons 68·8 as compared with 70. The slight falling off in convictions of persons is no doubt due to the demand made by judicial officers, after the issue of the circular order of August, for stronger evidence than they previously thought necessary for conviction. If magisterial officers will carry out the orders of Government to try all such cases locally, there will be no lack of evidence forthcoming in the villages, and the percentage of conviction will doubtless improve.

In the following districts the results were above the general average:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	110	78	110	78	32
Nuddea ...	48	33	48	33	15
Dinagepore ...	160	108	174	108	67
Bogra ...	48	41	50	44	6
Pubna ...	56	43	59	43	15
Bhagulpore ...	24	22	24	24	
Patna ...	170	140	173	140	30
Shahabad ...	212	203	284	258	25
Sarun ...	113	81	112	81	28
Chumparun ...	188	152	196	152	35
Monghyr ...	143	121	148	121	27

And in the following districts the results were decidedly unsatisfactory:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted
Hooghly ...	65	38	62	38	24
Furreedpore ...	97	26	94	46	47
Backergunge ...	120	44	105	44	55
Mymensingh ...	53	19	58	25	33
Chittagong ...	33	14	30	18	11

In Backergunge I observe that no less than 38 cases have been pronounced false.

Excise and Opium Laws.

259. As noted above, there has again been a small increase of 182 cases under this heading. During the year I have continually impressed on police officers the importance of paying attention to this portion of their duties; the work of the police is closely supervised every quarter, and I believe that somewhat more attention is now being paid to the subject, although I still consider that, as excise officers, the police are decidedly lax in performing their duties. In Hooghly, which

is close to Chandernagore, and where it is generally believed that a considerable number of breaches of excise laws takes place, there has been a diminution of cases. Jessore and Nuddea show 28 cases of breach of excise laws in both districts during the year; in the whole of the large Dacca Division only 80 cases are reported, and in Singbhoom, Mozufferpore, and Sarun the state of matters is equally unsatisfactory.

A large increase of cases is noticeable particularly in Monghyr and Lohardugga, attributable in both districts to the fact of the Magistrate taking some personal interest in this department of his duties. In Beerbhoom, too, there has been a considerable increase in cases of illicit possession of pachwai.

Railway Police.

260. There has been an increase of 129 cases as compared with last year, due entirely to an increase in the number of petty thefts. In all 1,154 cases were reported, in which 1,199 men were concerned. Of these 1,066 were sent up for trial, 881 were convicted, and 163 acquitted. The percentage of convictions was thus 82·6 per cent.,—a very satisfactory result. The recovery of property stolen was unsatisfactory, only Rs. 5,204 being recovered out of Rs. 18,681 stolen, this unsatisfactory result being attributable to failure in three cases in which large amounts were stolen. In one case Rs. 2,562 in jewels were reported stolen, and nothing was recovered. The case was a most suspicious one, and I am strongly inclined to believe that it was altogether false. In another case a very heavy theft of 7,000 rupees in cash was committed. The thieves were traced and convicted, but only Rs. 1,179 were recovered. The whole amout plundered being in coin, further recovery is, I am afraid, hopeless. A third case, in which Rs. 2,238 was reported stolen, was still pending at the close of the year. In addition to these cognizable crimes, there were 339 non-cognizable cases reported during the year. In 253 of these cases inquiry was made by the police, resulting in 293 persons being brought to trial, of whom 285 were convicted.

Railway accidents.

261. The number of these has increased compared with the figures for last year, there having been 129 as against 96. In 45 of these cases 45 persons, 31 outsiders and 14 company's servants, were killed; in 43 cases 45 persons, 13 outsiders and 32 company's servants, were wounded; and 41 cases were of a petty nature.

Spike and fencing thefts.

262. This kind of theft has diminished during the year, there being 65 cases as against 99 of last year. But the difficulties of detection are as great as ever, and the results of police action are very unsatisfactory. In 13 cases only 21 persons were arrested, of whom 16 were convicted and five acquitted. It is remarkable that 10 of these cases occurred in the neighbourhood of Nulhati and Morarooee, so that evidently this crime had localized itself to some extent. Hitherto, however, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the Assistant Inspector-General and his subordinates, the thieves have eluded detection. I have called the attention of the Assistant Inspector-General to the remarks of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad upon this subject in paragraph 274 of this report. Noticing also that the plan of quartering chowkeedars on villages in the vicinity of the line from which spikes, &c., had been stolen had in 1876 been tried successfully by the Magistrate of Futtehpore, I have put myself in communication with that officer with the view of ascertaining the details of his plan. I also communicated with the Inspector-General of Police of Madras on the subject, but this officer assures me that this description of crime is absolutely unknown in Southern India.

Obstruction on the line.

263. Thirteen cases were reported during the year, most of them being not of a very serious character. One serious case of obstruction took place at Jamtara, in which sleepers were placed on the line. After a long inquiry a clue was obtained to the perpetrators of this crime; a confession was obtained from one of those implicated, and 4 men were committed to the Sessions. They were, however, acquitted at the Sessions, and the Judge severely censured the conduct of the

Inspector who had investigated the case. I did not consider that the censure was deserved, and after making every inquiry, Government came to the conclusion that although the procedure of the Inspector was in some respects irregular, his conduct did not merit the censure recorded by the Judge.

Pick-pocket cases.

264. Ten cases were reported. In seven ten persons were arrested, of whom 8 were sent up for trial and convicted.

Illicit opium.

265. The trade in this contraband article still continues, although during the year 50 persons who were concerned in thirty cases were all convicted and sentenced. The amount of opium recovered in these cases was 13 maunds 19 seers 1 chittack, as compared with 4 maunds 16 seers 12 chittacks of 1876, and 2 maunds 22 seers 3 chittacks of 1875. Rewards are now paid by magisterial officers with greater promptitude than before.

Salt.

266. The subjoined table shows the result of operations by the police under the Salt Laws during the past year, as compared with that preceding it:—

District.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.	Remarks.
						M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1876 ...	435	433	391	42	42 6 3¼	0 18 6	41 27 13½	1,322 7 0	
	1877 ...	608	608	602	6	24 4 15½	0 38 1	23 6 14½	1,336 11 0	
Howrah ...	1876 ...	15	15	15	......	312 12 0	......	314 12 0	730 8 2	
	1877 ...	18	22	15	7	1,234 11 15	981 0 0	253 11 15	1,830 7 5	
Midnapore ...	1876 ...	357	359	323	28	10 17 13	4 36 2	5 21 11	2,875 1 3	Eight persons pending.
	1877 ...	162	172	161	11	78 26 6	73 33 0	4 38 6	397 3 3	
Balasore ...	1876 ...	55	81	75	6	24 15 6	2 32 0	21 23 6	101 13 6	
	1877 ...	27	33	25	7	6 9 0	0 3 4	6 5 12	69 5 3	
Cuttack ...	1876 ...	*32	37	32	5	7 14 1	3 13 6	4 0 11	90 14 0	* Besides these cases, 1 struck off as false under section 117, C.P.C.
	1877 ...	53	53	46	7	139 16 2	0 12 0	139 4 2	152 6 0	
Pooree ...	1876 ...	32	31	31	......	18 17 9	3 15 0	15 2 9	122 8 9	
	1877 ...	10	11	11	......	5 29 3	3 29 2	2 0 1	11 6 0	
Chittagong ...	1876 ...	101	109	99	3	34 11 15	2 33 11	31 18 15	557 15 9	
	1877 ...	349	468†	440	14	66 36 1	......	66 36 1	2,393 7 0	† Two persons died while under trial, and two were pending trial.
Noakholly ...	1876 ...	210	213	200	6	8 34 6	......	8 34 6	694 3 0	
	1877 ...	116	137	130	6	25 35 15	5 28 12	20 7 3	430 13 6	One person awaiting trial at the end of the year.
Backergunge ...	1876 ...	32	33	31	2	18 2 15	12 32 7	5 10 8	112 12 0	
	1877 ...	17	17	15	3	152 11 1¼	150 18 8	1 32 9½	16 11 6	Of this amount, Rs. 71 on account of sale proceeds of salt confiscated.
Jessore ...	1876 ...	15	16	16	......	7 19 0	......	7 19 0	66 11 0	
	1877 ...	21	21	19	2	3 18 1¼	1 2 12	2 15 5½	35 0 6	
Grand Total ...	1876 ...	1,284	1,327	1,213	92	485 31 4½	30 21 0	455 10 15½	6,704 14 5	
	1877 ...	1,381	1,532	1,464	63	1,736 38 12½	1,217 5 7	519 33 5½	6,738 8 2	

There has been an increase, on the whole, of 97 cases as compared with 1876, and of 19 cases as compared with 1875. In the 24-Pergunnahs the increase consists of 173 cases, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 99·01. 508 cases pertained to illicit manufacture. Midnapore is again this year marked by a large decrease, 162 cases in 1877 to 357 in 1876, and 570 in 1875. This decrease the local authorities account for by cases (numerous hitherto) of ignorant people failing to endorse their licenses with their sales having almost ceased. It is said that the sale of salt has increased, and that the facilities for illicit manufacture are yearly growing less.

In Chittagong the increase is most marked, 349 cases having occurred in 1877 to 101 in 1876. 250 of the cases of 1877 were of illicit manufacture, and the percentage of convictions to arrests (96) was good.

It is said that a good deal of illicit manufacture goes on in this district, and the police are fully alive to the fact.

Noakholly shows a decrease of 94 cases, attributable to a falling off in cases under section 22 and breach of Rule 35; 93 per cent. of convictions to arrests was obtained.

No other district shows a fluctuation in cases worthy of special notice.

The percentage of convictions to arrests shows an improvement, being 95·5 to 91·4 in 1876, and 90·1 in 1875.

The high percentage of convictions, and the fact that a very few persons underwent imprisonment in default of payment of fine, authorize a belief that the action of the police during the year was not in any degree oppressive, and that discrimination was used in making arrests.

There has been an increase in the quantity of salt attached of 1,251 maunds—1,736 maunds in 1877 to 485 in 1876; but the ratio of confiscation to seizure is very unsatisfactory, being 29·8 to 93·8 in 1876, and to 80·2 in 1875. Of the 1,217 maunds released by order of the Magistrate, Howrah is answerable for 981 maunds. Midnapore and Backergunge show badly also; for in the former district, out of 78 maunds attached, only four were confiscated; and in the latter district, out of 152 maunds attached 150 maunds were released by order of the Magistrate.

The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 6,738-8-2, against Rs. 6,764-14-5 in 1876.

Class VI.

267. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trail.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	840	919	7	956	846	877	79
Bankoora	136	168	......	229	158	219	10
Beerbhoom	224	222	......	262	195	220	41
Midnapore	790	564	1	659	460	574	77
Hooghly	954	579	5	640	374	533	104
Howrah	1,538	1,708	......	3,121	1,633	2,793	325
Total ...	4,489	4,160	18	5,867	3,666	5,216	636

There has been a decrease here as elsewhere, caused chiefly by a diminution in the number of prosecutions for bad character. "This," says the Commissioner, "is attributable, partly at least to the effect of the Government circular of the 22nd August, the action taken by this office, and the instructions issued to the district officers with reference to the orders therein contained." He notices the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal, who released two persons on consideration that they would leave their residences and the subdivision. The proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate, says the Commissioner, were "neither legal, fair, nor judicious; for if each Magistrate determines on driving his bad characters into neighbouring districts where they are not known, and are thus able to re-commence with a *carte blanche*, they may do much harm before their notoriety is re-established, and all districts must suffer alike at the cost of the one district thus temporarily relieved."

268. In excise cases there has been a falling off in number. In Burdwan, where there have been only 28 cases during the year, the District Superintendent thinks that the practice of illicit distillation has been nearly stamped out. The Magistrate, however, does not agree with him, and it seems to me absurd to talk of the police "stamping out" illicit distillation in a district like Burdwan by bringing to light in 1875, 1876, and 1877, 18, 37, and 28 cases, respectively, of breach of excise laws.

In Bankoora the District Superintendent says that the police do not seem to have paid any attention to supervising excise shops, grave irregularities having come to light, *e.g.* opium and ganja shops, in which no accounts had been kept for several years. "Such a state of things," says the Commissioner, "is not creditable, and shows a want of supervision in the executive."

The results in Beerbhoom are good, but the Magistrate is not satisfied, because the police do not find out cases of illicit distillation—illicit possession arguing illicit distillation. The Commissioner points out that most of the cases are of possession of pachwai, in the manufacture of which there is no distillation.

Class VI.

269. Presidency Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,375	1,217	9	1,310	1,118	1,209	100
Nuddea	244	222	1	291	187	255	34
Jessore	341	209	......	265	106	161	102
Moorshedabad	674	520	7	831	410	721	110
Total ...	2,634	2,168	17	2,697	1,821	2,346	346

There is a considerable decrease of 483 cases in this class visible, chiefly in prosecutions for vagrancy and in local nuisances. The results were generally satisfactory.

Below are given the results of action taken against bad characters, as compared with those of last year:—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	96	33	62	18	110	34	63	17	29	16
Nuddea	86	48	49	33	87	48	45	33	41	15
Jessore	201	117	96	53	205	135	124	68	62	65
Moorshedabad	194	99	113	67	193	109	144	86	38	23
Total ...	577	297	320	171	595	326	376	204	170	119

As was to be expected, there is a large decrease in the number of cases taken up; the results are very much the same as last year—the percentage of convictions in cases being 57·5 against 55·4 of 1876, and of persons convicted 62·5 as compared with 64·7. In Nuddea and Moorshedabad the result was what may be called satisfactory; in Jessore, on the other hand, the percentage of convictions in cases was only 45·2, and of persons 50. Whether this want of success is due to the police sending up insufficient evidence, or to unwillingness on the part of Magistrates to convict on evidence which previously satisfied them, I am not prepared to say. Most probably both causes have had something to do with the result.

270. Offences against the excise laws have fallen from 228 in 1876 to 183 in 1877. This decrease is visible in both Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs. In the large districts of Jessore and Nuddea 28 cases of breach of the excise laws are supposed to have occurred. I still decline to believe that these figures in any way really represent the number of breaches of the law which occur. More attention is beginning to be paid to this important part of police duty, and I hope that there will be an improvement during the current year in the results obtained.

271. Offences against the railway laws have increased from 27 to 41. In Nuddea convictions were secured in 20 out of 24 cases—a satisfactory result. In Moorshedabad only seven cases out of 14 were successful.

272. Cases of spike theft are becoming common in Moorshedabad, 27 having occurred in that district, in only three of which were convictions obtained. The Commissioner remarks on the difficulty of detecting such cases, and there is no doubt that the difficulties in the way of detection of this crime are very great. The Commissioner, in connection with these cases, quotes with approval some remarks of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad:—"The Railway Company has the remedy, likely to be most effectual, in its own hands. Regardless of inconvenience, I would have every khalasee on a length, where thefts were frequent, moved to different places at a distance; and if thefts broke out at the place to which such a khalasee was removed, there could be no doubt to what cause they are attributable." This might tell us the cause of the thefts, *i.e.* the conduct of the khalasees. This, however, we know already, for it is pretty well known that these line khalasees or ballast coolies are generally the guilty parties; but the difficulty is to catch the thieves. The spikes are easily made away with, being generally given to blacksmiths at a distance, who convert them into other implements, and make recovery and identification of the property as difficult as in the case of cash or gold and silver ornaments made over to the professional receiver who melts them.

273. Offences against the salt laws have increased considerably in the 24-Pergunnahs and slightly in Jessore. In the latter district all the prosecutions were for breaches of the rules relating to the sale and transport of salt, while those in the 24-Pergunnahs were for illicit manufacture. The previous experience of Mr. Shuttleworth, the District Superintendent in the Salt Department, is of great use, and the results of police action in salt cases are very creditable to him and his subordinates. Of 602 cases reported, 597 were detected. In Jessore, also, the results were satisfactory, 19 cases out of 21 having been successfully prosecuted.

Class VI. **274. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	747	457	......	473	326	325	147
Rajshahye	240	158	7	165	107	122	33
Rungpore	268	108	1	178	87	124	53
Bogra	95	104	2	130	93	121	9
Pubna	211	143	......	162	124	135	25
Darjeeling	311	317	......	300	213	247	122
Julpigoree	146	91	3	91	69	72	18
Total ...	2,018	1,438	13	1,568	1,018	1,146	407

There has been a very considerable decrease in offences under this class, due partially to diminished action against bad characters in some districts, Dinagepore and Rungpore, and to less activity in the matter of public and local nuisances in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Julpigoree. The results of cases were generally fair, except Rungpore, where the number of convictions obtained was below the average and unsatisfactory.

275. Under vagrancy, there is a marked decrease in Dinagepore and Rungpore. The unusually large number of prosecutions in the former district is assigned as the cause of decrease this year. In Pubna action against bad characters during the present year appears to have been taken chiefly in the Serajgunge sub-division, where the Sub-Divisional Officer carefully inquired into the cases brought to his notice. The results are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Dinagepore	160	106	66	174	106	67
Rajshahye	36	23	63·8	236	23	63·8
Rungpore	115	72	62·6	123	80	65
Bogra	47	41	87·2	50	44	88
Pubna	56	43	76·7	59	43	72·8
Julpigoree	46	33	71·7	48	33	68·7

276. In excise cases there has been a small increase in the number of cases, due almost entirely to an increase of activity in this department in Rungpore. The same culpable neglect of duty which was commented on last year is visible in Dinagepore, Pubna, Rajshahye, and Julpigoree. The necessity of paying attention to their duties as excise officers has been impressed upon District Superintendents throughout the year, but it is evident that the same indifference which existed previously has been shown in the above districts. It will be necessary, in considering claims to promotion of officers in these districts, to note whether there has been any improvement in the excise work of their subordinates. It is anything but creditable to the officers in charge of these districts that year after year such habitual neglect of excise duties should be allowed to continue.

Class VI. **277. Dacca Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	697	523	......	593	457	498	81
Furreedpore	285	222	4	237	182	175	60
Barkergunge	203	214	38	184	86	113	64
Mymensingh	104	117	......	108	38	105	60
Tipperah	147	97	......	113	48	73	89
Total ...	1,436	1,173	42	1,293	761	964	304

There has been a considerable decrease in offences under this class, which is almost entirely visible under vagrancy. In 1876 there were 641 true cases dealt with, while in 1877 only 392 cases have been taken up.

In connection with the case referred to in paragraph 239 in last year's report, in which I mentioned that I thought I had discovered a connection

between the Punkachur gangs of Kayast thieves and a gang which had been caught in Dacca, the Commissioner reports that arrangements were made to receive these gangs at the Janmostomi and Barani fairs, which they were in the habit of frequenting. This year, however, they did not appear, having probably received information that they were expected. I have had a census made of the Punkachur men, and have forwarded printed lists of the principal members of the gangs, with their relatives in the eastern districts, to various districts. These men will all be looked up, and by the end of this year I hope to be in possession of full information as to all the branches of the gangs.

Another gang of apparently professional thieves was this year arrested in Dacca. "Sub-Inspector Prayag Tewari, when in charge of the town police, succeeded admirably in capturing a large gang of up-country men, who came from Bundelcund and commenced petty thefts in the bazars and shops. Their *modus operandi* was similar in many respects to the Furreedpore gang captured last year. This gang crowded round the shops, and while the attention of the shop-keepers was drawn to one of their number, who generally asked for alms as a fakir, the others stealthily walked away with whatever they could lay their hands on, and then dispersed without any confusion or hurry whatever. If any hue or cry arose, they pretended the utmost indifference and made themselves out to be sadoos, who were going on a pilgrimage to Kamacha (Kamroop). A boy was caught who confessed, and the Magistrate committed eight out of the nine persons arrested to the Sessions Court under section 401, the ninth having been made Queen's evidence."

278. With reference to excise cases, the Commissioner reports that the operations of the police have been very successful in Dacca this year, and the result shows an increase of 521 gallons on the sale of country spirit during the nine months ending December 1877, as compared with the same period of the previous year. Illicit manufacture does not, as a rule, prevail throughout this district, the only place where it is carried on to any extent is in 36 mouzahs of the Bhowal pergunnah, where the District Superintendent personally organized a system of prevention, and the result showed an increase of sale to the extent of 80 gallons in one month. If the increase of 521 gallons sold in nine months is, as is apparently the case, put down to the exertions of the police, who in Dacca have been singularly apathetic in excise matters, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that illicit manufacture has been going on, and is still going on, for such manufacture does not stop all at once. I further observe that in the district of Dacca, during the year, there have been 8 cases of breach of the excise laws sent up by the police. I still am unable to believe that in such a great district containing a city like Dacca there have in reality only been eight cases of breach of the excise laws cognizable by the police during the year.

Allowing that the population in many parts of Eastern Bengal abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and drugs, it is surely impossible to believe that in the five large districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Tipperah there should only have occurred 80 cognizable cases of breach of the excise laws during the year, that is, almost exactly the same number which has occurred in one district (Chittagong) of the adjoining division. The Commissioner remarks: "Looking at the action taken all over the division, I think it may fairly be asserted that there has been somewhat more vigorous action on the part of the police in the repression of illicit practices,—the result probably of the greater amount of attention that district officers now give to the subject, though I do not understand the decrease in the number of cases in Dacca, more particularly when taken in connection with what is stated to have been the result of police action in Bhowal."

In Backergunge, which is the only saliferous district in the division, there were 17 prosecutions under the salt laws, as compared with 35 in 1876. This decrease is attributable to the fact that during the year a large portion of this district was exempted from the operations of the salt laws and excluded from the limits. The Magistrate reports that he is confident that the police are now attending to this part of their duties with more vigilance than before.

Class VI.

279. Chittagong Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons — Brought to trial.	Convicted. — Cases.	Convicted. — Persons.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	192	469	20	593	385	549	40
Noakholly	83	134	......	165	114	146	18
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	3	......	5	*	5	......
Total ...	* 279	606	20	763	499	700	58

* The arrests were made by order of the Magistrate in cases not investigated by the police. The number of such cases, in which convictions were obtained, is not entered in the return, as there is no column in the return to show them.

There is a large increase in cases, under this class owing chiefly to salt cases having largely occurred. After the cyclone illicit manufacture of salt was carried on by persons who had lost all other means of subsistence.

There has been a slight increase in the number of vagrancy cases; but I observe that the results of such cases in Chittagong were very unfavourable, conviction following in only 14 out of 30 cases. This may be owing to the police having sent up insufficient evidence, or owing to Magistrates declining to convict on the evidence, with which they used to be satisfied.

The Commissioner notes the release of considerable number of time-expired dacoits in Noakholly. Step will be taken to have them carefully watched.

In Chittagong there were 79 cases of breach of the excise laws, and in Noakholly three. It is explained that breaches of the excise laws rarely occur in Noakholly. It is evident, at all events, that they are rarely found out by the police; and, judging from the conduct of the police in other districts, I should say that if the Noakholly police exerted themselves in excise matters, they would find that breaches of the law did occur. The increase in Chittagong seems to have arisen from the illicit sale of liquor by hillmen in the markets of the Chittagong district. Rules are now being framed to put a stop to this illicit traffic.

280. With reference to cases under the salt laws, the Commissioner remarks—"The salt laws and rules have been vigorously worked. The proportion of conviction to trial is satisfactory. Almost 97 per cent. of the number of persons brought to trial were convicted, the percentages being as high as 97 and 96 for Chittagong and Noakholly respectively. I very much fear that much undue harshness is practised in these cases, and that poor people, who have been caught boiling down a little salt-water for their own consumption, have been brought up for punishment." I confess that I do not agree with the Commissioner. In the first place, the people of Chittagong, where these cases have chiefly occurred, are, as a rule, uncommonly well off; and if people who break the law to supply themselves with salt for their own consumption are not to be stopped in their illegal conduct, the salt revenue will very soon be perceptibly affected, for such people will soon supply others, and illicit traffic will very rapidly develop itself.

Class VI.

281. Patna Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons — Brought to trial.	Convicted. — Cases.	Convicted. — Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	1,178	1,390	5	1,623	1,260	1,474	145
Gya	533	393	3	442	333	359	82
Shahabad	1,060	519	3	604	458	500	73
Mozufferpore	470	821	1	341	278	291	47
Durbhunga	201	247	......	398	102	289	96
Sarun	300	323	......	330	265	272	54
Chumparun	319	306	1	337	253	255	69
Total ...	4,181	3,508	13	4,128	2,983	3,530	565

There has been a large decrease in cases under this class, due almost entirely to the diminished number of prosecutions for bad livelihood, these

cases having decreased by upwards of 600 cases during the year. The full effect of the change of policy will not be visible till the current year has expired. In connection with this subject of watching bad characters, Captain Ramsay, District Superintendent of Patna, has established a system of observing the fluctuation of crime, which may properly be noticed here. I reproduce *in extenso* his remarks on the scheme:—

"The great difficulty experienced by police officers is to ensure becoming aware, sufficiently promptly to be of use, of the fact that any village or group of villages have commenced to suffer unduly at the hands of thieves and burglars within an abnormally short time.

When 20 or 30 house-breaking cases and attempts thereat are committed during, say, a couple of months, in the jurisdiction of a station having 350 or 400 villages in its circle, the matter would not attract special attention as anything alarming; but if, from an analysis of the position and dates of these cases, it appeared that 75 or 80 per cent. of the total number of cases reported were committed within groups of a few villages in one or two directions only, and within a period of a week or ten days, say during four or five days at the close of one month, and the same number of days at the commencement of the succeeding month, the aspect of matters becomes at once serious, and reflects discredit on the officers in charge of the station for allowing matters to go from bad to worse, instead of taking prompt repressive measures the moment these local epidemics of night crime showed themselves.

Recognizing this difficulty, and in order to obtain for himself as also to give all Inspectors and officers in charge of police-stations and outposts the information necessary to enable them to become promptly aware of the tendency of crime to increase in any particular locality, each station and outpost circle has been divided into beats of from 15 to 20 chowkeydars to a group. Each group of chowkeydars is entered on a single page of a register kept for the purpose, with the name of his village and the names of bad characters residing within each chowkeydar's charge in as many succeeding columns; the rest of the page is divided into 12 equal spaces, representing the months of the year, and as each case is reported the number of the first information and the section representing the crime complained of is noted opposite the name of the chowkeydar, within whose charge the offence occurred, and under the heading of the month in which the case is reported, false cases being subsequently indicated by a circle traced round the entry in red ink.

As the register is written up as each case is reported, all previous cases entered in the beat page cannot fail to strike the eye at once, and it is, therefore, impossible for a police officer to remain ignorant for a single day of the unusual outbreak of any kind of offence within the area of country under the care of any group or groups of chowkeydars, or, for that matter, of that within the beat of a single chowkeydar.

The page facing the one on which the names of the group of chowkeydars is recorded is left blank, ready for the entry of a detail of the results of the cases reported, as also for the insertion of notes specifying when any special increase of crime was observed, and reference to the diary detailing the measures taken to cope with and repress the same.

The information which has thus been obtained has been promptly acted upon in numerous instances with the most marked results; and, considering that the price of food in the Patna District has been unusually high, the results obtained would lead to the belief that the plan adopted is likely to be useful.

Such a system husbands the powers of the police, and directs their full energies in the desired direction at the proper time, and prevents meaningless wanderings about parts of the country not in immediate want of police care, to the exclusion of other parts calling loudly, but vainly, for attention.

The presence of fresh arrivals of gangs of Nuths, Domes, and Mosaburs, is promptly ascertained, and the duties of the police regarding them are perfectly plain, and only require to be acted up to to ensure a prompt cessation of crime in the threatened localities."

282. I entirely agree with the Commissioner in thinking the scheme worthy of trial, and I shall have it introduced in Behar as an experiment. If it succeeds, Captain Ramsay is certainly entitled to the credit of having

originated an improvement in the police system. In many districts I do not see why the punchayets should not be made to do some duty in the way of reporting crime, sending information as to bad characters, as to the resort of suspicious persons, &c., &c.

283. Excise cases have slightly increased, showing a slight increase of vigilance on the part of the police. But, as elsewhere, the police have still much to do in the performance of their excise duties before they can expect commendation. In the district of Mozufferpore there were reported 25 cases, and in Sarun 18, in a population of about four millions.

Class VI.

284. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	568	525	3	703	441	624	77
Bhagulpore	88	225	2	238	207	229	9
Purneah	287	253	3	300	157	260	35
Sonthal Pergunnahs	215	149	......	260	125	222	38
Maldah	136	235	1	251	170	193	53
Total ...	1,294	1,387	9	1,752	1,100	1,528	212

In this division there has been an increase, which appears in excise and local nuisance cases. There is a very marked decrease, as elsewhere, in the number of cases taken up under the vagrancy sections, the figures showing 269 cases in 1877 as compared with 546 of last year. In Monghyr the number of cases has fallen from 244 to 143, and in Purneah from 179 to 65. The Commissioner observes. "The recent orders of Government upon this subject have no doubt had an effect in repressing these cases, but I do not object to the present state of affairs, provided either paralyzation of all action on the part of nervous judicial officers and a subservient police is not brought about. We must look to district officers to prevent this. My constant instructions to Magistrates are in no way to desist from applying the law as may be necessary, but to be careful to pick cases and, above all, try them on the spot. Upon the whole, it may be safely predicted that a diminution of future action against reported bad characters will clearly necessitate increased efforts on the part of the police to convict offenders of the actual crimes of which they are guilty. If this cannot be effected, we may look out for an advance in serious crime."

The result of the cases taken up is satisfactory in all the districts of the division except Maldah, although in the Sonthal Pergunnahs they may be improved.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	140	121	148	121	27
Bhagulpore	24	22	24	24	0
Purneah	65	58	66	58	8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	26	16	61	40	21
Maldah	11	6	14	6	3

285. In excise cases there has been a very marked increase in the district of Monghyr, and also a considerable increase in Bhagulpore. In Monghyr, which last year showed 56 cases reported with 50 persons convicted, we have this year 156 cases reported and 141 out of 162 sent up convicted. This activity on the part of the police is due to the interest which the Magistrate, Mr. Magrath, has shown in the matter; and the state of matters in Monghyr is a good instance of what may be expected, if Magistrates generally will spare some time for police duties. Mr. Magrath remarks: "Since the Excise Department has ceased to busy itself with preventive operations, the subordinate excise officials frequently try to thwart the police in finding out cases, and obtaining convictions on them, after trying to interest the Excise Deputy Collectors on behalf of the wrong-doers by coloured versions and misrepresentations of occurrences and harrowing pictures of probable loss to the excise by cancelment of licenses." Very probably the wrong-doers subsidized these subordinate officials, and naturally object to their illicit gains being diminished by justice being done on the offenders.

With reference to operations in the districts of Purneah, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Commissioner observes—"The lasting stagnation in the work of detection here that appears while other districts are improving is very unsatisfactory and discreditable." These remarks are fully deserved in Purneah and Maldah, when the results in these and the other districts of the division are compared.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	153	126	162	141	20
Bhagulpore	48	40	49	44	5
Purneah	37	14	50	35	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	32	27	79	72	7
Maldah	37	7	46	30	16

286. With reference to nuisances the law seems to have been vigorously worked in the division, and the fact that out of 826 persons put on trial 763 were punished shows that the cases have, as a rule, not been frivolous or lightly taken up.

Class VI.

287. Orissa Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	161	155	4	210	137	189	20
Pooree	622	1,089	6	1,085	1,015	1,030	52
Balasore	218	179	3	181	154	168	13
Gurjhats	14	5	4	5	1	2	3
Total ...	1,015	1,428	17	1,481	1,307	1,389	83

The increase of cases in this class is accounted for by increased activity in Pooree in prosecuting nuisance cases. I am bound to say that from what I saw of the state of the town of Pooree when I visited it in the cold weather, activity in prosecuting such cases is much required.

288. The provisions of the law relating to vagrancy and bad character have scarcely been put in force at all in the division during the year,—there having been six cases in the four districts during the year. With the increase in petty offences against the property noticeable, I can hardly think that there is no occasion to resort to the provisions of the law as to bad characters, who prey upon the villagers, unrepressed by the police as regards detection of their secret crimes.

289. Excise cases have as usual been few. Neither smuggling nor illicit manufacture exists to any great extent in the division. The introduction of the outstill system is regretted by the Magistrate of Cuttack, as likely, in addition to increasing facilities for procuring drink, "to lead to the congregation of hillmen, Pans, and low caste gangs on the borders, where the police will be unable to supervise their movements."

290. Under offences against the salt laws there has been in Cuttack a very considerable increase, which denotes an increased activity on the part of the preventive and regular police in this branch of their duties. The cases here are all of petty smuggling and breaches of conditions of rowanahs and rowanah rules. In connection with the open evasion of the law which, under the merciful orders of the Board of Revenue passed after the famine in Orissa, still goes on, the Commissioner observes as follows:—

"By the orders of the Board of Revenue of the 20th March 1871, it was directed that the rigour of the law should not be enforced in cases where it was clearly established that the salt illicitly manufactured was not for sale, but for home consumption by persons too poor to purchase. On the strength of the Board's orders, circular orders were issued to the police that they were not to arrest in such cases. Later on it was recognized that some standard was necessary in order to judge whether salt was made for home use by poor people or for sale, and it was directed that only those who were found to have made more than five seers were to be interfered with. These orders were issued at a time when Orissa had not quite recovered from the effects of the famine, and at that time no doubt there were many people too poor to purchase a sufficient quantity of salt. This state of things has long passed

away, and as the Orissa ryot of the present day is quite as well off as his brother in Bengal, there is no apparent reason why he should now be exempted from paying his share of taxation, or should continue to be openly allowed to evade the law. The Magistrate says that under cover of the orders, petty illicit manufacture goes on to a large extent under the noses of the police, and that they are powerless. It seems to me that the orders have been misunderstood. If the people are not too poor to purchase, the orders do not apply. (But how are the police to find out whether the people are too poor to purchase without inquisitorial inquiry?) I will address the Board for the rescindment of the orders, but it seems to me singular that if illicit manufacture under five seers is extensive, there should not be a single case of such manufacture over the limit." I entirely agree with the Commissioner, and unless the condition of the ryots in parts of Chittagong (*vide* my remarks in paragraph 282) should be very much worse than I believe it now is, I would not there legalize an evasion of the law, which is found to have produced mischievous results in Orissa.

In Pooree and Balasore there has been a falling off in cases. In the case of the former district no explanation is given. In Balasore the District Superintendent attributes the decrease to the fact that "preventive operations have been now placed on such an efficient footing that smuggling of any dimensions may be expected never to make head again." The Commissioner, however, is "rather inclined to think the police have been somewhat lax in this particular part of their duties."

Class VI.

291. Chota Nagpore Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1876.	Cases reported in 1877.	False cases.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Hazareebagh	528	242	5	265	213	232	33
Lohardugga	138	180	....	263	138	227	36
Singbhoom	53	22	.....	39	16	30	9
Manbhoom	251	187	......	242	134	168	74
Total	972	631	5	809	500	657	152

The decrease which is observable in this class is due chiefly to diminished activity under the heading of public and local nuisances. Prosecutions for bad character have also, as was to be expected, decreased.

Excise operations in Hazareebagh, Singboom, and Manbhoom are nominal, which means that not much attention is paid to them. There is a large increase in these cases in Lohardugga, which the Deputy Commissioner says "is entirely due to the greater attention paid to excise matters by the executive authorities, and to the police being persistently incited and stirred up into ferreting out cases of illicit distillation." It would be well if the same system were followed in the other districts of the division.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

292. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 95,367 as compared with 98,287 of 1876. The decrease has taken place in classes I, V, VI, and is most marked in the heading "Offences against public justice," in which the number of cases has fallen from 6,832 to 4,878. The number of persons summoned and appearing before Magistrates has also fallen from 103,830 and 75,691 to 100,687 and 72,745.

The percentage of convictions, both with reference to persons summoned and persons who actually appeared, has also fallen from 43 and 59 per cent. to 41·7 and 57·7.

293. The number of non-cognizable cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, has risen from 4,964 in 1876 to 5,670 in 1877—a result which is to be regretted. Such increased use of police agency is visible chiefly in cases under classes IV and V, and especially under heading 17, "Criminal misappropriation of property," in which the police were employed in more than half of

the cases taken up. In 1,000 out of 1,810 cases under this heading was police agency employed; whereas in 1876 only 354 of 1,287 cases were investigated by the police, and in 1875, 263 of 928 cases were so treated. So large a proportion of these generally petty cases ought not, in my opinion, to have been made over to the police for inquiry.

294. Burdwan Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	2,362	4,363	3,030	4,351	3,930	2,386	1,133	49
Bankoora	380	525	374	541	387	207	133	16
Beerbhoom	1,222	855	756	912	534	268	221	10
Midnapore	3,374	3,437	2,611	3,046	1,894	983	343	85
Hooghly	2,117	2,548	2,270	3,160	2,338	1,346	808	37
Howrah	2,518	2,594	2,387	2,869	2,298	1,386	868	33
Total ...	11,073	14,322	11,428	14,879	11,381	6,576	3,004	230

There has been a considerable increase during the year, which appears chiefly in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. In Burdwan there have been 4,363 cases as compared with 2,362, showing an increase of 2,001 cases. This increase is due to the large number of cases of criminal force instituted during the year, to increased activity in prosecuting cases of offences relating to weights and measures, and to the fact that about 300 convictions by Municipal Commissioners are now included in the return.

The Magistrate cannot, at present, account for the large number of cases of criminal force instituted, but he fears that frivolous charges have not been sufficiently discouraged.

The increase in Hooghly, which is not so remarkable as in Burdwan, is also due to larger institution of charges of criminal force. In Bankoora and Beerbhoom, on the other hand, these charges have diminished.

The percentage of convictions is exactly the same as last year—57·7.

The police were employed in 565 cases, against 371 in 1876. Nearly half of such inquiries took place in Burdwan, where in 264 cases (as compared with 102 in 1876) police investigation was resorted to. No explanation is given of this increase in Burdwan, and I see no reason why resort should be had in so many cases to police agency in the districts of the division.

295. Presidency Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	3,819	3,992	2,828	3,791	2,952	1,883	854	23
Nuddea	5,355	4,712	3,592	4,805	3,532	1,262	1,029	36
Jessore	4,169	3,991	3,394	5,137	2,974	1,737	847	94
Moorshedabad	2,942	2,528	1,975	2,722	1,776	1,062	550	15
Total ...	16,285	15,223	11,789	16,515	11,234	5,944	3,280	168

There has been a decrease throughout the division; but in no districts, and under no heading, has it been so marked as to call for special explanation. The result of convictions has not been so high as last year; but this, as remarked by the Magistrate of Nuddea, does not prove want of discretion in summoning people. He remarks—"In fact only about half the persons sent for by the courts are actually tried." The issue of processes in these cases has had its effect. Institution fees and process fees do, perhaps, keep some few cases out of the courts, but they have had far less effect than I should have expected.

The police were employed in 1,145 cases, as compared with 1,183 last year. In every district but the 24-Pergunnahs they were more sparingly employed than in previous years. But in that district police agency was employed in 16 per cent. of the cases instituted. This is a much higher percentage than has been reached during the two preceding years, and no reason for the police

being more extensively employed in non-cognizable cases in the 24-Pergunnahs than in other districts of the division has been given, or is apparent.

It is satisfactory to note that the special measures taken by the Magistrate of Nuddea to prevent the time of the police being wasted by the Magistrates of Bongong have had effect, the percentage of cases investigated by the police throughout the whole district being only 2·8.

The percentage of such investigation by police in the division is as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	9·2	9·2	16·4
Nuddea	4·8	6·9	2 8
Jessore	6·4	8·2	7
Moorshedabad	3·7	3·8	2·9

296. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagepore	2,263	1,153	1,024	1,351	1,172	667	455	17
Rajshahye	923	700	760	1,424	1,148	659	406	32
Rungpore	1,959	2,213	1,818	2,243	1,817	1,243	557	12
Bogra	518	555	386	565	529	337	187	5
Pubna	1,814	1,808	1,368	2,122	1,242	733	415	23
Darjeeling	285	186	79	130	225	120	81	3
Julpigoree	729	537	306	391	425	219	162	16
Total ..	7,312	7,232	5,741	8,226	6,583	3,878	2,263	108

There has been a decrease of non-cognizable crime in every district of the division except Rungpore. In Dinagepore the decrease is accounted for by the fact that while in 1876 no less than 1,330 chowkeydars were punished judicially, only 222 were so dealt with in 1877, neglect of duty on the part of village policemen being dealt with departmentally. In Pubna the decrease is attributed to the existence of a better understanding between landlords and tenants. The Commissioner directs attention to the fact that processes appear to have been issued in every case instituted,—a practice which indicates an absence of proper discrimination on the part of the Magistrates concerned.

Under cases of false evidence and false complaints 86 persons were convicted and 153 acquitted. In one case a man, one of the punchayets of a village in Pubna, was committed on the charge of murdering his daughter-in-law. There was not sufficient evidence to convict him of the murder, but it was proved that he deliberately concealed the body in the house of a neighbour with whom he was at enmity, accusing him of the murder. He was, therefore, charged with making a false charge with intent, &c., and on conviction was transported for life. Several of the witnesses who attempted to save him by denying at the Sessions having given evidence against the accused before the Magistrate, were punished for perjury.

The number of cases in which police agency was employed was 665, as compared with 453 in 1876. In 369 cases, or 32 per cent. of those instituted in the district of Dinagepore, was the agency of the police employed, *i.e.* in one district the police were employed in investigating more non-cognizable cases than in the other six districts of the division. This looks as if in many cases in Dinagepore the police were employed to do the work of the Magistrates in the trial of non-cognizable offences.

297. Dacca Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	6,350	7,431	6,001	7,563	4,836	2,985	1,512	94
Furreedpore	5,081	4,529	3,740	3,983	2,057	1,121	770	31
Backergunge	4,289	4,362	2,250	3,620	2,564	1,408	786	76
Mymensingh	5,689	4,817	4,070	4,256	2,237	1,171	927	62
Tipperah	4,154	3,555	2,7[illegible]	3,201	1,852	1,136	523	60
Total ...	26,063	24,694	18,931	22,623	13,546	7,911	4,518	320

There has been a decrease in non-cognizable crime, on the whole, but there has been considerable fluctuation under the various classes.

In class I there has been a decrease, chiefly visible under offences against public justice. This is to some extent attributable to the exclusion of complaints dismissed under section 147, as involving questions of a civil nature, or a mistake of law, or fact; and fewer cases have also been made over by the civil courts during the year.

In connection with cases of causing miscarriage under class II, the steady decrease in which was noticed last year, the Commissioner mentions that in many villages enlightened landlords have issued particular orders to watch these cases, and see that miscarriages are not caused, and with markedly satisfactory result.

Under class III there has been a marked decrease in almost all the districts of the division, except Backergunge, where there has been a large increase. The increase in this district is attributed to the actual impoverishment of the people through the effect of the cyclone, and partly also, no doubt, to the way in which this circumstance was taken advantage of by the ryots as an excuse for withholding payments of rent.

Cases of criminal force under class IV have increased considerably in Dacca and Mymensingh, while in the other districts they have decreased. The Magistrate is inclined to believe that this increase is due to the material prosperity of the people,—their easy circumstances leading them to bring even the pettiest cases into court. The Commissioner does not accept this explanation, but thinks that this is due to the natural fluctuation of crime under this head. He observes—"It is quite as likely that during the current year Dacca and Mymensingh may show a large decrease, and some other district a large increase. But if this should turn out so, the Magistrate will, I venture to predict, not be able to say that it is due to any decrease in the material prosperity of the people. It is quite likely, however, that the increased facilities which are now offered for bringing charges of this kind, such as the appointments of Honorary Magistrates, and the sittings of Benches at places other than the district or sub-divisional head-quarters, will have not been without their effect on this class of case."

Under class V cases of criminal misappropriation of property have largely increased in Furreedpore and Backergunge. In the former district more than half of the increase is said to be attributable to the wreck of a jute boat. The boat was abandoned by the crew and plundered by the villagers, many of whom were punished. In Backergunge the increase is due to the manner in which property of all kinds, but especially cattle, were swept from the owner's possession, and criminally misappropriated by others.

The decrease in offences relating to marriage still continues, but this decrease is not attributable to the Registration Law. The Commissioner remarks—"Five Marriage Registrars appointed under Act I of 1876 have been at work in Backergunge during the whole year, but almost to no effect. Only 95 marriages and 89 divorces were registered under its provisions during the year. People have abstained from taking advantage of the provisions of the law, and the Act is reported to be showing symptoms of proving a failure there. The Magistrate of Dacca, in writing on this subject, remarks that the Mahomedan Divorce Act is practically a dead letter, as it was expected to be. It should either be repealed, or, better still, amended; it is clearly necessary that something should be done. From the above remarks it would seem that the operations under Act I of 1876 can have had but little effect on the decrease noted above, and the opinion seems to be fast gaining ground that it does not go far enough. I mentioned last year the efforts that had been used to get it understood by the bulk of the people for whose benefit it was mainly intended, but a very small measure of success has attended them. Another year's experience certainly tends to show that if the Act is to have the desired effect registration of marriages and divorces must be made compulsory."

The police were employed in 1,649 cases, as compared with 1,395 last year. In Furreedpore, in which last year 10 per cent. of the non-cognizable cases were investigated by the police, only 203 out of 4,529, during this year, were so inquired into. In Backergunge, however, the number of investigations by the police has almost doubled, although the number of cases instituted has not

so markedly increased. In 1876, with 3,795 institutions, 233 cases were investigated by the police; in 1877, with 4,418 institutions, inquiries by police agency were made in 858 cases. The Commissioner observes, and with his observation I entirely agree :—" Having regard to the amount of heinous crime in Backergunge, and to the comparatively small force of investigating officers, I cannot think it was desirable to employ the police in almost one-fifth of the cognizable cases which occurred there. In saying this I do not lose sight of the fact that the district staff has been considerably reduced, and that time which would ordinarily have been given to the trial, or investigation, of cases by some of the officers that remained, has had to be devoted to other work. But, making all allowances for this, I still think the percentage of these cases referred to the police is far higher than it should have been."

298. Chittagong District.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	2,611	1,974	1,252	1,798	1,312	582	569	54
Noakholly	5,037	3,114	1,327	1,546	1,212	756	386	56
Chittagong Hill Tracts	84	1·7	89	225	23	114	90	24
Total ...	7,732	5,225	2,668	3,569	2,577	1,452	1,045	134

There has been a remarkable decrease in both Chittagong and Noakholly, but especially the latter. I quote the remarks of the Commissioner on the subject: "The cyclone and storm-wave, which were assigned as causes for the increase of cognizable crime, are now set forth as reasons for the decrease shown above. Unfortunately the cyclone, together with the burning of the Deputy Collector's cutcherry, have of late been made to act as excuses for so many things that they are getting rather worn out. The excuse about paucity of officers is also getting somewhat threadbare. The real reason, the Commissioner finds, is the poverty of the people consequent on the extensive destruction of property. This, I imagine, is the reason which the Magistrates meant to give in saying that the results of the cyclone led to increase of cognizable and decrease of non-cognizable crime.

In 371 cases the agency of the police was employed; in Noakholly alone, such agency being made use of in 317 cases. These figures in my opinion show clearly that in that district the agency of the police in investigating non-cognizable cases was made use of to an improper extent.

299. Patna Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,522	1,628	1,504	2,380	2,177	1,289	724	39
Gya	2,401	1,445	1,005	1,374	1,404	952	349	13
Shahabad	2,014	2,213	1,894	3,305	2,757	1,453	986	19
Mozufferpore	869	1,229	859	1,507	1,229	708	474	13
Durbhunga	899	1,239	978	3,075	3,081	2,349	504	56
Sarun	1,313	1,091	1,101	1,929	1,743	841	853	45
Chumparun	603	450	411	749	836	411	331	5
Total ...	9,621	9,295	7,752	14,319	13,227	7,003	4,220	190

There has been a decrease in the division to the extent of 326 cases, observable chiefly under classes I and VI. Offences under class IV, under heading principally of criminal force, have increased by 538 cases.

In Gya district there has been a marked decrease of non-cognizable crime to the extent of 956 cases, but no explanation of this falling off is given. In Durbhunga, I notice that there has been an increase of upwards of 300 institutions; that in 978 cases process was issued, as compared with 576 last year; and that, while in these 576 cases in 1876 907 persons were summoned, in 1877, 3,075 persons were called on to appear in the 978 cases in which process issued.

It does not, however, appear that processes were issued without discrimination, as of the 3,075 persons summoned 76 per cent. were convicted.

The results of trials was the same generally as last year—60·5 per cent. of convictions. In Chumparun, where the unsatisfactory result of cases has been noted for several years, the number of acquittals, 420, exceeds that of convictions, 411. The same unsatisfactory state of matters is visible this year in Sarun, where there were 857 acquittals to 841 convictions.

The number of cases in which police agency was employed was 415, or 4·4 per cent., as compared with 361, or 3·7 per cent. in 1876. It is evident that the courts in different districts treat this matter of employment of the police in non-cognizable cases in different ways. In Patna, with 1,628 cases, the police were employed in 127 cases, while in Gya, with 1,445 institutions, the agency of the police was resorted to only in nine. In Sarun, with 1,091 cases, the police were employed in only one. There can be no doubt that the less the police are employed in such cases the better, although in some instances police action is necessary and beneficial.

300. Bhagulpore Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,213	2,417	2,035	2,535	2,033	1,100	712	42
Bhagulpore	1,711	1,371	1,370	1,199	1,372	776	550	21
Purneah ..	2,185	2,173	1,392	2,068	1,204	597	558	24
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,461	3,445	2,534	4,090	2,527	1,741	445	54
Maldah	704	772	543	715	686	372	208	19
Total ..	10,274	10,178	7,874	10,607	7,802	4,586	2,473	160

There has been a slight decrease throughout the division. In the various districts there has been the usual fluctuation observable, but in none has increase or decrease been such as to demand notice, except in Bhagulpore and Monghyr, where there has been an increase of, respectively, 204 and 340 cases. In the latter district the increase has occurred chiefly in classes I, IV, and VI. In Bhagulpore there has been an increase under classes I and VI. The Commissioner observes:—"These offences do not call for any particular remark, except that in the largest number of false cases the police applied for instituting prosecutions, and that more attention seems to have been paid by the police during the year to keeping the peace of the district."

In 365 cases, as compared with 319 last year, was the agency of the police employed. In Bhagulpore and Purneah such agency was most sparingly employed, while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs police inquiry was made in 209 out of 3,445 cases, and in Maldah in 97 out of 772.

301. Referring to the remarks in paragraph 22 of Government Resolution, the Commissioner remarks,—"I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the desirability of reducing as much as possible the amount of litigation in petty criminal cases by recourse to arbitration and the influence of the Government officers in settling disputes. I cannot, however, look for any fruit in this direction until we have emerged, to an even greater extent than is at present the case, from the flood of cases that has been brought upon us by the settlement operations and the provisions of Act III of 1872, and by strengthening the staff of officers, or by other means increased opportunity is afforded for officials moving about amongst the people and exerting their influence, as in old times, under the Sonthal system of administration."

302. Cuttack Division.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,791	3,171	2,090	3,513	2,311	982	794	35
Pooree	1,843	2,011	1,311	1,720	950	461	406	37
Balasore	1,448	1,643	1,008	1,494	1,028	418	409	28
Gurjhats...	396	312	296	651	102	116	32	13
Total ...	6,478	7,137	4,705	7,378	4,481	1,977	1,641	113

The above figures show that there was an increase of cases, that processes were issued more sparingly, and that the results of trials were better than last year. Amongst the cases which occurred, one or two are worthy of note. In one case three persons appeared to have gone about the country representing that they had authority to inquire respecting the use made of religious endowments, and had taken numerous small fees from the holders of such endowments. Three persons were convicted by the Magistrate under section 420, but two were released on appeal. In another case one Gunga Gobind Mitter borrowed some money from a mahajun at Cuttack and went to register the deed, the agreement between the parties being that the borrower should get the money on delivering the registering officer's receipt for the deed. He kept the real receipt himself, and in collusion with the head mohurrir of the office he got a blank form and forged a receipt, which he handed over to the money-lender. Afterwards, with the real receipt he got back the document again, and on presentation of the forged receipt the money-lender was sent to the Magistrate to be tried for forgery. Mr. Toynbee, however, discharged him and issued a warrant against Gunga Gobind Mitter, who was afterwards committed to the Sessions, and eventually sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The registration head mohurrir was dismissed. In my opinion he was fortunate in getting off with a departmental punishment.

The police were employed in 352 cases. In Cuttack district police agency was resorted to in 225 of these 352 cases, showing that the Magistrates of that district use the services of the police in non-cognizable cases much more extensively than in the other districts of the division. The Cuttack police have more work to do than the police of either Pooree, Balasore, or the Gurjhats, and they should not be burdened in addition with the largest share of inquiries into non-cognizable cases.

303. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1876.	1877.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh	705	683	640	817	749	511	56	.....
Lohardugga	323	407	395	640	670	391	267	12
Singhbhoom	189	205	127	182	280	179	81	3
Manbhoom	503	767	613	932	1,007	622	308	10
Total ...	1,720	2,061	1,775	2,571	2,706	1,703	712	25

The only district in which there has been much fluctuation is Manbhoom, in which there has been an increase of 264 cases. I find no explanation of this in the district report.

Police agency has been employed in 7·5 per cent. of cases instituted. In Singbhoom the police have been employed in nearly 20 per cent. of non-cognizable cases—a manifest abuse on the part of officers before whom such charges are laid. It is obviously incredible that police inquiry should be required in so many non-cognizable cases.

304. The undermentioned statement shows the relative criminality of the districts in non-

Commissioner's Divisions.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cases instituted.				Number taken up by Magistrate.				Number of persons against whom process issued.			
			1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Bengal.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	2,034,745	2,150	2,458	2,301	4,035	1	......	1	328	3,012	3,278	3,070	4,351
	Bankoora	526,772	401	418	350	507	2	......	30	18	468	545	452	541
	Beerbhoom	695,921	1,316	1,405	1,217	855	2	......	5	......	1,754	1,564	1,417	912
	Midnapore	2,540,963	2,887	2,896	3,291	3,247	170	95	83	190	3,472	3,179	3,873	3,016
	Hooghly	802,691	2,583	2,328	2,114	2,545	2	5	3	3	2,676	3,415	2,408	3,160
	Howrah	731,057	6,463	6,234	2,517	2,460	56	33	1	134	7,417	6,609	2,714	2,869
	Central Districts.													
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	3,869	3,717	3,701	3,901	371	176	118	91	4,432	4,860	4,404	3,791
	Nuddea	1,812,795	3,605	4,769	5,259	4,634	123	62	96	78	4,970	5,000	4,811	4,865
	Jessore	2,075,021	3,453	3,778	4,101	3,852	137	62	68	139	3,717	3,582	4,990	5,187
	Moorshedabad	1,353,626	3,100	2,701	2,854	2,456	157	129	88	72	3,860	2,843	3,016	2,722
Rajshahye Division.	Dinagepore	1,501,924	552	1,084	2,160	1,153	......	......	103	......	724	1,402	2,688	1,351
	Rajshahye	1,310,729	1,071	882	984	683	18	41	92	77	1,683	1,204	1,295	1,424
	Rungpore	2,149,972	1,177	1,908	1,658	2,111	34	51	149	122	1,223	1,480	1,679	2,243
	Bogra	689,469	794	378	460	405	80	140	179	150	564	409	488	565
	Pubna	1,211,594	1,681	1,630	1,739	1,672	219	184	265	136	2,147	1,785	2,859	2,122
	Darjeeling	94,712	519	249	201	186	18	36	106	......	472	299	187	130
	Julpigoree	418,665	635	723	629	536	11	6	17	1	594	384	488	301
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	1,852,993	6,517	6,259	6,251	6,973	52	91	51	458	6,801	5,077	5,905	7,563
	Furreedpore...	1,500,883	4,887	4,969	5,264	4,373	387	712	460	156	6,989	5,469	5,997	3,983
	Backergunge	1,889,139	4,202	4,190	3,674	4,227	76	90	121	135	4,126	3,398	2,965	3,620
	Mymensingh	2,349,917	4,797	5,528	5,719	4,706	156	61	81	111	2,843	3,682	4,130	4,256
	Tipperah	1,407,489	4,136	4,130	3,832	3,545	18	24	9	10	4,324	4,414	3,765	3,201
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	1,043,283	3,627	3,163	2,611	1,943	1	1	......	31	2,234	1,745	1,636	1,798
	Noakholly	949,616	2,667	3,348	4,882	2,958	162	26	155	156	2,177	2,188	2,871	1,546
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	69,607	93	85	66	108	9	19	18	20	182	218	210	225
	Behar.													
Patna Division ...	Patna	1,559,638	1,278	1,233	1,473	1,565	19	18	49	63	1,866	2,065	2,451	2,380
	Gya	1,949,750	1,299	1,459	2,360	1,423	120	105	41	22	1,839	1,888	2,582	1,374
	Shahabad	1,723,974	1,320	1,263	1,853	2,087	152	132	161	126	1,892	1,742	2,556	3,305
	Mozufferpore	2,188,382	1,516	775	803	1,139	133	72	66	90	1,800	1,069	880	1,507
	Durbhunga	2,196,324		912	831	1,177		129	68	62		1,400	907	3,075
	Sarun	2,063,860	1,180	1,255	1,241	1,030	43	22	72	61	2,193	2,291	1,878	1,929
	Chumparun	1,440,815	484	403	543	420	44	23	60	30	938	700	1,188	749
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,812,986	1,909	2,033	2,218	2,417	......	......	......	......	1,857	2,244	2,574	2,535
	Bhagulpore	1,826,290	2,177	1,903	1,711	1,371	4	......	......	......	2,407	2,313	2,009	1,199
	Purneah	1,714,795	1,912	1,994	1,949	2,133	93	139	236	40	2,164	2,103	2,095	2,068
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	2,389	2,694	3,820	3,311	124	127	141	134	3,665	3,398	4,051	4,090
	Maldah	678,071	79	91	684	746	......	1	20	26	93	51	890	715
	Orissa.													
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	1,494,784	2,496	2,300	2,726	3,118	72	79	65	53	2,705	2,500	3,135	3,513
	Pooree	769,674	1,738	1,612	1,805	1,080	7	31	38	31	1,952	2,050	1,844	1,720
	Balasore	770,232	1,317	1,355	1,409	1,599	......	......	39	44	1,631	1,559	1,488	1,494
	Gurjhats	179,610	361	384	396	300	2	1	......	12	707	845	959	651
	Chota Nagpore.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	771,875	668	596	703	679	18	7	2	3	991	753	763	817
	Lohardugga	1,237,123	527	398	323	406	2	24	......	1	831	750	568	640
	Singbhoom	304,847	174	92	114	140	40	68	75	65	402	263	182	182
	Manbhoom	995,570	601	582	408	626	60	61	95	141	1,021	1,046	1,263	932
	Total ...	60,251,517	90,916	92,674	94,700	91,738	3,210	3,093	3,527	3,620	1,03,845	99,959	1,03,830	1,00,687

cognizable crime:—

Number actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted.				Percentage of convictions to persons against whom process issued.				Percentage of convictions to persons who actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted to population.			
1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
3,171	3,453	4,120	3,930	979	1,659	2,744	2,386	32·5	50·6	69·1	54·8	30·8	48	66·6	54·8	1 to 2,078	1 to 1,226	1 to 741	1 to 852
279	299	317	387	170	109	176	207	30·3	31	38·9	38·2	60·9	56·5	55·5	38·2	1 to 3,008	1 to 3,116	1 to 2,993	1 to 2,544
924	935	704	534	364	464	297	208	20·7	29·6	20·9	29·3	39·3	48·5	42·1	29·3	1 to 1,911	1 to 1,499	1 to 2,343	1 to 2,596
2,832	2,634	2,497	1,894	1,525	1,353	1,220	983	43·9	42·5	31·5	32·2	58·8	51·3	48·8	32·2	1 to 1,608	1 to 1,878	1 to 2,092	1 to 2,588
2,058	2,373	1,857	2,338	1,282	1,440	1,087	1,346	47·9	42·1	44	42·5	62·2	60·6	58·5	42·5	1 to 696	1 to 619	1 to 822	1 to 663
6,461	6,032	2,445	2,298	4,952	4,864	1,575	1,386	66·7	73·5	50·6	48·3	76·6	80·6	56·2	48·3	1 to 147	1 to 150	1 to 531	1 to 527
3,711	4,003	3,361	2,952	2,517	2,548	2,024	1,883	56·7	52·4	45·9	49·6	67·8	63·6	60·2	49·6	1 to 775	1 to 766	1 to 1,091	1 to 1,178
2,087	2,624	2,497	2,532	1,102	1,246	1,219	1,262	22·1	24·9	25·3	25·9	41·7	47·4	48·8	25·9	1 to 1,645	1 to 1,454	1 to 1,487	1 to 1,436
3,199	2,753	3,033	2,974	1,090	1,070	1,709	1,737	45·4	40·6	36	33·8	52·8	60·6	59·3	33·8	1 to 1,226	1 to 1,241	1 to 1,153	1 to 1,194
2,403	1,838	1,923	1,776	1,169	1,006	1,214	1,062	30·7	35·3	40·2	39	48·6	51·7	63·1	39·9	1 to 1,157	1 to 1,345	1 to 1,116	1 to 1,274
406	1,070	2,416	1,172	166	760	1,850	607	22·9	51·2	68·8	49·3	40·8	71	70·5	49·3	1 to 9,047	1 to 1,976	1 to 811	1 to 2,251
1,352	1,000	1,171	1,143	623	542	555	559	37·0	45	42·8	39·2	46	54·2	47·3	39·2	1 to 2,103	1 to 2,418	1 to 2,381	1 to 2,346
1,053	1,248	1,378	1,847	460	724	861	1,243	38·3	48·9	51·2	55·4	44·5	58	62·4	55·4	1 to 4,584	1 to 2,069	1 to 2,407	1 to 1,721
493	601	635	529	242	308	361	337	42·9	75·3	73·9	59·6	49	51·2	56·7	59·6	1 to 2,840	1 to 2,238	1 to 1,909	1 to 2,045
1,531	1,187	1,726	1,242	1,041	785	1,234	733	48·4	43·9	43·1	34·5	67·9	66·1	71·4	34·5	1 to 1,163	1 to 1,543	1 to 981	1 to 1,052
316	329	292	225	117	113	145	120	24·7	37·7	77·5	92·3	37	34·3	49·6	92·3	1 to 800	1 to 838	1 to 653	1 to 789
632	438	488	425	257	234	320	219	43·2	60·9	73	56	40·6	53·4	65·5	56·0	1 to 1,629	1 to 1,789	1 to 1,308	1 to 1,911
4,091	3,730	3,934	4,830	2,008	2,079	2,288	2,985	30·8	34·7	38·7	39·4	51·2	55·7	58·1	30·4	1 to 883	1 to 891	1 to 809	1 to 620
2,548	2,336	2,509	2,057	1,626	1,229	1,550	1,121	23·2	22·4	25·8	28·1	63·8	52·6	61·7	28·1	1 to 932	1 to 1,283	1 to 968	1 to 1,338
2,751	2,070	2,356	2,564	1,876	1,265	1,487	1,498	45·4	37·2	50·	41·3	68·1	60·8	53·1	41·3	1 to 1,007	1 to 1,498	1 to 1,270	1 to 1,261
2,855	2,423	2,000	2,237	1,261	1,395	1,149	1,171	44·3	45·2	32·7	27·5	53·5	57·5	55·7	27·5	1 to 1,863	1 to 1,684	1 to 1,621	1 to 2,006
3,054	2,372	1,975	1,852	1,807	1,336	1,161	1,136	43·1	30·2	30·8	35·4	61·1	56·3	58·7	35·4	1 to 821	1 to 1,148	1 to 1,212	1 to 1,238
1,345	1,205	1,262	1,812	651	642	651	582	20·1	36·7	39·7	32·3	48·4	50·7	51·5	32·3	1 to 1,731	1 to 1,756	1 to 1,602	1 to 1,798
1,401	1,374	2,232	1,242	960	816	1,524	556	44·0	37·2	53·	35·9	68·5	59·3	58·2	35·9	1 to 743	1 to 874	1 to 623	1 to 1,707
250	219	217	231	66	144	87	114	36·2	68	41·4	50·6	26·4	65·7	40	50·6	1 to 1,054	1 to 483	1 to 800	1 to 610
1,704	1,918	2,305	2,177	989	1,172	1,411	1,280	53	56·7	57·5	54·1	58	61·1	61·2	54·1	1 to 1,576	1 to 1,330	1 to 1,605	1 to 1,209
1,844	1,898	2,621	1,404	1,215	1,235	2,005	952	66	65·4	77·6	69·2	65·8	65	70·4	69·2	1 to 1,604	1 to 1,578	1 to 972	1 to 2,048
1,524	1,434	2,255	2,757	824	733	1,487	1,453	43·5	42	58·1	43·9	54	81·1	65·0	43·9	1 to 2,092	1 to 2,351	1 to 1,159	1 to 1,136
1,543	885	737	1,229	813	462	371	708	45·1	43·2	42·1	46·9	52·6	52·2	50·3	46·9	1 to 5,393	1 to 4,736	1 to 5,898	1 to 3,090
	1,608	939	3,081		1,035	528	2,349		73·9	58·2	76·3		64·3	50·2	76·3		1 to 2,122	1 to 4,159	1 to 935
1,802	2,079	1,710	1,743	1,013	1,261	928	841	46·1	55	49·4	43·5	53·5	60·6	54·2	43·5	1 to 2,037	1 to 1,635	1 to 2,223	1 to 2,454
970	758	1,221	836	391	347	441	411	41·6	49·5	37·1	54·8	40·3	45·7	36·1	54·8	1 to 3,684	1 to 4,152	1 to 3,267	1 to 3,604
1,654	1,080	2,459	2,033	824	915	1,292	1,100	44·3	40·7	50·1	43·4	40·8	46·2	52·9	43·4	1 to 2,200	1 to 1,981	1 to 1,463	1 to 1,046
1,739	1,723	1,507	1,372	963	746	759	776	40	32·2	36·1	64·7	35·3	43·2	50·3	64·7	1 to 1,890	1 to 2,448	1 to 2,400	1 to 2,353
1,200	1,118	1,324	1,204	614	896	846	597	28·3	42·6	40·4	28·8	51·1	63·1	63·7	28·8	1 to 2,793	1 to 1,913	1 to 2,026	1 to 2,872
2,496	2,547	2,779	2,527	1,266	1,521	1,898	1,741	34·5	44·8	46·8	42·5	50·7	59·8	68·2	42·5	1 to 994	1 to 826	1 to 663	1 to 723
93	40	771	636	62	25	445	372	66·6	49	50	52	66·6	62·5	57·7	52·0	1 to 10,910	1 to 27,057	1 to 1,523	1 to 1,829
1,745	1476	1,892	2,311	644	644	855	982	23·8	25·7	26·6	22·2	36·9	43·6	44·1	22·2	1 to 2,321	1 to 2,321	1 to 1,790	1 to 1,522
1,383	1,065	1,067	950	994	642	530	461	50·9	31·3	29·2	26·7	71·8	60·2	50·5	26·7	1 to 771	1 to 1,198	1 to 1,427	1 to 1,669
1,359	1,131	1,047	1,028	593	537	484	418	36·3	34·4	32·5	27·9	43·6	47·4	46·2	27·9	1 to 1,298	1 to 1,434	1 to 1,591	1 to 1,842
172	167	256	192	73	61	112	116	9·1	7·2	11·6	17·8	42·4	36·5	43·7	17·8	1 to 2,460	1 to 2,914	1 to 1,003	1 to 1,548
926	677	691	749	500	337	424	511	50·4	44·7	55·6	62·5	53·9	49·7	61·3	62·5	1 to 1,543	1 to 2,390	1 to 1,820	1 to 1,516
739	740	598	670	430	541	370	391	51·7	61·1	65·1	61	58·1	60·9	62	61·0	1 to 2,877	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,343	1 to 3,163
420	274	292	280	169	201	191	179	42	76·4	44·6	98·3	39·3	73·8	65·4	98·3	1 to 1,803	1 to 1,516	1 to 1,596	1 to 1,703
917	1,018	1,203	1,007	434	693	624	628	42·5	66·8	49·4	67·3	47·3	67·8	48·2	67·3	1 to 2,293	1 to 1,436	1 to 1,595	1 to 1,585
75,582	73,471	75,691	72,745	41,881	42,708	44,068	42,036	40·3	42·7	43·8	41·7	55·4	58·1	59·0	41·7	1 to 1,438	1 to 1,410	1 to 1,348	1 to 1,433

305. The proceedings of the Mughya Domes and of the Bediyas still occupy attention. I have only received a short time ago the report on the Bediyas from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and I shall deal with the questions raised by it shortly when I visit Kishnaghur. I hope soon to have these pests of the eastern and northern districts under control. All District Superintendents are now in possession of particulars of some of the routes taken by the plundering gangs furnished by a confessing Bediya; and if District Superintendents will only exert themselves to look after these criminals when passing through their districts, I have no doubt that a check will be put upon their operations. I hope also gradually to have most of these men photographed, so that they may be recognized when absent from their homes.

Criminal tribes.

This was rather a disastrous year for them, two gangs being caught and punished. It ought to be made imperative on all judicial officers, whenever a Bediya or Shikari is brought before them, to have inquiry made about him either from my office or from the District Superintendent of Nuddea. At my request the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued orders on this point; and if Government will direct Magistrates to observe this procedure, the previous history of almost all Shikaries as regards convictions for crime can always be given, ensuring adequate sentences being passed on these professional and habitual thieves.

306. The Domes during the year gave much trouble. The attempt to bring them under the "Criminal Tribes Act" has been abandoned as too costly, and the police must accept the Dome question as one to be dealt with without such assistance.

307. The officers of the Nepal Government have given much assistance in repressing these plundering savages. Extra police were despatched to Chumparun from the neighbouring districts, a *cordon* of police-posts was established, and since the close of the year a report has been received that the measures adopted have been completely successful in repressing crime. The District Superintendent, Mr. Knyvett, deserved and received special commendation from Government for his exertions in putting a stop to the depredations of the Domes.

308. During the year I have come across a new tribe of apparently professional thieves from Oudh, who have taken to visiting Bengal. I discovered some up-countrymen in prison at the sub-division of Bongong in Nuddea, and as they did not answer the description of any up-country thieves with whom I was acquainted, I commenced strict inquiries about them. I had accidentally heard from the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda in Oudh, while travelling with him from England, that there was a class of thieves in his district, called *Burwars*. It occurred to me that these men at Bongong might belong to this class. I wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, and soon discovered that they were *Burwars*. Further inquiries led to one of them, a youth, confessing and telling us all about the gang. Some of their houses in Oudh were searched, and a quantity of property was found. The confessing prisoner pointed out the houses whence it had been taken, but the owners refused to identify it, as in the informations of the thefts given it had been mentioned that no property had been stolen. Conviction was therefore impossible, and the men were discharged. I have had them photographed for future identification if they again come to Bengal. I have enlisted the confessing boy as a constable, and I hope to identify the men if they return on any plundering excursion in this direction.. Their habits are somewhat like those of the Chynes. They do not steal during the night, as a rule, but during the day from houses, railway stations, or bathing-ghâts.

309. In connection with this subject I may mention that two gangs of Khorasanis or Beloochis visited various districts and committed various acts of oppression at the various places where they halted; warrants for their deportation were obtained from Government, and they were escorted under police surveillance out of the province and made over to the North-Western Provinces police authorities.

310. An unusually large number of Kabulis or Moguls made their appearance in Bengal during the cold season. My attention was attracted to their proceedings with reference to selling cloth in a peculiar manner, and

on inquiry it was found that in some places their proceedings were suspicious. In one case, in the district of Durbhunga, Kabulis were found to have committed a burglary in the house of an indigo planter, and this gave what is believed to be a clue to the peculiar burglaries in factories in Behar, which were mentioned in last year's report. The subject of movements of Kabulis will receive attention before the cold season.

311. In the report from the Dacca division an incursion of thieves from Bundelcund is noticed. Full inquiries will be made about them.

Reconviction.

312. The following table gives the particulars required:—

Commissioner's Divisions.	Name of district.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1878.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
	Bengal.										
	Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	27	17	9	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Bankoora	24	17	5	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Beerbhoom	38	31	2	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Midnapore	82	57	11	7	4	2	1	......	......	......
	Hooghly	73	59	8	4	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Howrah	44	26	13	3	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ..	288	207	48	20	10	2	1	......	......	......
	Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	127	85	23	9	9	1	......	......	......	......
	Nuddea	113	81	18	8	3	1	1	1	......	......
	Jessore	208	154	22	25	5	1	......	1	......	......
	Moorshedabad	93	75	9	5	2	2	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	541	395	73	47	19	5	1	2	......	......
Rajshahye Division.	Dinagepore	11	7	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Rajshahye	36	20	10	5	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Rungpore	24	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Bogra	24	20	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Pubna	28	14	7	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Darjeeling	15	13	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Julpigoree	Not received yet. Probably the District Superintendent will say that the information is not obtainable, as the records of the district have lately been destroyed by fire.									
	Total ...	133	98	24	8	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	129	87	22	9	7	2	......	......	1	1
	Furreedpore...	22	14	6	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Backergunge	79	70	8	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Mymensingh	25	23	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tipperah	25	17	7	...	......	......	......	1	......	......
	Total ...	280	211	45	11	8	2	......	1	1	1
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	41	32	8	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Noakholly	39	24	7	4	3	1	......	......	......	......
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	80	56	15	4	4	1	......	......	......	......
	Behar.										
Patna Division ...	Patna	241	130	61	22	19	6	......	2	......	......
	Gya	149	102	19	13	5	4	4	1	1	......
	Shahabad	156	135	18	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Mozufferpore	70	37	21	6	2	......	4	......	......	......
	Durbhunga	97	70	12	11	3	1	......	......	......	......
	Sarun	92	66	17	6	3	......	......	......	......	......
	Chumparun	40	39	7	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	854	579	156	64	32	11	6	3	1	......
Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr	223	168	45	9	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Bhagulpore	46	36	4	1	......	2	1	2	......	......
	Purneah	33	27	4	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	133	104	20	6	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Maldah	30	20	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	465	355	83	18	2	4	1	2	......	......
	Orissa.										
Orissa Division...	Cuttack	40	30	6	3	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Pooree	40	26	7	3	2	1	......	1	......	......
	Balasore	21	14	3	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Gurjhats	41	31	9	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	142	101	25	10	3	2	......	1	......	......
	Chota Nagpore.										
	South-West Frontier Agency.										
Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebagh	51	44	2	2	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Lohardugga	55	45	4	3	1	1	1	......	......	......
	Singbhoom	35	27	5	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Maubhoom	118	98	10	7	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	259	214	21	15	5	3	1	......	......	......
	Grand Total ...	3,042	2,216	489	197	85	31	12	9	2	1

The subject is receiving the greatest attention, and Government have sanctioned a proposal to photograph habitual offenders. It will take a little time before I can put this scheme into working order, but I believe it will be found very useful.

313. I have to reiterate the observation which I made last year with reference to the inadequacy of sentences passed upon reconvictions, and I cannot too strongly remark upon the mischief which the infliction of such sentences as are given in the list below produces. Such misplaced mercy increases the work both of the magistracy and the police: it increases crime, it increases the loss caused to the people, it decreases nothing but the punishment due to habitual criminals, and it encourages them to persevere in their career of crime. The subject is, I am glad to say, receiving greater attention than before; but the list given below shows that in many cases the sentences awarded were most inadequate. I call particular attention to the amount of punishment awarded, apparently systematically, on reconviction on repeated acts of crime in the Gurjhats. It appears to me that a punishment of less than one year's imprisonment for 13 distinct acts of theft is not likely to deter the offender on his release from preying on his neighbours.

314. The following statement gives some instances in which it appears to me the sentences passed on reconvicted offenders were altogether inadequate:—

Consecutive number.	District.	Name of convict.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
1	Bankoora ..	Gooroo Churn Bowry	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 417, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th January 1877.
2	Ditto .	Gopaul Mundul	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.
3	Ditto ..	Issur Mookerjee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 307, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th April 1877.
4	Ditto ...	Nodar Chund Roy	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1877.
5	Ditto ...	Issur Mookerjee	Section 307, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment 26th April 1877.	Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50; in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1877.
6	Ditto ...	Tara Bowry	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th October 1877.
7	Ditto ...	Lukhun Bowry	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th November 1877.
8	Pooree ...	Gunga Beharu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, in 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 4th April 1877.
9	Ditto ...	Rajao Singh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 30th April 1875. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 1st May 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 2nd November 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 12th November 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 7th June 1877.
10	Ditto ...	Kreetibas Pandah	Sections 381 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 20th February 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 10; in default two weeks rigorous imprisonment.
11	Ditto ...	Hadoo Moharna	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th January 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 9th January 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th August 1877.
12	Ditto ...	Balkishen Mahanti	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes, 28th February 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 21st June 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th October 1877.
13	Ditto ..	Kartick Beharu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 15 fine; in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 9th July 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1875. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5; in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 26th October 1875. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 7th May 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th December 1876.	Section 323, Indian Penal Code. Twenty days' rigorous imprisonment, 20th October 1877.

Consecutive number.	District.	Name of convict.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
14	Pooroo ...	Siboo Sahu	In old police fifteen stripes in a theft case. Ditto four months' rigorous imprisonment in a theft case. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th October 1867. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 2nd September 1867. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th August 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 9th June 1874. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20 fine; in default, six months' imprisonment, 14th January 1875.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th November 1877.
15	Ditto ...	Natho Mallik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5 in 1868. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 2 in 1874.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment on 20th April 1877.
16	Ditto ...	Gopi Sahu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment in 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 security for his good behaviour for one year in 1873.	Section, 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 5th June 1877.
17	Beerbhoom ...	Bahadoor Sheik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven months. Section 447, Indian Penal Code. One month. Section 160, Indian Penal Code. One month.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 10th July 1877.
18	Ditto ...	Tinoo Sheik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years', in 1859. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months', 12th January 1876. Section 147, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and fine of Rs. 50, 28th July 1877.
19	Ditto ...	Dinoo Bowry	Thrice convicted of theft. Three, five, and nine months' respectively.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years', 27th September 1877.
20	Ditto ...	Kartick Bowry	Theft, four times, seven, nine, 15 days, and two months' respectively.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four months', and fine 4 annas, 29th November 1877.
21	Ditto ...	Shiboo Bowry	Two thefts, seven days; another one month	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months', 26th November 1877.
22	Singbhoom ...	Kaleya Cole	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 18 stripes, 27th October 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and 12 stripes, 2nd April 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
23	Ditto ...	Tooni Ghasee	Highway robbery. Five years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1864.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th July 1877.
24	Ditto ..	Nemba Ghasee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 20th October 1875. Sections 505 and 510, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th July 1876. Section 352, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th December 1877.
25	Ditto ...	Natho Ghasee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1870. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st December 1877.
26	Lohardugga ...	Rujjun Dhanook	Once convicted of theft and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 25.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
27	Ditto ...	Bair Singh	Decoity, for seven years	Section 411. Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
28	Ditto ...	Sahba Chammar	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 25 stripes. Three months rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 2[illegible] stripes.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.
29	Ditto ...	Mehur Ally	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 stripes. Sections 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish two securities for Rs. 25 each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code, two months' rigorous imprisonment.
30	Ditto ...	*Dukhun alias, Gokool Bhania	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 10 stripes Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.
31	Ditto ...	Hurkhu Rutin	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
32	Ditto ...	Bandu Bhogta	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 20 stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
33	Lohardugga ...	Dilawur Mussulman	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipped. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years rigorous imprisonment, and 24 stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
34	Hazareebagh .	Busti Dosad	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 days imprisonment, in 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5, 5th January 1877.
35	Ditto ...	Pooran Dasad	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 25th April 1877.
36	Ditto ...	Runglall Bandsoot	House-breaking. One week's imprisonment in 1876.	Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 8, 9th October 1877.
37	Ditto ...	Lalin Dosadbin	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's, 25th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's 28th December 1877.
38	Ditto ...	Shaik Dookhun	House-breaking, six months, 1st December 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes on 7th January 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes in October 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months in February 1866.	House-breaking. Six months' imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine, 24th January 1877.
39	Ditto ...	Koiya Mookeri	House-breaking, 10 stripes in September 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes in January 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes in October 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, February 1877.
40	Ditto .	Hoollas Dosadh	Receiving stolen property, one year's rigorous imprisonment on 10th June 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 13th January 1877.
41	Ditto ...	Bhopul Mahoni	Receiving stolen property, two years rigorous imprisonment on 19th January 1869.	House-breaking. Three months' imprisonment, 19th February 1877.
42	Ditto ...	Haulwa Chammar	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months on 26th August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month on 23rd May 1877.
43	Furreedpore...	Azgar	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years, 22nd February 1875. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year.	Sections 379, and 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st October 1877.
44	Pubna ...	Prahlad Sahu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 15 on 11th November 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment on 17th September 1877.
45	Ditto ...	Azeem Shaik, *alias* Gazi Sardar.	Two previous convictions, dates and years not known: first, dacoity, for which he was transported for life and made a dacoity-approver, but was let off for old age; and was again convicted under section 457, Indian Penal Code in 1876, and transported for life, but let off on the 1st January 1877, at the time of proclamation for the Empress of India.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Ten years' rigorous imprisonment on 16th November 1877.
46	Noakholly ...	Kasiram Dome...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment on 3rd July 1877.
47	Noakholly ...	Torab Ally	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and Rs. 4 fine, 6th July 1869. Bad livelihood, six months, 26th July 1872. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three years, 7th August 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1877.
48	Ditto ...	Bhogiruth Patni	Section 210, Indian Penal Code. One year on 3rd February 1864. Section 354, Indian Penal Code. One year and Rs. 25 fine on 30th March 1864. Section 448, Indian Penal Code. One month on 21st April 1871.	Section 143, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 13th July 1877.
49	Ditto ...	Somod Ally	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Three months. Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Six months. Section 186, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half months, dates unknown.	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine on 16th November 1877.
50	Ditto ...	Loda Gazi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four years. Bad livelihood, six months on 20th December 1871.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 20 fine on 11th December 1877.
51	Ditto ...	Wasimooddy	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months, and fine of Rs. 5, 16th January 1872. Section 323, Indian Penal Code. One month on 17th December 1874. Section 224, Indian Penal Code. Three months. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months and a fine of Rs. 20 in 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd December 1877.
52	Mozufferpore..	Dyal Chand Mehter	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipped. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and 15 stripes.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2; in default, 15 days more, and also a flogging of 20 cuts, 10th February 1877.
53	Ditto ...	Golab Lahiri	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd October 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th April 1877.
54	Ditto ...	Palut Jalaha	In 1865, four years' rigorous imprisonment, by Sessions Judge. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 31st May 1869. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 9th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 10th May 1877.
55	Ditto ...	Shaik Mahomed Ally	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th August 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th June 1877.
56	Ditto ...	Langra Molha	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th June 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1877.
57	Ditto ...	Jhomti, *alias* Dookhu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, on 16th November 1868. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th April 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 9th August 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
58	Mozufferpore...	Manower Mussulman	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th April 1870. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th November 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1872. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment in default of giving security on the 17th July 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes, 4th May 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 4th August 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 21st April 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
59	Ditto	Jhunti Dosadh	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th June 1877.
60	Ditto ..	Mohar Koiry	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th August 1877.
61	Ditto ...	Ram Kissen Dosadh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1877.	Section 378, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, and 20 stripes, 13th June 1877.
62	Ditto ...	Bhagiloo Dosadh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment in July 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in August 1877.
63	Ditto ...	Mussamut Uzeem	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 15th August 1877.
64	Ditto .	Rajaram Dosadh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th September 1877.
65	Ditto .	Gunga Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th February 1875.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 stripes, 23rd February 1877.
66	Ditto	Machhooa Naik	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Seven stripes, 19th March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and six stripes, 9th March 1877.
67	Gurjats	Jeebun Naik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' imprisonment, 9th June 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 10th March 1877.
68	Ditto ..	Narrod Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment and 15 stripes, 16th May 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
69	Ditto .	Panchhu Naik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 28th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 24th March 1873.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd March 1877.
70	Ditto ...	Budhin Naik	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 24th October 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th March 1877.
71	Ditto ...	Dookhu Naik	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 4th June 1872.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 4th May 1877.
72	Ditto ...	Magtu Shetti, *alias* Deen Mohamed	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th September 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
73	Ditto ...	Srikur Jhaput Singh	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 5, 10th December 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3, 23rd July 1877.
74	Ditto ...	Punia Naik	Theft. Two months' imprisonment in Cuttack jail.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 29th November 1877.
75	Ditto ...	Musmath Jasodu	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1873.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 3, 2nd December 1877.
76	Ditto ...	Fakeer Mohapatter	....	Convicted in 13 cases during the year 1877. Total amount of imprisonment 11 months, and under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.
77	Ditto ...	Panoo Moharna	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 27th August 1868. Section 454, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd July 1876.	Section 511, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th December 1877.
78	Ditto ...	Dookhin Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th December 1877.
79	Ditto ...	Bhikari Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 5th June 1866. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and 30 stripes, 18th October 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 50 fine, and 30 stripes, 14th March 1877.
80	Ditto ...	Bundhoo Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 25th June 1866. Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th July 1869.	Section 457. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 30, fine, and 25 stripes, 23rd March 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
81	Gurjats ...	Bhobni Naik	Sections 457 and 414, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 20 on 6th December 1865. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One-and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, and ten stripes on 18th October 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 on 14th March 1877.
82	Ditto ...	Khutti Bhoi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th August 1869. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year and three months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1872.	Section 457 and 323. One year's rigorous imprisonment, and 30 stripes, 23rd March 1877.
83	Ditto ...	Jogga Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 15 fine, 7th May 1867.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th October 1877.
84	Ditto ...	Bhikari Naik	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th March 1867. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st January 1868.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and 25 stripes, 7th October 1877.
85	Ditto ...	Moharga Naik	Receiving stolen property. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1869.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 20th November 1877.
86	Ditto ...	Pykru Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, 27th September 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 15th December 1877.
87	Rajshahye ...	Bhola Dagee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 12th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 17th February 1877.
88	Ditto ...	Foim Dagee	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th June 1876.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th February 1877.
89	Ditto ...	Panchuo Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 29th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th November 1877.
90	Moorshedabad	Boka Sheik	Section 454, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' imprisonment with labour, 13th July 1872. Theft. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd August 1871.	Theft. Thirty stripes, 16th February 1877.
91	Ditto ...	Nababoo Shaik	Theft. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th October 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment with labour, 27th September 1877.
92	Ditto ...	Ghasoo Shaik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1876.	Theft case. Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 15th December 1877.
93	Ditto ...	Bepin Behary Dass	Theft case, fined Rs. 20, 6th July 1876 ..	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1877.
94	Ditto ...	Prankisto Konie...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 24th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 13th July 1877.
95	Ditto ...	Kino Konie	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 24th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th July 1877.
96	Ditto ...	Kristo Konie	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 24th May 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th July 1877.
97	Ditto ...	Kedar Ghose	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st February 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th April 1877.
98	Ditto ...	Sreemunto Bhaimali	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. Eight months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th January 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th January 1877.
99	Ditto ...	Ramdoorlub Chuckerbutty ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, 1st July 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th December 1877.	Sections 380 and 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 26th November 1877.
100	Ditto ...	Ramdhone Hari.	Theft case, fined Rs. 2, 28th August 1876 ..	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 11th August 1877.
101	Ditto ...	Pitam Harume	Theft case, one and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 19th February 1874. Theft case, one year's rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1865. Theft case, two years' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1870.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10; in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th February 1877.
102	Ditto ...	Sartuck Sheik	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th September 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd August 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1874. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1877.
103	Ditto ...	Koylash Mundul...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd February 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th October 1877.
104	Ditto ...	Ali Bux, *alias* Nabee Bux ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 19th January 1876.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 23rd July 1877.
105	Ditto ...	Gokul Sheik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th February 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th September 1877.
106	Tipperah ...	Mussamut Sutri...	Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. Two years' imprisonment in 1842. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months in 1847. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four years in 1856. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year in 1860. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year in 1869. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months in 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years in 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 19th April 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
107	Tipperah ...	Jahiruddin	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Nine months in 1871. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. Security for good behaviour for one year in November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 11th November 1877.
108	Ditto ..	Tuna Gazee	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Seven years in 1848.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year and six months, 27th April 1877.
109	Ditto ...	Jamir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years in 1862.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months, 12th December 1877.
110	Howrah ...	Kabil Khan	Sections 379 and 147, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1876.	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th March 1877.
111	Ditto ...	Kala Chand Tarupder	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1876.	Sections 379 and 143, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th January 1877.
112	Ditto ...	Kalla Chand Ghose	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1873.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th January 1877.
113	Ditto ...	Ally Shaik	Theft case, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 10th November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 27th January 1877.
114	Ditto ...	Makhun Shah	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in March 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 3rd July 1877.
115	Ditto ..	Woozir Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, and five stripes in 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 18th July 1877.
116	Ditto ...	Nuffer Napit	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 12 stripes on 4th May 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 16th February 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th January 1877.
117	Ditto ..	Smojl Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 15 stripes about 15 years ago. Theft case, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment about 20 years ago.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd February 1877.
118	Ditto ...	Nabibux Khan	Section 2 of Act XXI of 1857, one month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 2nd April 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Sixteen stripes, 31st July 1877.
119	Ditto ...	Dedar Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment on 31st July 1875. Theft case, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 25th April 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and five stripes on 9th September 1877.
120	Ditto ...	Matto Khan	Theft case, 10 stripes in 1872 ... ... Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 31st July 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st July 1877.
121	Ditto ...	Khuodiram Kourah	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 22nd October 1877.
122	Ditto ...	Shaik Cochie	Theft, 10 stripes, 31st May 1872 ... ... Theft, 15 stripes, 20th May 1873 . . . . Section 2, of Act XXI of 1857, one month's rigorous imprisonment, 18th May 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 28th September 1877.
123	Ditto ..	Moonsee Shaik	Offence under Railway Act, fined Rs. 10 on 9th June 1871. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd September 1874. Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code. One month and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, 5th February 1877.	Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code. One month and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, 10th July 1877.
124	Ditto ...	Joomun	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment February 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment in December 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, on 26th May 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment in March 1875.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1877.
125	Dinagepore ...	Rangali Naysho	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th May 1878. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 21st September 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment on 30th January 1877.
126	Ditto ...	Shamas Nashyo	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th November 1877.
127	Maldah ...	Pora Chonari	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st May 1862. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment. 26th March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th January 1877.
12	Ditto ...	Khidar Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th December 1863. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd June 1877.
129	Ditto ...	Basaruth	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 20 months' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd April 1868. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment on 22nd December 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes on 22nd June 1877.
130	Ditto ...	Meer Joogarah	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on 4th June 1864.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment on 5th July 1877.
131	Ditto ...	Zaring Sheik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 11th November 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 25th October 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
132	Maldah ..	Mohaboo Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes and Rs. 1 fine; in default, one week's rigorous imprisonment, 14th May 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 25th October 1877.
133	Ditto	Sham Perkaduli...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes on 22nd July 1869. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment on 1st July 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th December 1877.
134	Monghyr ..	Behary	Twice whipped	Section 379, Indian Penal Code One month's rigorous imprisonment, 21st April 1877.
135	Ditto ..	Tupsee	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th May 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 26th June 1877.
136	Ditto ..	Boodhun	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th July 1871. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1874.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th September 1877.
137	Ditto ...	Bussunt Lall	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st February 1873. Section 505, one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th September 1877.
138	Ditto ...	Joomun	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes, 4th January 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 4th July 1877.
139	Ditto ..	Chunnee	First time punished with 10 stripes ... Second ditto 30 stripes. Third ditto one years' rigorous imprisonment. Fourth ditto one years' rigorous imprisonment. Fifth ditto three months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th October 1877.
140	Ditto ...	Jalsee	First time punished with 10 stripes on 3rd January 1874. Second ditto, one year's rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1876. Third ditto, section 505, one year's imprisonment, 28th May 1875. Fourth ditto, 25 stripes, 7th August 1876. Fifth ditto, six months' imprisonment. Sixth ditto, two months' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 13th July 1877.
141	Ditto .	Dursun	Two years' rigorous imprisonment at Jamui court.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 30th February 1877.
142	Ditto ...	Rewah	Punished with 15 stripes	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5; in default, one month's imprisonment, 21st March 1877.
143	Ditto ...	Khuckroo	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 11th November 1868. Second time, imprisoned for eight days. Third ditto, one month's imprisonment and 20 stripes, 14th September 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 7th December 1877.
144	Gya ...	Soobaus Dome	Six months' imprisonment, 22nd May 1875. Section 376, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 26th December 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
145	Ditto ...	Kashee Dome	Four months' imprisonment, 20th August 1874. Four months' imprisonment, 22nd February 1875. Four months' imprisonment, 25th December 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
146	Ditto ...	Mongar Bhoyan...	One month's imprisonment, 1st July 1872. Six months' imprisonment, 7th March 1873. Six months' imprisonment, 29th August 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 29th March 1877.
147	Ditto ...	Boura Dome	Section 491, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, on 21st December 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 4th April 1872. Section 454, six months' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 30th September 1874. Section 505, nine months' imprisonment, 28th June 1876. Section 454, six months' imprisonment, 4th August 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and 30 stripes, 22nd September 1877.
148	Ditto ...	Poonay Bhoyan	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 17th October 1877. Six months' imprisonment, 17th October 1870. Section 505, one years' imprisonment, 17th August 1872. Section 505, one years' imprisonment, 8th December 1873. One month's imprisonment, 1st May 1877.	Sections 457 and 511, four months' imprisonment, 8th December 1877.
149	Ditto ...	Bichauk	Section [illegible]79, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 16th December 1871. Two years' imprisonment and fine, or five or six months' imprisonment, 9th June 1877. Section 224. Eighteen months' imprisonment, 17th July 1877.	Section 323, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 31st July 1877.
150	Ditto ...	Bysukhee Sonar...	Section 34, Act V. Eight days' imprisonment, 15th May 1866. Section 505. Nine months' imprisonment, 26th July 1867. Section 34, Act V. Eight days' imprisonment, 21st June 1870.	Sections 379 and 505. Thirty stripes, 22nd September 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
			Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 4th November 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 1st October 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 20th November 1873. Section 505. One month's imprisonment, 22nd December 1875.	
151	Gya	Hosein Bhoyan	Section 505. One year's imprisonment. Theft, six months.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 4th May 1877.
152	Ditto	Goordial Domo	For theft imprisoned twice, three and six months respectively.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 25th January 1877.
153	Ditto	Dassu Gowalla	Theft. Six months' imprisonment, 1st September 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 26th February 1877.
154	Ditto	Phool Chund	Three times convicted for theft	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 23rd November 1873.
155	Purneah ...	Mohar	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment on 5th May 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 13th June 1877.
156	Chumparun ...	Mussamut Rajwatiah .. .	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 26th March 1877.
157	Ditto ...	Hunsraj Dosadh	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th March 1877.
158	Ditto ...	Hulkhani Roy	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment in 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 18th May 1877.
159	Ditto ..	Lal Mahomed	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment in 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes on 28th May 1877.
160	Ditto ...	Ratchpal Koormi ..	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment in 1875. Section 505. One year's rigorous imprisonment in 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, in 25th June 1877.
161	Ditto ..	Tahul Dosadh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 19th November 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes on 25th July 1877.
162	Ditto ..	Bahadoor Roy	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th December 1873	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th August 1877.
163	Ditto	Gopal Koormi	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 16th November 1871. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd October 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th April 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th August 1877.
164	Ditto . .	Nad Ally Suni	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 4th June 1874. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and 15 stripes on 17th July 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 31st August 1877.
165	Ditto ..	Jaga Ahir	Section 411. Two years' rigorous imprisonment in 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th October 1877.
166	Ditto ...	Joypal Gord	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes in 1873.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 2nd October 1877.
167	Ditto ...	Pallack Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment in 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 22nd November 1877.
168	Rungpore ..	Jayer Mamud	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
169	Ditto ...	Gami Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st June 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th June 1877.
170	Ditto ..	Durgati Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st June 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th June 1877.
171	Ditto ...	Toofan Nushu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th August 1872.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 12th January 1877.
172	Ditto ...	Makar Sirdar	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes, 7th March 1866.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd March 1877.
173	Ditto ...	Gani Mamud	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1866.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
174	Ditto ...	Ejabdi	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1866.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
175	Ditto ...	Palka Nushu	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1866.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
176	Ditto ...	Panu Ullah	Section 411. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th March 1866.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd March 1877.
177	Burdwan ...	Situl Bowri	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One day, on 9th April 1877. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One-and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment, 24th November 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 24th March 1877.
178	Ditto ...	Nooroo Shaik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 22nd March 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 31st December 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 28th July 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
179	Burdwan ...	Khowari Shaik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 31st July 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 8th August 1877.
180	Ditto ...	Shaik Saroo	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 14th August 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 17th August 1877.
181	Ditto ...	Behari Dome	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' imprisonment, 25th May 1874. Theft, two years' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, 13th July 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' imprisonment, 29th September 1877.
182	Durbhunga ...	Bangli Mia	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 30th July 1872.	Sections 379 and 228, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' imprisonment, 11th January 1877.
183	Ditto ...	Rama Kaot	Sections 457 and 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 23rd February 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 9th November 1875.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 20th June 1877.
184	Ditto ..	Hossein Uddin	Thrice convicted	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 26th June 1877.
185	Ditto ...	Nathoo Dosadh	Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Five years' rigorous imprisonment in May 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 7th August 1877.
186	Ditto ...	Budri Taswa	Thrice convicted	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 6th August 1877.
187	Ditto ...	Fool Chand Dhanook	Thrice convicted	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 25th October 1877.
188	Ditto ...	Man Behary Dosad	Thrice convicted	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 30th November 1877.
189	Ditto ...	Botal Pashan	Sections 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 20; in default, six months' more, 2nd November 1870.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 30th April 1877.
190	Ditto ...	Bhagwatea	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' imprisonment, 8th January 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One week's imprisonment, 25th November 1877.
191	Cuttack ...	Natha Malik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 22nd October 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code Sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, 20th January 1877.
192	Ditto ...	Januki Sahu	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th April 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th February 1877.
193	Ditto ...	Soodam Das	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th February 1877.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th May 1877.
194	Ditto ...	Gall Hai Bewah	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 22nd December 1875.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Re. 1, 16th June 1877.
195	Ditto ...	Nidhi Swain	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 7th May 1869.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 9th June 1877.
196	Ditto ...	Bhobni Kandy	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 3rd February 1871.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine Rs. 2, 17th July 1877.
197	Ditto ...	Jaggno Shahoo	Convicted in three cases under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 15 stripes in each case, 30th June 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1877.
198	Ditto ..	Kankai Beherah	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 7th March 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 8th October 1877.
199	Ditto ...	Mahomed Ally Khan	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd August 1865. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment, 1st August 1868. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes on 6th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th November 1877.
200	24-Pergunnahs	Emam Ally, Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 15th September 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th November 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 14th November 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 15th June 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 16th August 1877.
201	Ditto ...	Jadoo Chandal	Once whipped and thrice imprisoned ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1877.
202	Ditto ...	Joebun Ghose	Rigorously imprisoned for six months ... Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 16th May 1877.
203	Ditto ...	Nuthura, *alias* Emam Ally Khan.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 15th April 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One months' rigorous imprisonment, 4th November 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 4th November 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 15th June 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 26th August 1877.
204	Ditto ...	Molom Goledar	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 27th November 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
205	24-Pergunnahs	Arjoon Moochi	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 10 in 1869. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes in 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th February 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th January 1877.
206	Ditto ...	Gopal Bagdi	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th October 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 20th October 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 31st March 1875.	Sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes, 29th November 1877.
207	Ditto ...	Nundo Ghose	Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, six months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' rigorous imprisonment, 14th August 1877.
208	Ditto ...	Boidonath Sirdar	Robbery, three years' imprisonment ... Theft, one month's imprisonment. Theft, five months' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th May 1879.
209	Ditto ...	Shobratti Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 14th October 1877. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One months' imprisonment, 16th March 1874. Section 372, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 28th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 26th July 1877.
210	Sarun ...	Bunwari, *alias* Jungli Dosadh	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 3rd March 1865. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 18th July 1867. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 5th December 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 10th July 1877.
211	Ditto ...	Ramlal Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 16th January 1866. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes 6th November 1874.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 8th September 1877.
212	Ditto ...	Hossein Bux	Section 257, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 25th November 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 28th September 1877.
213	Ditto ...	Batul Dome	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5; in default, one and a half month more, 5th February 1877.
214	Ditto ...	Chirownji Gond	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment in 1870.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 31st March 1877.
215	Ditto ...	Rooch Biar	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 30th July 1874.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonements, 21st September 1877.
216	Ditto ...	Korim Bux	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 24th October 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 11th June 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 28th October 1877.
217	Ditto ...	Wajul Ali Khan	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 2nd July 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th July 1875.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 14th October 1877.
218	Ditto ...	Mussamut Bhorkh	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 2nd July 1873. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th July 1875.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 14th October 1877.
219	Ditto ...	Anunt Ahir	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 30th May 1869. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 5th March 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 6th December 1877.
220	Ditto ...	Akloo, *alias* Booluki Ahir ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 28th July 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 19th April 1877.
221	Ditto ...	Purmessur Ahir	Sections 379 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' imprisonment, 3rd November 1859.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 3rd March 1877.
222	Ditto ...	Koojbehuree Nunia ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 12th February 1877.
223	Ditto ...	Mussamut Totree	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 31st May 1875. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 21st March 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 7th August 1877.
224	Ditto ...	Jakhoo Barai	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 24th February 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 18th January 1877.
225	Ditto ...	Nunghus Dhoonia	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 15th August 1863. Section 369, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 22nd May 1865.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-five stripes, 26th March 1877.
226	Ditto ...	Rumzan Dhoonia	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 15th August 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 22nd May 1865. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 18th September 1866. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-five stripes, 27th March 1877.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 27th April 1877.
227	Ditto ...	Roochu Dome	Once in theft, five years' imprisonment; second time, thirty stripes; and on the third time two years' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 22nd September 1877.
228	Ditto ...	Domu Ahir	Theft. Six months' imprisonment... ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 6th July 1877.
229	Ditto ...	Sewdur Ahir	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 8th July 1877.
230	Ditto ...	Badu Ahir	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 21st July 1877.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
231	Sarun ...	Hurchurn Ahir	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Three years' imprisonment, 4th December 1869.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. 16th July 1877.
232	Ditto ...	Paruth Dosadh	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four months' imprisonment, 17th February 1877.
233	Ditto ...	Ramdyal Gur	Twice imprisoned for theft and once got flogging.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 28th March 1877.
234	Manbhoom ...	Dhan Singh	Theft, ten stripes, before 1875	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment, 11th August 1877.
235	Ditto ...	Bonnomally Rana	Theft, one year's rigorous imprisonment before 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 31st May 1877.
236	Ditto ...	Ramject Sing	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, before 1875.	Section 456, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 17th July 1877.
237	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bunwari Hazra	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 23rd September 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 27th October 1877.
238	Ditto ...	Gohiah Bhuini	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 18th October 1877.
239	Ditto ..	Chundo Mundle	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 10th January 1877.
240	Ditto ...	Badul Shaik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment in 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-four hours' imprisonment 17th January 1877.
241	Ditto ...	Gano Mangi	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One and a half year's imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 30th January 1877.
242	Ditto ...	Sido Musmut	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Seven days' imprisonment in 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 30th July 1877.
243	Ditto ...	Semni Manjhi	Section 447, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment, 12th November 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' imprisonment, 5th December 1877.
244	Ditto ...	Niloo Hazra	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 22nd November 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 20th December 1875.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 22nd June 1877.
245	Ditto ...	Bhula Hazra	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 15th November 1872. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment, 13th May 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 9th September 1877.
246	Ditto ...	Sabran Rai	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. Section 395, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
247	Ditto ...	Prosadi Gossin	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nineteen stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 21st August 1877.
248	Ditto ..	Mohiss Paharia	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment, 3rd September 1877.
249	Ditto ...	Gopal Bhandari	Section 352, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 5. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment and 15 stripes, 9th May 1877.
250	Backergunge...	Bhunin Gazi	Once before imprisoned for six months on a charge of theft.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd May 1877.
251	Ditto ...	Rostome	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 15th November 1877.
252	Midnapore ...	Ganganarain Dass	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eight stripes, 2nd December 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 14th January 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 27th June 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 20th April 1877.
253	Ditto ...	Poran Dass	Sections 379 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two days' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd March 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 7th November 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 22nd December 1871. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 19th February 1877. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty stripes, 15th February 1874. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th December 1875.	Sections 379 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50; in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st June 1877.
254	Ditto ...	Emam Ally	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 25th October 1869. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st March 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and thirty stripes, 21st July 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1877.
255	Ditto ...	Sheik Pitoo	Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 21st April 1874.

Consecutive number.	Districts.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
256	Midnapore ...	Kewali Maity ...	Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Whipping. Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code. One year's imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One and a half year's imprisonment, 21st June 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 23rd June 1877.
257	Ditto ...	Boidy Maity ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes.	Sections 457 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment, 6th September 1877.
258	Ditto ...	Jitoo Doss ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three weeks' imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd July 1872.*	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 16th July 1877.
259	Ditto ...	Sristidhur Roy ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 29th June 1866. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 504, Criminal Procedure Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment.	Sections 457 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 20th November 1877.
260	Shahabad ...	Jagi Bind ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's imprisonment, 24th March 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10, or one week more, 6th October 1877.
261	Ditto ...	Malin Moashur ...	Section 505, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 11th July 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 2nd April 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th October 1876.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 6th October 1877.
262	Ditto ...	Kawlessor Ahir ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th August 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, 28th December 1877.
263	Ditto ...	Shewburn Ahir ...	Theft. Six months' imprisonment ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 27th December 1877.
264	Ditto ...	Lochoomun Ahir ...	Once convicted for six months ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 12th November 1877.
265	Ditto ..	Ramkhulwen Ahir ...	Cattle-theft. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd November 1877	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 3rd January 1877.
266	Ditto ...	Baboolal Azarwari ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 23rd August 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th May 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, 5th December 1877.
267	Ditto ...	Bitun Mohur Chukra ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six stripes, and convicted twice in a theft case.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th December 1877.
268	Jessore ..	Uma Churn Mundul ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd November 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 3, 21st February 1877.
269	Ditto ..	Umesh Chunder Roy ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 403. One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3 in 9th August 1877.
270	Ditto ..	Kramdi Sirdar ...	Dacoity. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st October 1877.
271	Ditto ...	Maniruddeen Budia ...	Six months' rigorous imprisonment ...	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 20 on 10th August 1877.
272	Ditto ...	Chundi Churn Roy ...	Theft case. One month and five days' imprisonment.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 28th August 1877.
273	Ditto ...	Chunder Kanto Dass ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One and-a-half year's rigorous imprisonment in June 1877.
274	Ditto ...	Shoorja Dhopa ...	Theft case, three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 10th April 1877.
275	Hooghly ...	Shaik Abbas ...	Section 382, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 2nd March 1867. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' imprisonment and thirty stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four years' imprisonment, 21st March 1873.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 12th April 1877.*
276	Ditto ...	Shaik Dennath ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' imprisonment. Section 511, Indian Penal Code. For assault.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes, 12th April 1877.
278	Ditto ...	Bani Chungo ...	Twice convicted in theft cases and imprisoned for six and two months respectively.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fined Rs. 3, 28th July 1877.
279	Ditto ...	Batook Dhopa ...	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Ten days' rigorous imprisonment, 27th August 1877.
280	Chittagong ...	Magon Ally ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Thirty stripes, 8th January 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fined four annas, 15th March 1877.
281	Bhagulpore ...	Jhole Dosadh ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th April 1876.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 16th April 1877.
282	Ditto ...	Bhutto ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1877.
283	Ditto ...	Ram Churn ...	Thrice convicted in theft cases ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st August 1877.

* NOTE.—After release from imprisonment for four years on 21st March, convicted in a few weeks again, and released after a flogging.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Conduct of the police.

315. General character and conduct fair, as reported by the Commissioner.

In Bankoora, the Commissioner considers that the administration and supervision of the force was lax, and, from what I saw when I visited Bankoora, I agree with him. I have warned the District Superintendent that if improvement in many points is not apparent at next inspection of his district, changes in the administration must be made.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

"The general conduct and working of the police," says the Commissioner, "are fairly good. If the police are to be judged by a comparison of the number of heinous offences reported, and by the results of prosecutions in such cases, some improvement has been shown to have been effected on their working in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad."

In Jessore I consider that the working of the police has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Under many headings the results obtained have been very far from satisfactory. The staff of Inspectors in the district is strong, and the men can do good work if they are made to do it. As in the case of Nuddea, several of them have been too long in one place. This has been remedied.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

The Commissioner reports that "the police of the division have done fairly well and shown some improvement, though, I think, the strenuous proceedings against bad characters have assisted materially in securing some of the most satisfactory results reported."

DACCA DIVISION.

The Commissioner notices that the police have failed in dacoities, murders, thefts, and wrongful confinement cases; that they have improved in detection of culpable homicide cases; and in the repression of illicit practices under the excise and salt laws, have worked to the satisfaction of the Magistrates.

The Magistrates of Furreedpore and Backergunge alone report on the general conduct of the police. The Magistrate of Furreedpore thinks that the number of punishments argues rather stricter supervision over, than worse behaviour on the part of, the subordinate police; and that, on the whole, the work of the police during the year compares favourably with that of the previous year.

The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. Barton, reports that, "considering the heavy duties imposed on them in the year 1877, and the number of cases which they had to investigate, I am of opinion that they worked better in the years under report than I have ever known them to do."

The Commissioner observes that although there have been some bad cases among them, "it is impossible that among a large body of men some cases of this kind will occur, and it would be unjust and unreasonable to stigmatize the whole force because of the faults of a few of its members."

I was not satisfied with the administration of the police of Mymensingh for some time, in connection with some cases in which the police behaved badly, but it has improved. The Commissioner was not satisfied with the way in which inspection duties were performed, but he has no fault to find with the way in which the force was handled, particularly in the three districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, where the District Superintendents are men of ability and experience, and where the Magistrate's direct and personal influence is largely felt.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Reported on the whole fairly good.

PATNA DIVISION.

The conduct of the police generally is pronounced to have been good. The Magistrate of Durbhunga complains, and, I believe, with great justice, that

on the creation of the district his police was formed of drafts from other districts, and that, as district officers do not draft off good officers, "the police force of other districts was weeded of its least efficient members, and these came to Durbhunga."

I am bound to say that the Durbhunga police struck me on my visit there as being very inefficient.

Mr. Macdonnell specially notices the inefficiency which is to be found among the Sub-Inspectors and head-constables, and dwells upon the necessity of raising, above the temptations to which they are now subject, officers in charge of stations and outposts.

The Patna police were most efficiently supervised and looked after, and the Shahabad police, too, in my opinion, did their duty well.

Bhagulpore Division.

Monghyr is reported by the Commissioner to have "shewn by far the best work. The Bhagulpore police have done some good work, and next to them Maldah has also done fairly. Purneah is again unsuccessful. The Sonthal Pergunnahs police have kept their position. There have been very few complaints against police generally, and very few cases of misconduct."

Orissa Division.

The Magistrate of Pooree reports the conduct of the police to have been fairly good. The Magistrate of Cuttack, while remarking that his head-constables are specially bad, takes objection to a proposal made by me to officer the higher grades principally by educated men not drawn from the class of head-constables; but the Commissioner thinks this a move in the right direction.

The Magistrate of Balasore reports that the conduct of the police has not been such as to deserve special praise or special censure. "The Sub-Inspectors are gradually improving as a class through the care that is bestowed upon procuring the best men that will consent to serve, and owing to the fair and considerate way in which they were treated, which is, I think, gradually removing the strong prejudice against service in the police which exists among the upper classes." He also strongly points out that the weakest point in our administration is the status and character of the head-constables—an undoubted fact, and one to which attention is being directed.

Chota Nagpore Division.

On the whole reported fair.

316. My own opinion of the conduct of the police is very much what I expressed last year, viz. that with many imperfections they have yet done a large amount of good work. It is easy to bring forward and point to instances of police oppression and incompetency; but the large amount of hard work which they do at very small cost is often lost sight of. The police will not improve in the same way as procedure. They will only improve as the ranks of the people from which they are drawn advance, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion their improvement has kept pace with that of the people, although it has not advanced in the same proportion as our criminal procedure and legislation. When the zemindars profit so far by their education as to cease being bribe-givers, the educated police will cease being bribe-takers; when zemindari amlah cease to look upon oppression as a legitimate concomitant of power, our police amlah will cease to think harshness to villagers and abuse of their authority excusable; when zemindari peons, post-office peadahs, civil court process-servers, and chupprassies, cease exacting *douceurs*, in the shape of *khoraki*, *talabana*, or *salami*, our constables will cease demanding from the people anything in excess of their wages. I do not defend such malpractices: I condemn them, and would punish those who commit them with unsparing severity. But such malpractices as I have referred to above exist as a custom of the country; and the police, like other natives of the country, commit them, and they will continue to commit them, in my opinion to some extent, in spite of the restraints of discipline and the vigilance of their superior officers as long as the commission

of such offences is customary amongst natives of the country, who are not in the police.

317. It is to the credit of the police that serious crime against property has decreased, and has been to a great extent localized within district limits;—it is not to their credit that petty crime against property still continues to be undiscovered. I can hardly blame them for the want of success which attends the prosecution of serious cases of offences against the person, for such failure, as I have previously remarked, is, in my opinion, attributable to the courts demanding an amount and a quality of proof which native evidence will not supply.

318. The regular police need, in my opinion, more help than they now get from three quarters—from the rural chowkeydars, from the Magistrates, and from the great body of the people, especially the landholding class. Information from the chowkeydars they do not get, nor do they seek for it properly, and for their shortcomings in this respect I blame the police. Magistrates are so hard-worked now-a-days that, considering the criminal administration of their districts to be that part of their work which may most easily be passed over, many of them allow themselves to have little to do with police matters, except when it becomes necessary to criticise the action of their subordinates. Landholders, who ought to be the most interested defenders and supporters of the law, are, in many instances, amongst its most persistent enemies, either by actual rioting and oppression, by passive resistance to the police, or by suppression of information which they ought to furnish.

319. While I think the police are entitled to a full recognition of the difficulties under which they have to work, I am quite ready to admit that in many points they might improve. The direction and supervision of subordinates by superior officers, the frequent inspection of their stations, greater freedom in mixing with the people, continual vigilance over bad characters, the use of the police as an intelligence department—are all points in which improvement is needed, and to which attention has been specially directed.

320. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime, with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement showing thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statements showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statements showing the race and religion, or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 10*th July* 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1877.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—154,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

GENERAL STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police suo motû.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	·6	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	·4	......	...	...	.. ..	.. ...	......	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	1·4	1	...	..	......	1	... .	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	2·4	1	...	...	......	1	......	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	·2	......	...	...	.....	.....	......	...	..	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	169·2	144	...	1	124	4	......	68	5	4	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	34·4	18	...	...	11	1	. ....	5	1	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	565	521	..	7	426	27	......	357	18	30	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3,033	2,477	12	44	1,520	346	5	868	370	705	...
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	62	50	...	...	41	4	......	35	..	1	...
		Total ...	3,863·8	3,210	12	52	2,122	382	5	1,331	302	740	...
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...
9		Murder " dacoits	8·5	4	...	...	4	... .	......	2	...	4	...
10		Murder " robbers	18·4	10	...	. .	10	....	......	2	1	1	...
11		Murder " poison	25	28	...	3	25	3	.....	3	9	10	..
12		Other murders	372·6	319	1	4	310	5	. ..	105	36	91	1
13	307	Attempts at murder	74	66	...	2	64	2	......	23	15	10	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	304	244	...	6	235	10	......	93	51	107	...
15	376	Rape	467·6	340	2	5	280	33	1	34	153	25	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	64	70	...	1	64	4	......	20	14	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	164·4	154	2	2	138	6	......	63	13	3	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	428	475	7	3	452	5	...	275	54	19	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	5·6	2	...	...	1	......	......	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,035	721	7	21	635	87	......	333	87	66	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	31·8	20	...	1	20	1	......	5	5	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	44	36	...	...	20	7	......	6	11	8	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	985·8	838	10	14	710	41	3	255	105	52	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	406·6	318	3	4	152	66	......	37	109	20	2
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	392	203	...	4	102	60	2	22	75	8	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	42·2	17	...	...	13	2	......	4	7	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	·8	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,037·4	1,113	5	10	693	152	......	308	176	42	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	65·2	90	...	...	85	1	......	44	6	6	...
		Total ...	5,972·9	5,068	37	80	4,013	435	6	1,634	927	475	4
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	422·8	182	...	5	174	6	......	35	40	102	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	10·6	2	...	...	2	......	......	...	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1·2	1	...	...	1	......	......	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	28·2	29	...	...	27	......	......	13	5	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	49	25	...	...	24	1	......	7	7	3	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	54·4	26	...	...	24	......	......	5	6	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	360·4	152	1	4	135	7	4	28	70	12	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,440·2	907	11	23	704	113	4	153	270	22	...
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	210·4	763	6	14	534	79	......	189	120	18	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24,139·2	20,328	4,841	347	15,351	67	119	1,325	1,480	138	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	451	296	5	4	242	22	......	117	51	19	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	33·6	16	...	...	15	......	......	4	...	10	...
		Total ...	27,201·0	22,726	4,864	397	17,233	295	127	1,876	2,050	323	...
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	78·4	99	1	1	70	12	1	70	1	2	...
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,874·6	6,090	484	51	2,661	609	17	1,790	439	206	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5,830·8	4,221	52	56	1,549	679	4	466	1,212	127	...
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	43·2	52	...	1	39	1	......	23	3	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labor	13·8	5	...	...	2	2	......	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9,835·8	10,467	537	109	4,321	1,303	22	2,349	1,655	336	...

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	PERSONS. — Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. — By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. — Before being put on trial. — In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. — Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	...	...	...	...	... ..	......	......	......	
	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	......	... ..	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	. ....	......	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
2	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	......	
3	147	26	177	...	4	173	59	12	71	19	......	...	...	...	12	... ..	......	......	......	
4	18	10	28	...	...	28	20	1	6	1	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
5	592	135	757	3	11	743	124	10	586	1	4	...	...	18	...	......	......	......	......	
6	6,334	1,792	8,831	16	114	8,680	2,566	257	5,120	145	34	...	15	553	11	4	4	127	27	
7	60	5	66	1	...	65	17	......	46	......	2	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	7,151	1,968	9,850	20	129	9,695	2,780	280	5,829	166	40	...	15	571	23	4	4	127	27	
8	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
9	26	...	30	...	4	26	......	12	......	14	......	...	...	...	...	3	2	430	56	
10	14	...	15	...	...	15	4	8	......	2	......	...	...	...	1	7	3	868	210	
11	28	4	42	...	5	37	13	13	......	6	......	...	...	4	1	......	......	... ..	......	
12	583	66	741	1	12	723	162	195	......	186	9	...	5	63	108	2	2	32	30	
13	65	6	81	...	5	76	18	14	......	32	.....	...	...	7	5	......	......	......	......	
14	362	30	499	1	11	486	161	187	5	182	6	...	1	26	29	......	......	......	......	
15	173	67	265	...	15	250	117	51	4	58	1	...	...	9	10	......	......	... ..	......	
16	56	6	63	...	6	57	21	9	1	21	1	...	...	1	3	......	......	......	......	
17	95	11	109	...	4	105	25	4	34	32	1	...	...	3	6	......	......	......	......	
18	364	10	393	3	12	377	80	......	279	1	5	...	1	12	...	......	.. ...	......	......	
19	1	...	1	...	...	1	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	......	......	......	......	
20	847	186	1,100	2	28	1,069	281	45	575	90	7	...	1	68	3	......	......	......	......	
21	23	...	23	...	...	23	7	3	7	2	......	...	...	2	2	3	3	119	61	
22	21	30	59	...	...	59	6	28	3	18	1	...	...	3	...	......	......	......	......	
23	723	181	956	3	40	912	403	9	416	8	......	...	1	75	1	......	......	......	... ..	
24	194	108	324	...	6	318	167	30	36	45	2	...	...	29	9	2	2	341	165	
25	121	54	183	...	...	183	122	1	46	1	......	...	...	13	...	2	......	72	......	
26	27	4	33	...	...	33	21	2	10	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
27	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
28	1,023	493	1,558	1	27	1,529	643	26	773	......	8	...	1	79	...	2	......	24	......	
29	106	14	126	...	1	125	53	10	43	14	......	...	...	3	2	......	......	......	......	
	4,852	1,270	6,601	11	176	6,404	2,244	597	2,232	712	41	...	10	397	181	21	12	1,886	523	
30	494	27	623	1	49	562	140	100	1	185	6	...	11	40	30	122	61	86,053	22,026	
31	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
32	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	51	8	59	...	3	56	7	8	13	25	1	...	...	...	2	21	16	1,024	369	
	29	4	35	...	...	35	15	1	11	2	......	..	...	6	...	15	12	949	261	
33	26	...	26	...	5	21	11	......	7	2	......	...	...	1	...	14	5	2,394	89	
	137	28	175	...	10	165	83	12	51	5	......	...	...	14	...	61	32	2,093	315	
34	561	205	788	2	115	651	323	44	205	26	7	...	20	37	9	......	......	......	......	
34A	460	165	643	1	40	600	268	4	300	......	2	1	1	26	...	4	1	44	15	
35	3,261	246	3,645	2	400	3,227	1,092	59	1,841	106	14	1	15	99	16	10,323	1,801	3,48,604	45,272	
36	267	91	377	1	8	357	107	4	227	1	2	...	11	16	...	61	40	866	369	
37	47	1	58	...	...	58	6	24	.....	19	1	...	...	5	3	7	8	045	441	
	5,333	778	6,420	7	630	5,732	2,052	310	2,056	371	33	2	58	244	60	10,628	1,976	4,43,572	69,757	
38	105	28	135	...	7	128	16	1	100	......	1	...	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
38A	3,599	2,864	6,669	74	119	6,470	2,298	25	3,887	55	12	...	6	182	4	......	......	... ..	......	
39	1,813	1,486	3,426	13	81	3,323	1,776	24	1,337	......	6	...	9	180	...	......	......	......	......	
40	44	6	53	...	...	53	21	......	31	......	......	...	...	1	...	... ..	......	......	......	
41	5	4	9	...	...	9	7	......	2	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	5,566	4,390	10,292	87	207	9,983	4,118	50	5,366	55	19	...	15	371	4	......	......	......	......	

PERIOD—1877.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—154,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

GENERAL STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police suo motû.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,688·4	1,445	773	34	624	29	4	246	98	19	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	2,928·8	2,347	10	47	1,901	259	6	913	422	70	10
		Theft ... ordinary	36,409	33,388	2,165	722	22,898	2,851	83	7,687	6,980	995	3
44	406 to 408... ...	Criminal breach of trust	2,741·8	2,821	12	29	717	431	5	288	512	49	8
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,628·6	2,107	1	29	2,015	66	5	1,192	89	172	2
46	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	8,921·6	8,908	167	97	2,228	1,316	10	1,366	1,341	295	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	13·2	23	2	1	19	1	... ..	1	2	.	.
		Total ...	56,331·4	50,539	3,139	959	30,402	4,977	112	11,993	9,444	1,600	23
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3·8	6	..	..	4	1	...	4	...	27	13
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3,478·6	2,052	...	20	1,944	865	.....	1,982	51	230	11
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	28·4	20	...	1	9	3	......	7	..	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act	129·6	107	...	...	102	3	......	95	...	1	...
52		——— Excise Laws	1,742·8	2,004	...	2	1,608	80	...	1,444	47	34	4
53		——— Railway Laws	557·4	449	..	1	412	19	... ..	370	4	5	...
54		——— Salt and Customs Laws	1,297·6	1,494	2	1	1,137	11	1	1,361	21	31	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	33·4	22	...	...	20	2	... ..	16	2	.	
56		——— Stamp Act	11·8	21	...	2	2	8	.....	8	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,045·4	9,422	4	19	9,157	103	... ..	8,368	24	57	..
		Total ...	15,328·8	16,497	6	46	14,695	1,095	1	13,655	149	386	28
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	......	733·6	481	.	...	432	23	......	428	1	10	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	110,269·7	108,959	8,595	1,643	73,218	8,571	273	33,266	14,627	3,870	55

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT A.—*concluded.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	PERSONS. Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
42	466	44	529	...	24	504	170	12	309	3	1	1	...	9	...	26	14	1,116	103	
43 {	1,985	320	2,385	5	173	2,205	759	14	1,338	10	....	...	2	84	.	1,749	1,290	43,988	33,074	
}	16,400	5,774	23,232	76	1,395	21,714	8,466	132	12,038	52	43	20	27	971	12	19,575	9,337	350,153	120,547	
44	598	757	1,112	17	34	1,362	818	22	430	3	7	...	...	80	2	660	216	67,672	41,217	
45	3,270	241	3,685	7	68	3,605	932	77	2,144	48	8	1	4	93	3	1,811	1,735	58,780	36,001	
46	3,224	5,188	8,707	99	121	8,450	4,301	34	3,766	2	25	.	37	322	...	18	13	218	140	
47	6	...	6	..	...	6	4	... ..	2	......	.....	..	.		...	6	1	131	10	
	26,009	12,324	39,956	204	1,814	37,846	15,450	291	20,327	118	84	22	70	1,559	17	23,836	12,596	522,058	231,101	
48	20	1	61	...	...	61	14	15	2	22	....	...	...	.	8	2	2	119	44	
49	2,399	554	3,194	6	11	3,178	912	25	2,182	2	17	4	...	35	...	... ..	.. . .	......	......	
50	15	10	25	..	...	25	11	.....	14	......	....	..	...	...	...	.. ..	. . ..	......	... ..	
51	496	21	518	...	2	498	60	......	438	......	......	18	...	.	...	......	...	......	......	
52	2,091	597	2,728	1	16	2,707	465	......	2,216	......	......	..	2	26	...	......	......	......	.....	
53	495	47	547	1	1	541	69	4	460	......	1	..	1	7	..	... ..	... ..	......	......	
54	1,570	125	1,726	...	5	1,720	111	5	1,599	......	2	1	.	3	...	. ....	. . ..	. ....	......	
55	20	5	25	..	.	25	4	.. ...	21	......	. .	...	...	...	...	.. ..	... ..	......	.....	
56	2	40	43	..	..	43	8	......	35	......	......	..	...	...	.	.. .	... ..	... ..	......	
57	11,269	261	11,587	5	17	11,563	1,065	......	10,483	......	1	...	2	14	...	.. ..	......	......	.....	
	18,377	1,061	20,452	13	55	20,356	2,719	49	17,450	24	21	23	5	85	8	2	2	119	44	
58	635	81	726	1	.	725	48	......	671	.....	5	...	..	1	...	......	......	......	......	
	67,026	22,467	94,318	343	3,011	90,744	29,420	1,583	54,531	1,416	243	47	173	3,228	293	34,491	14,590	9,67,762	3,01,451	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P

PERIOD—1877.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—154,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted By Magistrate.	Acquitted By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted By Magistrate.	Convicted By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	·6	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1·8	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2·6	1	4	5	4	1	1	12	...	2	...	10	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	4,194·2	3,550	1,328	4,878	452	4,472	8,704	8,784	284	2,192	31	6,050	76	145	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	452·6	366	42	408	53	352	477	486	66	159	10	230	2	19	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,228·8	1,184	600	1,784	92	1,536	2,003	2,170	245	791	109	795	81	142	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	198	188	19	207	13	182	381	384	68	115	58	16	36	56	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	210·6	278	34	312	168	227	305	379	33	50	1	276	...	19	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trademarks.	6·8	12	...	12	2	11	25	25	1	3	...	21	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	315·2	211	19	230	79	179	593	702	25	82	5	645	3	2	
		Total ...	6,608·8	5,790	2,046	7,836	863	6,960	12,489	13,002	722	3,424	214	8,043	198	383	
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	231·2	148	4	152	102	51	68	101	21	33	11	6	22	7	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5·6	10	...	10	2	7	11	9	...	9	.	...	...	...	
		Total ...	236·8	158	4	162	104	58	79	110	21	42	11	6	22	7	
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,659·2	1,244	3	1,247	92	818	1,194	918	136	444	19	247	1	67	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	20·4	11	...	11	......	8	8	8	4	1	...	3	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	49,545·8	47,764	50	47,814	1,254	35,7 8	43,987	24,435	2,823	9,052	16	12,223	1	316	
		Total ...	49,566·2	47,775	50	47,825	1,254	35,796	43,995	24,443	2,827	9,053	16	12,226	1	316	
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,572·2	1,586	13	1,599	101	1,018	1,231	915	180	434	16	250	5	30	
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1,120·8	1,775	26	1,801	1,000	713	896	926	106	297	2	490	3	28	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	110·6	86	7	93	13	98	103	112	11	52	4	32	8	5	
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,930·8	7,114	14	7,128	411	4,971	6,763	4,736	454	2,205	15	1,800	4	164	
		Total ...	10,743·4	10,561	60	10,621	1,525	6,800	8,993	6,689	751	2,988	37	2,662	20	227	
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
20	298	Offences against religion ...	9·6	109	1	110	18	90	127	94	14	55	1	18	3	3	
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	228·2	91	...	91	7	57	142	101	8	21	...	71	1	...	
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	3,981·6	3,455	1	3,456	179	2,097	2,561	1,721	302	941	52	290	41	87	
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	865	826	1	827	9	520	803	424	116	159	...	136	...	13	
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,130·8	1,172	12	1,184	44	763	988	740	89	220	7	428	...	4	
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	497·4	426	27	453	149	403	606	642	14	112	...	511	...	4	
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1·8	3	...	3	......	3	6	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,858·2	4,989	794	5,783	1,007	4,356	9,219	7,189	350	1,603	2	5,061	...	105	
		Total ...	12,572·6	11,071	836	11,907	1,413	8,289	14,452	10,925	893	3,115	62	6,516	45	276	

PERIOD—1877.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA—154,358 Square Miles.
POPULATION—60,251,517 Souls.

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

				Cases.					Persons								
												Acquitted.		Convicted.			
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Regulation VI of 1819. Act I (B.C.) of 1866.	Ferries	25	16	...	16	3	16	27	26	...	4	...	22	...	...	
	Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1870. Act XXV of 1873.	Railway Acts	277·2	130	24	154	53	143	178	178	3	13	...	100	...	2	
	Act XX of 1856 Act VI of 1870.	Chowkidaree Act	66	64	2	66	8	60	138	134	...	6	...	127	...	1	
	Act XXI of 1856.	Abkaree Act	180·6	182	20	202	23	180	252	280	8	60	...	209	...	3	
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act ..	5·2	13	...	13	......	13	24	24	...	6	...	18	...	...	
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract ...	297·4	299	...	299	......	203	320	218	22	51	...	144	...	1	
	Act XXXI of 1860.	Arms Act	40·2	17	4	21	5	21	28	28	1	9	...	16	...	2	
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	542·2	378	68	446	66	385	567	643	4	103	...	583	...	3	
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jails Act	29·4	18	5	23	5	18	23	27	2	3	...	21	...	1	
	Act XXII of 1864.	Cantonment Act	42·8	70	50	120	31	120	247	239	...	68	1	166	...	4	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B.C.) of 1873.	Salt Act	240·4	77	12	89	2	88	103	104	...	17	...	82	...	5	
	Act IV (B. C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act	10·4	7	2	9	1	9	45	45	2	3	...	40	...	...	
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears' Act.	6	7	3	10	......	5	5	9	1	2	...	6	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866.	Hackney Carriage Act ...	109·6	33	1	34	1	34	38	38	..	8	...	30	...	...	
	Act XIV of 1866.	Post Office Act	36·4	30	1	40	4	33	45	49	2	10	...	25	4	2	
	Act XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act	48·4	108	79	187	2	179	328	317	9	53	...	251	...	4	
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees' Act	....	1	...	1	......	..	......	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	
	Act I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	6,440·8	6,224	17	6,241	108	5,068	6,817	3,559	326	1,517	...	1,669	3	44	
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	99·6	14	39	53	6	30	42	44	1	23	4	15	...	...	
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Census Act	7·2	4	...	4	......	4	4	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	24	75	22	97	......	96	112	111	4	14	...	91	...	2	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876.	Bengal Municipal Act ...	6,994	6,666	130	6,796	83	6,475	8,720	9,035	313	1,293	...	7,368	...	61	
	Act VIII of 1876.	Native Passengers' Ships Act.	......	1	...	1	......	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	Act XIX of 1876.	Dramatic Performances' Act.	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	32·8	50	6	56	......	51	112	113	2	26	9	60	7	9	
	......	Mutiny Act	3·4	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	......	Other special Laws ...	557·4	644	145	789	16	646	1,306	1,430	2	423	..	977	...	28	
		Total ...	16,125·4	15,139	630	15,769	419	13,942	19,485	16,658	702	3,720	14	12,035	14	172	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	97,514·2	91,738	3,629	95,367	5,670	72,663	1,00,687	72,745	6,052	22,786	373	41,735	301	1,448	

BENGAL [illegible]LICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Compdrative Statement of Cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number — Number of persons arrested.	
			1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	1	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	1	.....	......	10	3
		Total	......	1	......	......	11	3
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	... .	.. ..
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	172	128	......	... ..	225	177
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	29	12	......	......	10	28
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	454	453	......	... ..	796	757
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,991	1,871	......	......	8,732	8,831
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	48	45	......	......	69	66
		Total	2,604	2,509	59·1	59·7	9,862	9,859
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	.. ..	.. .
9		Murder „ dacoits	4	4	......	... ..	34	30
10		Murder „ robbers	17	10	......	......	11	15
11		Murder „ poison	30	28	.. ..	... .	47	42
12		Other murders	340	315	... ..	......	872	741
13	307	Attempts at murder	61	60	......	... .	83	81
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	283	245	......	. ..	518	499
15	376	Rape	382	314	. . ..	......	389	265
16	377	Unnatural offences	59	68	......	......	54	63
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	129	144	......	......	131	109
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	457	457	.....	......	394	393
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	1	......	......	8	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	752	672	......	......	1,373	1,100
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	18	21	......	... ..	28	23
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	26	27	. . ..	... .	85	59
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	848	754	......	.....	869	556
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	252	218	......	... ..	325	324
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	199	164	......	......	251	183
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining, a minor for prostitution.	26	15	.....	......	55	33
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	....	.. .	......	.	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	888	845	......	......	1,369	1,558
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	75	86	......	. ...	91	126
		Total	4,846	4,454	49·9	50·6	6,730	6,001
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	234	180	.... .	......	1,074	623
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	7	2	.... .	. ....	34	.. .
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	1	... ..	......	.. ..	
		Robbery with hurt by other means	21	27	... ..	......	18	59
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	23	25	......	. ....	16	35
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	31	24	. ....	... ..	29	26
		Robbery other robberies	105	146	......	......	173	175
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,050	821	......	......	986	788
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	524	613	......	......	543	643
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	16,016	15,537	......	......	4,089	3,645
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	306	264	......	......	327	377
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	16	25	.. ...	......	90	58
		Total	18,423	17,655	41	41·8	7,379	6,429
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	59	83	.....	......	110	135
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,446	3,347	......	......	6,091	6,669
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,676	2,232	....	......	3,515	3,426
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	41	40	......	......	57	53
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	4	......	......	7	9
		Total	6,223	5,706	38·2	42·9	9,780	10,292
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	593	657	......	......	524	529
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	2,256	2,165	......	......	2,254	2,385
		Theft ordinary	27,319	25,832	......	......	22,192	23,232
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,201	1,153	......	......	[illegible]	1,412
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,201	2,080	.... .	......	4,009	3,685
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,918	3,585	......	.....	8,186	8,707
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	10	20	......	......	8	6
		Total	37,498	35,491	47·7	50·1	38,862	39,956
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	5	5	......	......	79	61
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4,874	2,809	......	......	5,174	3,194
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	15	12	......	......	36	25
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	„ Gambling Act	124	105	......	......	618	518
52		„ Excise Laws	1,622	1,688	......	......	2,393	2,726
53		„ Railway Laws	438	431	......	......	541	547
54		„ Salt and Custom Laws	1,240	1,449	......	......	1,392	1,726
55		„ Stage Carriage Act	......	22	......	......	......	25
56		„ Stamp Act	6	10	......	......	33	43
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9,369	9,260	......	......	12,167	11,587
		Total	17,698	15,791	86·2	84·8	22,483	20,452
	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	478	455	86·9	90·1	713	728
		Grand Total	87,850	82,062	58·5	59·5	95,770	94,318

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,

MENT B.

Crime, with result of Police Operations, for the year 1877.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.*		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11	3	18·1	......	18·1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
213	173	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......
38	28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
779	743	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8,447	8,086	......	......	......	......	70	127	28	27	......	......
67	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,544	9,695	59·6	60·8	61·6	61·8	71	127	29	27	40·8	21·2
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	26	......	......	......	......	9,228	430	8,188	56	......	......
38	15	......	......	......	......	1,129	868	747	210	......	......
40	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
819	723	......	......	......	......	409	32	59	30	......	......
78	76	......	......	......	......	6	......	5	......	......	......
468	486	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
345	250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	57	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
124	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
369	377	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,017	1,069	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19	23	......	......	......	......	......	119	......	61	......	......
85	59	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
812	912	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
300	318	......	......	......	......	301	341	199	165	......	......
228	183	......	......	......	......	......	72	......	......	......	......
55	33	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,367	1,520	......	......	......	......	77	24	77	......	......	......
89	125	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,345	6,404	43·7	44·5	46·3	45·9	11,151	1,886	9,275	522	83·1	27·6
1,017	562	......	......	......	......	60,977	86,953	15,465	22,626	......	......
34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
18	56	......	......	......	......	416	1,024	9	369	......	......
15	35	......	......	......	......	660	919	402	261	......	......
29	21	......	......	......	......	3,207	2,394	2,926	80	......	......
144	165	......	......	......	......	3,513	2,093	1,100	315	......	......
919	651	......	......	......	......	32	......	......	......	......	......
482	600	......	......	......	......	179	44	101	15	......	......
3,498	3,227	......	......	......	......	4,87,307	3,48,604	82,388	45,272	......	......
305	357	......	......	......	......	928	866	277	369	......	......
90	58	......	......	......	......	435	645	395	441	......	......
6,551	5,732	40·5	47·0	55·7	52·8	5,57,654	4,43,572	1,03,033	69,757	18·4	15·7
110	128	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,946	6,470	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,430	3,323	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	53	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,550	9,983	54·5	52·6	55·8	54·3	......	......	......	......	......	......
490	504	......	......	......	......	403	1,116	53	103	......	......
2,102	2,205	......	......	......	......	35,732	43,988	28,003	33,074	......	......
20,295	21,714	......	......	......	......	2,85,865	3,50,158	96,788	1,20,547	......	......
1,311	1,362	......	......	......	......	70,584	67,672	22,452	41,217	......	......
3,877	3,605	......	......	......	......	1,14,375	58,780	81,107	36,001	......	......
8,163	8,450	......	......	......	......	198	218	130	140	......	......
4	6	......	......	......	......	92	131	10	19	......	......
36,242	37,846	51	51·1	54·7	54·0	5,07,249	5,22,058	2,28,033	2,31,101	45	44·2
79	61	......	......	......	......	2,454	119	2,454	44	......	......
5,154	3,173	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
36	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
614	498	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,357	2,707	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
539	541	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,379	1,720	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	43	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12,116	11,563	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
22,307	20,356	84	85·4	84·5	85·8	2,454	119	2,454	44	100	36·9
708	725	82·7	92·4	83·9	82·5	......	......	......	......	......	......
91,253	90,744	59·6	59·3	62·5	61·6	10,78,579	9,07,762	3,43,444	3,01,451	31·8	31·1

J. MONRO,

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Cases. Occurred within the year.	Cases. Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases. Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Persons. Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Persons. Arrested.	Persons. Brought to trial.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Acquitted.	Persons. Remaining.	Persons. Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Comparative Return. Number of persons arrested. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Brought to trial. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Convicted. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Property stolen. 1875.	1876.	1877.	Property recovered. 1875.	1876.	1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thuggee ... by strangulation ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	..	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thuggee ... by poison ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacoity on land ... with murder ...	1	2	2	1	27	17	16	10	6	..	10	14	34	17	18	33	16	6	18	10	314	9,228	373	42	5,188	43
Dacoity on land ... with wounding ...	6	6	4	8	167	64	55	27	19	9	103	58	47	64	53	47	55	...	4	27	1,833	732	8,241	60	137	3,930
Dacoity on land ... simple ...	94	93	61	125	1,804	385	* 345	104	150	46	1,419	952	954	385	897	934	345	307	382	104	53,955	57,602	68,118	10,311	15,323	16,275
Dacoity on water ... with murder ...	......	1	...	1	......	......	... ..	...	......	..	......	14	......	......	14	......	......	6	...	...	24	......	......	4	......	......
Dacoity on water ... with wounding ...	3	4	2	5	24	4	4	..	2	2	20	......	... ..	4	......	......	4	...	...	...	69	......	150	......	......	......
Dacoity on water ... simple ...	18	32	20	30	356	183	168	59	96	13	173	99	44	183	92	37	168	42	11	59	11,614	2,643	10,501	1,860	5	2,434
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... with murder ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	... ..	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... without...	1	3	3	1	7	7	7	6	1	...	......	21	4	7	20	2	7	8	2	6	171	......	54	32	......	12
Other professional crimes, viz.— Kidnapping ...	1	6	5	2	18	18	18	5	6	7	......	9	7	18	9	7	18	3	3	5	......	......	......	......	......	... ..
Cattle theft ...	......	47	47	......	64	64	64	43	21	...	......	160	20	64	141	19	64	94	14	43	2,406	98	742	1,955	83	579
Theft and other crimes by Mughyia Domes and other organized gangs ...	......	21	21	......	28	28	28	26	2	...	......	94	79	28	94	79	28	93	76	26	209	2,434	152	163	698	80
Mail robbery by professional gangs ...	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	..	......	...	... ..	1	... ..	......	1	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
House-breaking and other crimes committed by organized gangs ...	......	3	...	3	3	3	......	...	......	3	......	......	34	3	......	34	......	...	29	...	......	2,437	418	......	* 2,418	385

* Six persons died.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	Topobun mela	15 days	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroonee „	5 „	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20 days	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Snan Jattra at Mohesh and Bullubpore	1 day	30,000	...	1	1	16	1	2	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ruth Jattra at Mohesh and Bullubpore	8 days	10,000	...	1	2	40	1	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siba Chaterdasi at Turkessur	1 day	15,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Churruck Poojah at Turkessur	8 days	35,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gocool Dawan Peer at Bascobutty	3 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohorum at Hooghly	3 „	5,000	...	1	2	12	1	2	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootraon at Pandooah	4 „	4,500	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Snan Jattra at Gooptipara	1 day	7,000	...	...	1	14	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ruth Jattra at „	2 days	8,000	...	...	1	14	...	1	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barwaripoojah at Sreeporo	2 „	3,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootraon at Tribanee	1 day	5,000	...	...	1	10	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroonee at „	1 „	5,000	...	...	1	10	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neerunjun of Kartick Poojah at Bansbaria.	1 „	5,000	...	1	2	27	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootraon at Kristobatty, Bansbaria	1 „	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37 days	136,700	...	6	17	175	5	13	28	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	Hurwa mela	8 days	50,000	...	1	1	12	1	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor „	8 „	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16 days	100,000	...	1	1	12	2	1	6	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	Kishnaghur, Barodole	3 days	7,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea, Patpoornima	2 „	5,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea, Dhoolut	2 „	4,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea, Dussohara	1 day	5,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishengunge, Malligrash	5 days	5,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakasseepara, Bromanney	5 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakasseepara, Surbomungola	3 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kallygunge, Matiary fair	8 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chakoondy fair	1 day	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teyhatta, Ootraon	10 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teyhatta, Ramnobomee	10 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kareempore, Toolshebehar	15 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kareempore, Morateea	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kareempore, Hagulberia	15 days	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khooksha, Kallipoojah	12 „	2,500	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhadalia, Doorgapore	25 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bheeramarah Rash	15 „	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowapara, Baronee	20 „	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dowlutpore Joomadoho	18 „	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Royta, Kallipoojah	10 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lokhakhala	25 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chooadanga, Barowari	10 „	10,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allamdangah fair	7 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garapatta, Gostobehar	4 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bouggong, Pellapall	2 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shanteepore Rash mela	3 „	70,000	...	1	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chagdah, Koolia	3 „	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chagdah, Ghosepara	3 „	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chagdah fair	3 „	10,000	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burnagore, Oolychundee	1 day	1,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat, Patoolee	1 „	1,200	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	243 days	184,900	...	5	19	247	...	...	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	Aloakhoa	7 days	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neckmurd	7 „	187,500	...	...	...	...	3	8	12	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	14 days	197,500	...	...	...	...	4	10	16	172	...	...	...	...	...	...

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

...rsons and property. Number of offences against person or property during such assembly. Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.	PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure. Number of cases.	Strength of additional police. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P			
......	......	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	......	......	......	
......	......	....	......	...	...	.	.	...	....	...	......	
..	... ...	......	... ..	..	.	..		...	....	......	.. ..	
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......	......	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	18 0 0	......	...	...	...	.	...	...	......	......	
3	3	2 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	. ....	......	
......	......	.. ..	......	..	...	...	...	...	......	... .	......	
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......	......	.. ..	......	...	...	...	. .	...	......	.... .	......	
4	3	20 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.. .	
	. ...	. ....	......	.	...	...	...	...	.. ...	......	.. ..	
6	5	86 1 6	86 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	. ....	......	. ...	There are many fairs of petty kinds which do not require any special arrangements.
7	5	2 6 0	1 6 0	..	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	
13	10	88 7 6	87 7 6	...	...	...	.	...	......	... ..	... ..	
......	......	......	... ..	...	.	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 11 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.... .	.. ..	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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1	1	75 0 0	75 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	.. ...	. .	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
8	7	32 6 6	27 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	... ..	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	.... .	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
12	10	126 6 6	121 0 6	...	.	.	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	. ....	...	...	...	1	3	504 0 0	2 years.	7	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	5	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	5	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	......	......	

STAT…

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection o…

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection …

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Rajshahye	Nagurpore	8 days	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chunderpore	8 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lalore	5 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kulumn	4 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalligunge	4 „	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Cowgonge	3 „	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Puttyshur	10 „	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kassiabaree	10 „	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khatoor	9 „	28,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boodpara	9 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bagha	7 „	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tiharpore	10 „	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mooradpore	8 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Manda	8 „	23,400	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koojoul	21 „	25,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mirzapore	8 „	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhobanipore	9 „	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	141 days	1,72,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	......
Rungpore	Kesbetgunge	1 day	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kholabattee	3 days	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Badargunge	3 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Godasimla	15 „	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pagla Peer	22 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Noonkhawa	3 „	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sindurmattee	1 day	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Selibaree	15 days	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chilmaree	2 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gollabbagh	45 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Toolshighat	30 „	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Premgunge	1 day	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Borobhita	19 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	160 days	101,500	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	48	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bogra ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pubna ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Darjeeling ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Julpigoree ...	Julpeh	15 days	1,500	...	1	1	8	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
Dacca ...	Moonshigunge	38 days	1097,240	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhamrye	43 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nangulbund	5 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	86 days	1,147,240	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	......
Furreedpore	Furreedpore mela	15 days	8,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalpore „	7 „	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Silapatti „	2 „	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajnuggur „	60 „	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Monohar Roy's Bazar mela	7 „	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kartikpore mela	60 „	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mowaisur mela	15 „	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hatoria mela	15 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tengra mela	20 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	201 days	24,800	1	1	2	12	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	......
Backergunge ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mymensingh ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Tipperah ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
1	1	37 6 0	24 6 0	...	...	...	1	4	45 0 0	Uncertain.	......	Sanctioned by the Assistant Magistrate of Nattore.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 6 10½	1 6 10½	...	...	...	...	8	423 8 0	6 months.	......	This force has been withdrawn in Government order [illegible]1181, dated 12th March 1877.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	3	137 3 2	4 months.	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	2	49 0 0	3 months.	......	Sanctioned by the Magistrate of the district.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	38 12 10½	25 12 10½	...	...	...	2	17	654 11 2	1 year 1 mo.	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	3 7 6	3 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	3 13 6	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	2	0	1,369 4 8	9 months.	......	The force was reduced to one head constable and eight constables on 1st March 1877, and on 1st October 1877 was entirely dispensed with.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	40 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	......	40 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	155 10 0	1 8 0	1	...	...	3	12	1,557 12 0	1 year.	One in the villages of Ranishar, Balikuri, and Nagurpara, station Palong.	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......		
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......		
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......		
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......		
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......		
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	155 10 0	1 8 0	1	...	...	3	12	1,557 12 0	1 year.	1	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	174 2 0	3 months.	4	Bhobanipore.
				2	...	...	1	5	280 4 0	3 "	1	Bramandia.
				3	...	...	1	10	1,554 8 0	1 year.	3	Singkhally.
				4	...	...	1	8	551 2 0	5 months.	......	Bebaa.
				5	...	...	1	4	447 8 0	5 "	......	Bodnikhally.
				6	...	1	3	15	1,194 5 3	3 "	7	Bamua.
......	......	......	......	21	...	1	8	46	4,181 13 3	Two years and 7 months.	15	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	13
																	Rs. A. P.
Chittagong	Sitakoond	12 days	3,000	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	.	......
	Mohamooni	8 „	6,000	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	6	..	...	...	...	.	......
	Total	20 days	9,000	...	...	1	6	1	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
Noakholly	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	.	...	.	...	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	....	......	......	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	... .
Patna	....	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	......
Gya	Biswa Sunkrant or Choyt Sunkrant and Kartick Poornima at the riverside in the town of Gya.	2 days 2 „	7,000	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	60	...	......
	Total	4 days	7,000	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	60	.	......
Shahabad	Berhampore fair in February 1877	10 days	95,000	...	...	1	3	1	2	6	52	...	...	.	...	...	......
	Ditto in April 1877	11 „	150,000	...	...	1	3	2	2	7	48	...	...	..	..	...	......
	Doomraon fair in April 1877	7 „	50,000	...	1	2	10	1	1	2	16	...	...	...	50	...	100 0
	Total	28 days	295,000	...	1	4	16	4	5	15	116	...	..	...	50	...	100 0 0
Mozufferpore	Sonepore	20 days	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hazeepore	10 „	81,000	1	1	2	14	...	...	1	12	..	...	..	...	...	......
	Byroostan	10 „	16,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	1	10	...	..	..	...	...	......
	Sittamurheo	15 „	30,000	1	1	2	14	...	..	1	9	.	.	.	...	..	....
	Total	55 days	127,000	2	3	5	38	...	1	5	51	...	...	...	...	...	......
Durbhunga	Serwath	10 days	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.. ..
Sarun	Sonepore fair	22 days	100,000	...	...	1	4	2	5	15	199	...	...	...	74	...	269 5 4
Chumparun	Urrarnj	9 days	10,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Gobindgunge	2 „	4,000	..	1	1	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Bettiah	15 „	30,000	1	1	4	30	...	..	2	12	...	..	.	...	...	......
	Adapore	10 „	15,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	......
	Total	36 days	59,000	1	3	6	52	...	...	3	18	...	..	.	...	...	......
Monghyr	... .	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	......
Bhagulpore	Shiboratree at Singeshurthan	15 days	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tilsankrant at Bowsee'	15 „	37,000	...	...	.	2	1	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	30 days	57,000	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	36	...	...	...	...	...	......
Purneah	Caragolah	15 days	35,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	..	...	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sreepunchomi	2 days	35,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Sobratee	3 „	20,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Bhadoi, Poornima	1 „	10,000	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boorhya Newan	2 „	15,000	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	.... .
	Total	8 days	80,000	2	3	3	24	2	3	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
Maldah	Ramkeli	3 days	40,000	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Romjanibag, Futtehpore	8 „	5,000	1	3	...	8	...	...	1	8	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Total	11 days	45,000	2	2	...	12	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
Cuttack	Mohorum	5 days	20,000	1	1	8	40	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mudhoopore Rash Jattra	12 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Saroda Pana Sankranti	30 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Siddeshur Oska Astomi	5 „	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ichapore Gundicha Jattra	11 „	25,000	...	...	1	8	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Total	63 days	95,000	1	1	9	48	2	4	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property. Number of offences against person or property during such assembly. Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure. Number of cases.	Strength of additional police. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	10	748 4 0	6 months.	Murder 1	Additional police established in Katigurh and Mangyapara.
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	..	...	1	10	748 4 0	6 months.	1*	* The offences committed in these villages were one murder, many arsons, and numerous assaults. There was long-standing feud between the zemindar and his ryots.
...	...	...	.	4	...		2	17	1,798 9 0	10 months & 8 days.	Doorga bazar 3 Moonsheehat 3 — 6 —	The ryots of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah withheld the payment of rent, and preparations were made to realize the same by coercion, which rendered the necessity of establishing two special guards at Doorgabazar and Moonsheehat in the jurisdiction of the Chagulnya station.
...	...		.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	.		14	411 9 7	4 months.	1	
...	...	...		1	..	..	...	14	411 9 7	4 months.	1	
2	1	11 4 0	11 4 0	1	...	.	3	20	2,028 0 0	12 months.	Chowgain cases .. 7	Special police at Chowgain.
5	5	68 2 6	50 8 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	10 0 0	8 0 0	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
9	7	89 6 6	69 12 0	1	...	...	3	20	2,028 0 0	1 year.	7	
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The rest of the information will be supplied by the District Superintendent, Sarun.
12	11	65 7 6	19 15 5	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	
2	2	7 4 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	42 9 0	42 0 0	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
17	16	115 4 6	69 12 5	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
20	11	428 0 0	248 0 0	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	
6	5	15 7 0	15 7 0	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
2	2	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
8	7	23 7 0	23 7 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
7	7	17 12 0	16 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A case of trespass, in which a person was sent up and convicted.
1	1	0 0 6	0 0 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	A case of theft of a looking-glass, in which one person was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.
2	2	0 0 6	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
2	2	0 0 0	0 6 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Pooree	Ruth Jattra	12 days	30,000					...	...	2	80	...	...	2	60	..	248a
	Snan Jattra	1 day	2,000					...	...	3	16	...	...	...	..	..	......
	Dole Jattra	1 „	250,000					1	1	7	80	...	...	...	62	...	120b
	Sibaratree	1 „	15,000	1	1	2	16	..	...	2	14	...	.		.	..	.....
	Panchack	5 days	13,000					...	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Chundun Jattra	21 „	1,000					...	...	1	4	..	...	...	...	..	......
	Mokur Jattra	2 „	5,000					...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....
	Tribanee Jattra	2 „	25,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Milan Jattra	2 „	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snan Jattra	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Chundro Bhaga	2 days	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jham Jattra	5 „	20,000	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Attri Jattra	15 „	70,000	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	.	...	.....
	Oska Jattra	8 „	70,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Raju Sunkrantee	4 „	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Panchuck	1 day	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundun Jattra	21 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Panasankrantee	1 day	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Oska Jattra	1 „	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhulan Jattra	6 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Chundun Jattra	21 „	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dole Jattra	1 day	400	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	.	....
	Total	134 days	591,000	1	1	4	28	4	13	37	269	...	...	2	122	...	368 0 0
Balasore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......
Gurhjats	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hazareebagh	Chatra	10 days	4,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Autree	8 „	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mudhubun	120 „	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	138 days	22,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Lohardugga	Chootia fair	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...
	Juggunathpore fair	1 day	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Daltongunge fair	17 days	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	18 days	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
Singbhoom	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Manbhoom	....	......	. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	GRAND TOTAL	1,525 days	3,720,140	10	28	74	692	33	72	187	1,344	...	1	4	306	...	737 5 4

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT D—*concluded.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.									Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
					Officers.			Men.				
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
4	1	38 1 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Paid by the Pooree Rajah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	91 14 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	3	129 15 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	41 0 0	Indefinite.		Located at Bonhatta, in Mohurbhunge, under orders of Commissioner, for preventing feuds among the members of Rajah's family.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	14 15 6	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Pending	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	298 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	328 11 6	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The fair was not held last year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
132	95	1,645 2 4½	739 9 3½	30	.	1	23	103	13,384 15 3	10 years 1 month and 8 days.	38	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force: Inspectors-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues: Officers.	Men.	Cost of Police: Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other expenses, column 3: Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average pay of: Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	BENGAL.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Western Districts.																				
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	...	2	8	101	...	474	...	18	300	......	10,200	1,740	2,460	47,100	38,124	226	...	6·7	7,001	1,06,851
	Bankoora	..	1	2	36	3	154	...	3	64	......	7,800	712	2,715	14,280	12,684	648	7	6·7	2,456	41,325
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	3	47	...	200	...	1	23	......	8,096	743	2,234	19,680	15,972	195	..	6·5	3,501	50,421
	Midnapore ...	...	2	6	144	...	714	21	9	161	......	11,716	1,585	3,674	53,940	57,288	...	...	6·5	11,836	1,40,069
	Hooghly	...	2	4	71	..	327	...	19	342	......	10,326	1,440	1,758	31,140	26,328	567	...	6·7	7,812	79,441
	Howrah	...	1	7	85	..	575		......	8	......	14,400	785	3,383	33,780	45,612	......	...	6·6	11,613	1,09,573
	Central Districts.																				
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	..	3	11	140	...	607	...	57	570	......	18,036	2,966	3,095	66,780	59,736	844	..	7·1	63,270	1,84,727
	Nuddea	...	2	7	91	...	491	...	13	265	......	11,400	1,235	2,473	45,180	38,784	...	.	6·5	9,646	1,08,718
	Jessore	...	2	8	107	...	492	49	......	76	......	9,102	1,064	2,261	47,100	43,260	134	..	6·6	8,612	1,11,563
	Moorshedabad ...	...	2	7	130	...	549	...	12	256	......	16,800	1,640	2,214	52,500	45,588	......	...	6·9	8,148	1,26,855
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	4	54	...	328	...	2	30	......	10,200	1,072	1,715	27,780	26,316	......	..	6·6	1,964	69,047
	Rajshahye... ...	...	2	4	59	...	316	...	5	65	......	9,085	685	2,415	26,040	25,500	......	..	6·7	5,852	69,577
	Rungpore	..	2	6	62	...	300	...	3	26	......	9,000	1,235	2,180	33,540	30,192	......	..	6·3	6,748	82,835
	Bogra	...	1	3	38	...	203	...	2	30	......	6,000	1,175	1,824	16,320	16,248	......	.	6·6	4,639	46,166
	Pubna	...	1	5	60	...	299	...	5	90	.	10,638	1,640	2,479	25,710	23,424	....		6·5	8,610	72,571
	Darjeeling	...	1	3	31	...	119	..	2	24	...	750	435	1,455	16,440	15,168	...	.	8·1	2,488	36,736
	Julpigoree	...	1	4	46	5	244	...	1	13	......	7,700	1,035	2,056	21,984	25,740	1,296	12	8·5	3,121	62,932
	Eastern Districts.																				
DACCA.	Dacca	...	2	5	63	...	356	14	11	273	......	11,921	904	2,288	29,760	30,132	......	..	6·7	11,089	86,184
	Furreedpore ...	..	1	5	65	...	304	28	3	70	......	6,000	1,253	1,918	29,700	26,316	198	...	6·6	14,256	79,671
	Backergunge ...	...	2	5	88	...	410	...	3	110	......	10,750	1,576	2,132	36,000	32,421	3,940	.	6·6	34,001	1,20,826
	Mymensingh ...	...	2	6	72	...	364	9	7	100	......	11,429	1,440	2,375	34,860	29,376	......	...	6·5	9,487	88,967
	Tipperah	...	1	3	44	...	276	...	3	49	......	7,200	1,135	2,358	21,180	22,032	85	..	6·6	12,327	66,317
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	...	1	5	63	...	341	...	5	56	......	9,600	465	2,802	28,140	26,976	......	.	6·5	16,554	84,537
	Noakholly	...	1	4	51	...	296	...	1	14	......	6,449	827	2,114	22,560	23,016	......	...	6·4	18,829	73,825
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	3	4	45	...	604	...	......	......	......	12,000	900	1,348	22,320	72,618	......	.	10·0	78,970	1,88,180
	Total ...	...	41	129	1,793	8	9,553	121	185	3,021	.....	2,46,698	29,767	57,786	8,03,844	8,08,884	8,133	10	7·0	3,32,858	22,87,970
	BEHAR.																				
PATNA.	Patna	...	4	7	114	...	961	...	20	305	......	23,118	1,051	3,206	45,240	72,216	.....	...	6·2	17,826	1,62,657
	Gya	...	2	5	90	10	499	...	16	291	.....	13,010	1,740	2,802	36,240	37,812	2,160	7	6·1	6,841	1,00,605
	Shahabad	...	2	6	85	4	388	...	8	253	......	12,415	1,940	2,465	35,340	29,112	864	7	6·1	7,840	89,976
	Mozufferpore ...	...	1	4	58	...	326	...	11	165	......	9,466	1,535	2,524	24,120	24,180	......	...	6·1	6,190	68,315
	Durbhunga ..	...	1	4	49	...	284	...	8	137	.....	7,453	1,135	1,733	22,500	21,072	......	...	6·1	5,364	59,257
	Sarun	..	2	4	70	...	338	...	11	162	......	9,190	1,540	2,346	26,580	25,068	......	..	6·1	4,137	68,861
	Chumparun ...	...	1	4	52	4	274	...	2	37	......	6,000	985	2,235	24,220	20,032	864	7	6·1	3,152	57,168
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	...	2	5	53	...	326	...	8	107	......	14,389	985	2,136	27,000	24,180	456	...	6·1	6,940	76,086
	Bhagulpore ...	...	2	5	67	...	52	...	6	128	......	12,600	1,012	2,606	27,780	26,304	.....	..	6·2	7,996	78,298
	Purneah		2	6	77	7	394	..	6	118	.....	16,800	1,340	2,568	33,900	33,540	1,512	12	6·8	6,547	96,202
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	1	1	38	...	264	...	1	10	......	4,800	1,035	1,286	12,840	20,796	552	...	6·6	3,789	45,008
	Maldah	...	1	3	40	..	226	...	2	36	......	8,400	935	2,422	19,560	18,228	......	..	6·7	3,649	53,194
	Total...	...	21	54	802	25	4,632	...	99	1,809	......	1,37,641	15,233	28,384	3,34,320	3,53,160	6,408	8	6·3	80,571	9,55,717
	ORISSA.																				
ORISSA.	Cuttack	...	2	6	93	...	473	3	8	84	......	8,000	1,310	2,584	34,980	38,088	......	...	6·6	10,071	95,033
	Pooree	...	1	4	77	...	341	...	4	65	......	6,100	785	2,582	25,320	26,628	......	...	4·5	5,974	67,389
	Balasore	...	1	6	101	...	434	26	2	28	......	8,400	985	2,792	37,380	37,116	100	..	6·7	6,244	93,017
	Gurjhats	...	1	2	28	...	180	...	......	......	......	6,000	821	1,494	9,120	13,488	......	...	6·2	2,308	33,231
	Total ...	...	5	18	209	...	1,428	29	14	177	......	28,500	3,901	9,452	1,06,800	1,15,320	100	..	6·5	24,597	2,88,670
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																				
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh ...	...	2	4	87	14	413	...	5	73	......	15,450	1,400	2,267	32,460	32,436	3,488	7	6·3	6,598	94,189
	Lohardugga ...	..	2	5	89	...	412	...	1	79	......	16,800	1,480	2,058	36,600	30,444	322	...	6·1	5,522	93,281
	Singbhoom ...	...	1	1	29	...	148	...	......	10	......	6,000	585	1,975	9,300	11,616	......	..	6·6	2,475	31,951
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	3	60	10	262	...	2	46	......	10,200	1,235	2,233	23,340	21,528	2,160	7	6·6	3,976	64,672
	Total ...	...	7	13	265	24	1,235	...	8	208	......	48,450	4,790	8,528	1,01,760	96,024	5,970	7	6·4	18,571	2,84,093
	Total of Districts	...	74	214	3,159	57	16,848	150	306	5,215	......	4,61,289	53,691	1,04,150	13,46,724	13,73,388	20,611	8	6·6	4,56,597	38,16,450
	Government Railway Police.	1	...	7	75	...	451	...	......	......	14,436	......	......	......	39,000	38,844	......	...	7·0	19,730	1,12,016
	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	4	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	1,10,571	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	8,000	1,18,571
	Total ...	5	...	7	75	...	451	...	......	......	1,25,007	......	......	......	39,000	38,844	......	...	7·0	27,736	2,30,587
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5	74	221	3,234	57	17,299	150	306	5,215	1,25,007	4,61,289	53,691	1,04,150	13,85,724	14,12,232	20,611	8	6·6	4,84,333	40,47,037

NOTE.—Columns 2 to 23 give the cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1877, whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant for the financial year.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT E FOR 1877.

Employment of Police.

Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area (6). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34	35		36	37
Rs.	Rs.																
1,06,851	26,135	1	11	10	44	100	419	318	...	2,523	2,034,745	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,251	1 to 3,189	1 to 522
41,325	4,565	2	24	1	8	36	125	67	...	1,316	526,772	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 1,929	1 to 2,374	1 to 561
50,421	1,602	2	26	4	13	45	161	24	...	1,344	695,921	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·3	4 to 1	1 to 2,772	1 to 2,737	1 to 370
1,40,069	12,838	3	38	14	102	135	597	170	...	5,082	2,540,903	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·7	10 to 1	1 to 2,400	1 to 2,861	1 to 538
79,441	31,428	2	12	10	37	65	278	361	...	929	892,691	1 to 1·1	1 to 2·1	7 to 1	1 to 1,141	1 to 1,870	1 to 338
75,721	34,332	..	.....	2	22	59	223	370	...	639	731,057	1 to ·9	1 to 2	30 to 1	1 to 1,094	1 to 2,009	1 to 270
1,84,727	57,572	1	4	25	163	128	530	600	24	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 3·1	6 to 1	1 to 1,447	1 to 2,324	1 to 394
1,09,718	22,719	2	40	8	63	90	379	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,081	1 to 2,879	1 to 397
1,11,563	3,556	2	32	13	103	102	400	76	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 4·4	1 to 5·4	13 to 1	1 to 2,792	1 to 3,089	1 to 198
1,26,885	22,572	2	24	9	47	128	478	260	8	2,578	1,353,626	1 to 2·6	1 to 3·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,899	1 to 1,823	1 to 350
69,047	2,146	2	32	2	37	56	259	32	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,550	1 to 3,820	1 to 469
69,577	5,480	1	16	34	227	30	73	70	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 5	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 2,978	1 to 3,542	1 to 442
82,895	2,475	3	52	5	36	62	302	29	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 7·1	1 to 7·5	4 to 1	1 to 4,306	1 to 4,643	1 to 480
46,166	2,528	2	28	6	46	34	129	32	...	1,501	689,409	1 to 5·4	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 2,489	1 to 2,722	1 to 575
72,531	6,952	2	20	4	27	60	252	95	..	1,906	1,211,594	1 to 4·2	1 to 5·3	23 to 1	1 to 2,693	1 to 3,224	1 to 364
36,736	3,909	1	12	7	50	27	107	26	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	3 to 1	1 to 453	1 to 478	1 to 272
62,932	1,302	1	24	4	23	46	202	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 9·2	1 to 9·6	2 to 1	1 to 1,333	1 to 1,371	1 to 513
86,184	20,908	2	40	7	60	61	270	284	...	2,897	1,852,993	1 to 4	1 to 6·5	14 to 1	1 to 2,559	1 to 4,003	1 to 322
79,071	4,664	1	9	6	37	64	286	73	...	2,589	1,500,883	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,173	1 to 3,607	1 to 326
1,20,826	7,118	3	40	7	45	85	325	113	...	4,187	1,880,139	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·2	4 to 1	1 to 2,908	1 to 3,665	1 to 263
88,967	7,866	2	36	5	27	73	310	107	...	6,361	2,349,017	1 to 11·4	1 to 14	3 to 1	1 to 4,257	1 to 5,125	1 to 647
66,317	4,168	2	30	4	45	42	201	52	...	2,498	1,407,489	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,713	1 to 4,257	1 to 557
84,537	6,324	2	28	2	27	65	286	61	...	2,315	1,043,283	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,196	1 to 2,453	1 to 421
73,825	1,282	2	30	5	35	49	231	15	...	1,740	949,616	1 to 4·7	1 to 4·9	13 to 1	1 to 2,581	1 to 2,677	1 to 316
1,88,186	......	...	.....	2	10	50	594	......	...	6,882	69,007	1 to 10	1 to 10	......	1 to 106	1 to 106	......
22,54,118	2,94,996	43	615	196	1,314	1,692	7,423	3,536	32	72,220	33,313,630	1 to 4·8	1 to 6[illegible]	6 to 1	1 to 2,243	1 to 2,838	1 to 362
1,34,883	55,384	3	43	21	80	71	354	844	56	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·4	1 to 3·6	23 to 1	1 to 1,060	1 to 2,209	1 to 323
1,00,005	21,652	3	36	12	62	91	411	307	...	4,718	1,949,750	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·2	9 to 1	1 to 2,112	1 to 2,973	1 to 393
89,976	17,416	1	12	9	65	83	316	261	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·1	16 to 1	1 to 2,221	1 to 3,127	1 to 403
68,315	13,881	3	40	3	24	57	262	176	...	2,909	2,188,382	1 to 5·2	1 to 7·5	16 to 1	1 to 3,806	1 to 5,341	1 to 597
59,257	11,117	3	40	3	28	48	216	145	...	3,374	2,196,324	1 to 7	1 to 9·9	13 to 1	1 to 4,547	1 to 6,281	1 to 505
68,861	12,491	2	30	22	116	52	192	173	...	2,612	2,063,800	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·2	28 to 1	1 to 3,509	1 to 4,842	1 to 314
57,168	2,570	2	36	6	35	49	207	89	...	3,578	1,440,815	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,842	1 to 4,227	1 to 759
76,086	10,480	2	28	3	30	55	268	115	...	3,913	1,812,986	1 to 7·6	1 to 10·1	15 to 1	1 to 3,547	1 to 4,538	1 to 552
78,298	9,602	2	29	7	35	65	288	134	...	4,317	1,820,290	1 to 7·7	1 to 10	5 to 1	1 to 3,261	1 to 4,111	1 to 559
96,202	9,970	1	9	18	113	66	279	124	...	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·1	1 to 10	3 to 1	1 to 2,806	1 to 3,437	1 to 226
46,098	770	1	17	6	73	33	174	11	...	5,488	1,250,287	1 to 17·4	1 to 18·1	11 to 1	1 to 3,998	1 to 4,126	1 to 434
53,194	2,818	2	16	3	18	30	192	38	...	1,928	678,071	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,201	1 to 2,444	1 to 477
9,27,943	1,08,151	25	335	113	679	709	3,158	2,367	56	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,369	1 to 409
95,083	7,916	2	40	6	56	93	380	83	9	3,632	1,194,784	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,234	1 to 2,461	1 to 794
67,389	4,700	2	20	6	48	74	273	69	...	2,473	769,674	1 to 5	1 to 5·8	34 to 1	1 to 1,564	1 to 1,765	1 to 328
93,017	2,236	2	16	5	27	101	417	30	...	2,066	770,232	1 to 3·4	1 to 3·6	5 to 1	1 to 1,290	1 to 1,326	1 to 597
33,231	......	...	. ....	4	41	27	139	......	...	1,740	179,610	1 to 8·3	1 to 8·2	......	1 to 851	1 to 851	......
2,88,670	14,042	6	76	21	172	295	1,209	182	9	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 5	1 to 5·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,632	1 to 1,743	1 to 589
94,189	5,348	6	40	7	27	80	351	73	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·7	1 to 13	11 to 1	1 to 1,202	1 to 1,428	1 to 379
93,281	4,404	2	42	9	62	85	308	76	4	12,014	1,237,123	1 to 21	1 to 17	19 to 1	1 to 2,163	1 to 2,403	1 to 293
31,951	480	2	20	2	8	27	120	10	...	3,897	304,847	1 to 20	1 to 21	10 to 1	1 to 1,571	1 to 1,631	1 to 462
64,672	2,676	2	32	7	33	56	267	48	...	4,925	995,570	1 to 12·8	1 to 14·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,599	1 to 3,004	1 to 357
2,84,093	12,908	12	143	25	130	248	986	207	9	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 15·8	1 to 18	10 to 1	1 to 1,880	1 to 2,098	1 to 323
37,54,824	4,90,907	86	1,169	355	2,205	2,944	12,776	6,292	106	1,54,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·9	1 to 7·8	7 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,944	1 to 386
30,912	81,104	...	......	......	......	83	451	. ....	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,18,571	......	.1.	......	......	......	4	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,49,483	81,104	...	......	......	......	87	451	. ....	...	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......
39,04,307	5,72,101	86	1,169	355	2,205	3,031	13,227	*6,292	106	1,54,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·9	1 to 7·8	7 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,944	1 to 386

* This column gives figures as they stood on 31st December 1877, whereas column 1 of Statement H shows the total strength at the commencement of the year 1877.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1877.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	14,184	39·6	18	Chakran lands, ryots, &c.	2,63,294 0 0
		Bankoora	4,697	25	27·8	From jagheer lands and by ryots	1,30,824 0 0
		Beerbhoom	6,897	31·6	16·8	Zemindars and ryots	1,15,512 11 6
		Midnapore	10,516	40·8	16·4	In cash paid by Government; in cash paid by service lands; in cash paid by ryots; in cash paid by zemindars.	1,73,002 0 0
		Hooghly	2,162	55	30 about	Villagers and chakran lands	94,455 0 0
		Howrah	1,889	65·5	27·1	970 chowkeedars are maintained by chakran lands, and 919 receive their pay from the villagers.	51,102 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	*4,049	86·6	48	By the villagers	1,94,352 0 0
		Nuddea	4,474	60	38	Ryots	1,70,012 0 0
		Jessore	4,552	61	40·1	Villagers	1,82,807 4 0
		Moorshedabad	4,850	38·4	36	Zemindars and ryots	1,74,600 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,356	36	16	Villagers	16,975 0 0
		Rajshahye	†3,280	70	36	Punchayets and villagers...	1,18,080 0 0
		Rungpore	4,689	62·7	30·1	Villagers	1,60,452 0 0
		Bogra	‡2,377	38·01	30·5	Ditto	72,736 0 0
		Pubna	§2,370	83·25	43·5	Ditto	1,03,095 0 0
		Julpigoree	1,109	54	30	Ditto	34,028 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,421	77·9	33·8	Villagers	1,12,518 0 0
		Furreedpore	3,034	59·3	36·8	The village chowkeedars by the villagers, and those of the Goalundo bazar by the town committee.	1,11,953 0 0
		Backergunge	4,268	50·58	36	Zemindars and villagers	1,53,618 0 0
		Mymensingh	6,243	49	36	Villagers	2,24,746 0 0
		Tipperah	‖2,754	81	39	Zemindars and villagers	1,07,793 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	¶1,921	92	39	Villagers	86,084 0 0
		Noakholly ...	**2,638	59	25	Landholders, proprietors, and inhabitants ...	67,397 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	....	......
		Total ...	102,730	57·23	32		20,27,467 15 6
Behar	Patna	Patna	3,344	53	25	Zemindars, ryots, malicks, punchayets... ...	87,032 0 0
		Gya	5,173	59	26††	Zemindars and ryots	1,85,468 0 0
		Shahabad	5,911	80	30	Ditto	14,820 0 0
		Mozufferpore	‡‡4,413	71	31·1	Zemindars	1,37,497 0 0
		Durbhunga	4,166	60	24·5	Zemindars and ryots	1,02,007 0 0
		Sarun	4,237	62·5	23·1	Zemindars and villagers	97,634 3 6
		Chumparun	2,640	71	20·3	Ditto	63,849 0 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,313	50	34	Zemindars and ryots	1,12,849 1 0
		Bhagulpore	3,632	77·8	16·3§§	Ditto	59,426 0 0 and 7,446 beeghas of land.
		Purneah	4,769	64·3	36	Residents of the district	1,71,684 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs...	3,418	88·4	9·3	Zemindar and ryots	32,024 0 0 and 14,198 beeghas of land.
		Maldah	1,610	73·3	48	Ryots	77,280 0 0
		Total ...	46,621	67·5	26·9		10,91,630 4 6 and 21,644 beeghas of land.

* The pay is never regularly received, and is often never received at all.

† The decrease in the number of chowkeedars is owing to a reduction made in certain villages.

‡ The number of men has increased owing to the organization of the chowkeedaree system under Act VI of 1876.

§ Act VI of 1870 has been in force in most of the villages of this district throughout the year. I cannot say that it has improved the working of the force. The payments of their salaries has been most irregular, and the punchayets, as a rule, are unreliable. Since, however, the Magistrate of the district has been sending in for and admonishing them, they are less irregular in paying the chowkeedars.

‖ The decrease in the number of chowkeedars and in the number of houses by 132 and 56,232 respectively is owing to the transfer of pergunnah Mantala to Sylhet and 40 villages to Dacca.

¶ The new Chowkeedaree Act has been introduced during the year, and the number of chowkeedars has been reduced from 2,759 to 1,921.

** The number of chowkeedars has fallen short by 43 during the year, and the average annual income of each man by Rs. 14, the effect of late cyclone and storm-wave.

†† Those under Act VI receive Rs. 36 annually.

‡‡ Thirty-four of these hold land to the extent of 118 beeghas, average 3 beeghas 9 cottahs 8 dhoors per head.

§§ And 2 beeghas and one cottah of lan

‖‖ The decrease in the number of chowkeedars is owing to the introduction of new Chowkeedaree Act.

¶¶ The statements cannot be relied upon. The district chowkeedars are gradually, but steadily, being placed on a proper footing.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1877—*concluded.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	5,063	55	26·1	The greater part of their income is derived from jageer land exempt from revenue assessment; the remainder by periodical contributions from villagers.	1,31,231 0 0
		Pooree	2,336	48	16	Partly by Government and villagers; also hold jageer.	37,508 7 6
		Balasore	*2,230	63	12·12	Service land and subscription from villagers...	28,244 0 0
		Gurjhats	†447	73·8	16 in land	By Government giving the land	Cannot be given.
		Total ...	10,076	59·9	17·5		1,96,983 7 6
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore .	Chota Nagpore...	Hazareebagh	4,115	59·1	12·5	Paid by ryots, ticcadars, and zemindars partly in cash and partly in land chakran.	51,475 0 0
		Lohardugga	‡3,775	58	20·6	Zemindars, illaquadars, and ryots	78,330 4 0
		Singbhoom	1,671	46·5	5·3	Villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom	6,780	31·5	24·5	Service land, partly by land and partly by village contribution. By zemindars and digwars.	1,02,116 0 0
		Total ...	16,341	48·8	15·7		2,40,991 12 0
		GRAND TOTAL ...	175,768	59·6	27·7		44,57,073 7 6 and 21,644 beeghas of land.

* The new Chowkeedaree Tax has not as yet been introduced.

† The Chowkeedaree Act has not as yet been extended in the Gurjhats.

‡ These men are paid partly in grain and partly in cash.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector General of Police, L. P.

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Total sanctioned strength: Inspectors.	Total sanctioned strength: Sub-inspectors.	Total sanctioned strength: Head constables.	Total sanctioned strength: Men.	Armament of the Force: Number provided with fire-arms.	Armament of the Force: Number provided with swords only, or sword and batons.	Armament of the Force: Number provided with batons only.	Punishments: Dismissed: Inspectors.	Dismissed: Sub-inspectors.	Dismissed: Head constables.	Dismissed: Men.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers: Inspectors.	Fined, etc.: Sub-inspectors.	Fined, etc.: Head constables.	Fined, etc.: Men.	Punished judicially: Under Police Act: Inspectors.	Under Police Act: Sub-inspectors.	Under Police Act: Head constables.	Under Police Act: Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code: Inspectors.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code: Sub-inspectors.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code: Head constables.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code: Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan	8	28	73	474	170	36	341	...	1	1	12		8	20	86	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Bankoora	2	6	30	157	100	41	54	...	...	3	2	...	4	8	45	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	3	10	37	200	100	13	137	...	...	...	3	...	10	26	70	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	30	114	735*a*	240	33	474	...	...	3	17	...	20	28	101	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
	Hooghly	4	15	56	327	130	28	243	...	...	5	11	1	18	43	120	.	...	.	4	...	...	2	...
	Howrah	3	9	48	245	80	10	245	1	...	3	16	1	5	19	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	11	39	101	697	200	49	598	...	...	5	37	1	10	20	16	...	1	2	11	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	7	29	62	401	114	36	439	...	.	1	11	...	7	26	118	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...
	Jessore	8	24	83	541	109	32	415	...	1	2	25	...	14	30	140	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	7	28	102	549	160	35	491	...	...	5	29	...	19	28	53	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	4	10	35	328	115	58	213	...	.	1	16	...	18	16	120	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Rajshahye	4	16	43	316	48	19	301	...	1	2	12		14	21	110	...	...	...	10	...		...	.
	Rungpore	6	20	42	390	150	26	218	...	2	2	22	...	5	10	65	.	.	...	11		...	...	...
	Bogra	3	9	29	203	53	12	170	...	...	1	7	...	5	20	32	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2
	Pubna	5	10	50	209	100	15	240	...	...	1	8	1	7	25	53	...	...	.	6	...	...	...	.
	Darjeeling	3	6	25	140	41	34	105	...	1	.	2	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	.	...
	Julpigoree	4	11	35	249	150	21	128	.	.	...	2	.	8	14	23	...		...	2	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca	5	16	47	370*b*	79	21	338		...	1	10	...	...	5	86	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	5	17	48	332*c*	110	31	235		...	3	7	...	8	17	65	...	...	.	1	...	...	1	2
	Backergunge	5	20	68	410	193	25	478	...	1	2	16	...	7	27	78	...	...	.	9	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	6	21	51	373*d*	88	27	327	...	...	1	11	...	9	20	47	...	1	...	9	.	...	1	1
	Tipporah	3	14	30	276	140	17	166	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	33	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	5*e*	14	49	341	200	19	195	...	...	1	2	1	5	17	48	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	4	13	38	296	77	17	257	...	.	1	19	1	8	27	98	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	35	604	557	27	69	1	...	...	11	...	2	1	31	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Total	129	430	1,331	9,352	3,507	682	6,025	2	7	44	311	7	218	476	1,722	...	2	10	139	...	...	4	9
Patna	Patna	6	18	67	476	215	40	548	...	...	...	7	...	2	6	50	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Gya	5	18	81	509	195	33	385	...	...	2	4	...	14	63	153	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
	Shahabad	6	17	68	302	170	12	287	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	41	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	4	13	45	326	145	43	200	...	...	.	6	...	1	11	41	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	4	13	36	284	125	49	163	...	...	2	4	1	10	22	23	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	4	14	56	338	120	16	392	...	...	...	4	1	8	43	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	4	12	40	278	115	60	159	...	...	1	8	...	2	7	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	5	13	40	326	100	6	260	...	...	1	2	...	8	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	5	14	53	352	195	64	481	.	...	3	10	...	6	26	45	.	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	6	18	59	401	150	64	275	1	3	3	18	...	10	28	72	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	9	29	264	180	20	103	...	...	...	8	...	6	11	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	3	11	29	226	36	14	219	...	1	...	7	...	3	13	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	53	170	603	4,172	1,716	421	3,467	1	4	12	78	2	86	260	607	...	...	3	29	...	...	1	...
Orissa	Cuttack	6	16	77	476	87	116	372	...	1	1	17	...	7	47	108	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	4	10	67	341	51	14	408	...	...	...	5	1	2	20	45	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	6	16	85	460*f*	50	159	332	...	...	1	8	...	2	9	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats‡	2	3	25	180	205	...	...	...	1	3	9	...	...	16	46	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	45	254	1,457	393	289	1,112	...	2	5	39	1	11	92	299	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	4	10	68	427	220	70	207	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	32	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	5	22	67	412	180	...	479	...	...	...	1	.	7	16	54	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	1	5	24	148	150	7	24	...	...	1	1	.	...	3	11	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	3	13	47	272	120	95	120	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	59	206	1,259	670	172	830	.	...	1	6	...	9	35	125	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police	7	19	56	451	...	16	503	...	...	5	43	...	1	31	218	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	19	56	451	...	16	503	...	...	5	43	...	1	31	218	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	220	723	2,450	16,091	6,316	1,580	12,837	3	13	67	477	10	325	903	2,971	...	3	16	200	...	...	5	9

a Inclusive of 21 boatmen.
b Inclusive of 14 boatmen constables.
c Inclusive of 28 boatmen constables.
d Inclusive of 9 boatmen constables.
e Inclusive of 1 European constable.
f Inclusive of 26 boatmen constables.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1877.

by a Magistrate.								Reward.		Education.											Number who have left the Force during the year								
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.				Other offences.				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.															
Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	..	1	8	27	66	243	.	...	...	......	59	360	218	1	4	24	14	1	2	21	84·2	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	23	83	...	..	...	..	18	109	58	1	3	4	5	1	..	3	43·3	1·4
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	3	10	..	...	.	...	37	200	17	85	147	1	...	10	3	...	1	5	100·0	2·6
...	...	1	2	...	...	6	14	3	6	6	29	109	259	...	...	4	452	75	469	416	..	4	38	20	11	14	15	45·3	1·6
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	65	4	15	38	40	...	...	..	......	108	330	61	3	13	56	16	13	2	16	55·8	3·9
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	7	...	3	7	38	47	...	...	...	...	79	165	60	...	2	43	20	1	6	8	84·8	2·6
...	..	...	...	...	1		12	5	66	11	39	82	176	...		19	521	133	696	151	2	1	97	42	3	6	34	82·0*	4·0
..	..	...	..	..	..		3	...	11	7	29	58	424	...	..	.	63	51	278	303	...	2	14	12	7	3	15	29·0	2·5
...	..	1	...	...	1	5	9	4	1	8	24	83	390	...	.	...	25	73	415	152	...	1	52	28	7	...	11	83·*	1·6
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	12	23	7	26	98	205	...	.	..	...	189	239	214	7	8	66	34	26	23	33	65·9	4·4
...	..	1	3	...	...		2	...	.	4	16	27	50	..	...	5	70	72	215	96	..		14	17	5	15	25	153·5	6·5
...	.	...		...	...		9	3	5	4	14	32	80	...	...	...	...	52	172	127	3	...	20	15	35	1	15	93·	1·2
..	...	...	.	1	1	...	6		24	6	20	38	57	...	..	..	.	84	313	122	...	...	21	26	8	21	13	41·9	2·6
.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	19	18	3	9	24	62	..	...	2	107	54	134	66	...	..	26	8	10	3	7	97·4*	2·8
..	..		...	...	...	..	2	2	6	5	10	46	67	...		...	... *g*	43	217	80	...	...	39	9	7	...	13	89·3	3·5
..	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	..	24	3	6	18	51	...	...	..	...	40	72	112	.	...	13	3	4	3	4	14·	2·1
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	38	4	9	19	23	...	...	35	219	13	232	62	1	2	33	2	..	1	6	80·0†	2·(
.	.	.	...	...	...	...	14	5	29	5	16	38	60	...	...	9	310	46	287	151	..	.	19	11	5	3	8	35·6	1·8
...	.		.	...	1	...	8	..	2	5	16	37	145	..	..	..	...	47	162	162	1	2	8	10	25	6	9	40·5	1·4
.	..	.	..	..	..	1	8	1	2	5	20	67	126	...	...	..	......	99	90	313	...	...	19	19	32	0	9	60·8*	1·7
...	..	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	5	2	2	6	20	39	60	...	..	...	10	6	219	187	.	2	8	12	28	10	6	51·0*	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	68	3	12	27	95	...	1	3	76	18	162	142	...	3	2	3	1	1	4	67·4	1·2
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	7	5	13	50	141	...	...	...	52	42	171	238	...	2	19	3	7	2	11	72·8*	2·6
...	...	...	..	...	...	3	9	2	...	4	10	35	97	...		1	137	94	168	80	1	2	16	20	1	1	7	39·8*	1·9
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	6	30	214	..	...	...	23	39	522	63	4	28	15	12	2	16	17	300·9	2·7
..	...	3	6	3	6	24	153	70	390	128	408	1,117	3,195	...	1	115	2,295	1,581	6,312	3,820	25	79	676	384	240	146	314	82·8	2·8
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	11	6	14	52	193	...	...	...	...	50	175	341	11	3	17	7	..	1	7	22·0*	1·2
..	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	6	5	15	61	232	...	..	.	.	12	213	387	...	1	2	6	...	2	3	31·8	·4
.	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	51	11	6	15	57	76	...	1	..	36	14	225	244	4	6	4	...	...	...	3	17·6	·6
...	...	...	..	.	...	..	4	51	29	4	13	40	280	..	...	..	....	27	203	168	2	...	12	6	...	...	7	15·7	1·8
..	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	8	9	4	12	28	137	...	.		.....	24	168	169	2	3	11	6	2	...	3	27·5	·9
..	..	..	5	..	..	...	...	2	4	3	12	52	97	...	.	...	15	17	78	313	2	...	4	4	2	...	7	25·3	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	11	3	11	30	37	.	...	...	......	19	114	165	3	1	3	9	...	1	6	36·7	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	22	5	13	40	106	...	...	..	..	14	180	204	4	1	2	3	...	1	2	38·0	·6
...	1	...	2	...	.	.	...	...	13	5	14	48	105	...	...		200	31	229	159	1	...	16	13	2	1	10	25·1	2·3
..	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	1	30	5	17	51	225	...		7	167	54	185	233	2	0	12	25	...	...	14	29·6	2·6
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	4	1	8	24	63	..	...	...	..	29	154	116	...		14	8	...	..	7	32·1	2·3
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	5	1	...	3	10	21	92	..	.	...	10	40	159	70	...	..	21	8	5	1	15	97·0	5·5
...	1	2	11	...	2	7	38	115	159	50	154	504	1,643	...	1	7	428	331	2,113	2,569	31	24	118	95	11	7	84	28·1	1·7
...	...	1	10	...	...	...	..	8	12	6	16	70	232	..	...	10	78	41	198	335	...	3	10	19	.	1	11	39·4	1·9
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	4	10	62	133	.	..	4	35	36	377	45	...	1	24	5	1	1	7	64·9	1·6
...	...	1	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	6	16	77	289	...	1	6	156	39	422	106	...	6	8	9	1	5	13	20·4	2·3
...	..	1	..	...	..	1	9	2	1	2	3	24	35	.	.	...	15	23	122	65	...	1	4	13	...	1	3	96·1	1·4
..	...	3	12	...	2	4	23	10	14	18	45	233	669	...	1	20	179	139	1,110	551	..	11	46	40	2	8	34	46·1	1·9
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	..	32	4	18	61	128	...			......	32	208	284	1	1	34	3	1	1	10	34·4	1·8
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	147*h*	29	4	22	61	168	...	..	3	212	25	224	256	...	3	5	1	5	...	5	26·9	·9
...	...	.	...	..	...	1	1	...	3	1	5	21	50	...	...	...	......	5	89	84	1	..	3	2	3	..	2	66·2	1·1
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	2	3	13	45	150	.	...		43	11	80	212	3	.	1	1		..	8	43·8	2·1
...	...	...	2	...	1	4	16	147	66	12	58	188	406	..		3	255	76	601	866	5	4	43	7	9	1	25	37·0	1·6
...	...	...	5	...	...	1	21	7	...	7	19	51	60	.	..	.	...	157	434	33	...	6	82	48	4	20	11	179·9	2·0
...	...	...	5	...	...	1	21	7	...	7	19	51	60	...	..	.	.....	157	434	83	..	6	82	48	4	20	11	179·9	2·0
...	1	8	30	3	11	40	251	349	638	215	684	2,093	6,063	...	3	145	3,157	2,284	10,579	7,880	61	124	965	560	266	182	468	63·7	2·3

g Men who are present in the lines are taught reading and writing.
h Inclusive of persons awarded with good conduct allowance.
* No municipal police were admitted in hospital.
† Municipal police were not received in hospital, only regular police has been admitted into the hospital.
‡ There is no municipal police in this district.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Armament of the force. Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	...	1	17	300	...	..	317	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
	Bankoora		..	8	64	...	...	67	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	For vital statistics	...		...	1	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	...	...	1	23	...	...	24	...	..	..	2	...	...	1	10	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	9	161	...	...	...	..	...	.	6	...	..	2	20		...	..	.	..	..	...	...
	Hooghly	.	2	17	312	...	2	359	..	1	2	28	..	..	..	180	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	*4	1	27	338	...	...	330	..	..	5	84	1	...	22	111	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	.	1	52	556	.	1	608	.	..	3	222	.	1	6	37	.	...	..	36	...	.	...	...
	Cantonment	..	...	4	20	.	.	24	...	..	...	2	..	..	...	2		...	...	1	.	...	..	...
	Nuddea	...	..	13	265	.	...	278	..	...	...	5	...	.	1	67	...	..	..	5	...	...	..	...
	Jessore	..	.	...	70	..	...	76	...	...	...	6	..	.	...	13	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Moorshedabad	..	..	12	256	..	...	268	..	...	..	15	..	..	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore		..	2	30	..	...	32	..	..	..	4	..	...	...	5	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	..	..	5	65	...	...	70	...	..	..	1	...	...	5	53	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	..	8	26	...	..	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	..	3	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	2
	Bogra	...	..	2	30	...	...	32	.	..	...	2	..	..	2	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	...	...	5	90	...	...	95	...	...	.	19	..	...	2	52	...	..	...	3	...	...	.	...
	Darjeeling	.	1	1	24	...	2	24	...	.	...	1	...	..	...	6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	...	..	1	13	..	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	...	11	273	..	...	284	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	132	...	[illegible]	.	5	..	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	...	...	3	70	...	...	.	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	...		...	..	.	...	...	...
	Backergunge	..	...	3	110	...	...	25	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	7	..	...	.	1	...	..	..	...
	Mymensingh	...	...	7	109	.	...	107	...	..	.	4	..	...	1	7	...	..	..	9	...	..	...	...
	Tipperah	...	.	3	49	...	..	52	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	†1	...	4	56	...	...	60	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	45	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
	Noakholly	...	...	1	14		...	.	...	...	...	1	.	...	1	4	...	.	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total	5	6	206	3,352	...	5	3,133	.	1	10	439	1	1	56	928	.	...	1	75	...	...	...	6
	BEHAR.																							
Patna ...	Patna	1	5	44	850	...	6	894	...	1	2	60	...	5	25	198	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	..
	Gya	..	1	15	291	...	1	306	...	...	...	10	...	1	13	113	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Shahabad	..	1	7	253	...	...	261	...	...	...	5	..	1	5	48	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	...		11	165	...	...	176	...	...	..	6	...	..	5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	...	...	8	137	...	...	145	...	...	..	16	...	...	8	26	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...
	Sarun	..	..	11	162	...	...	173	...	..	...	21	...	...	6	62	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	...	2	37	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ..	Monghyr	..	..	8	107	..	...	115	..	...	...	3	..	...	4	33	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	...	...	6	128	...	...	134	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	.	6	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	..	..	1	10	.	...	11	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	2	36	...	...	38	...	..	...	2	..	...	2	5	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	7	121	2,294	...	7	2,253	...	1	2	154	...	7	60	585	...	..	1	20	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa ...	Cuttack	...	...	8	84	...	...	92	...	..	..	2	.	...	3	22	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Pooree	...	...	4	65	...	..	69	...	.	..	1	...	..	1	26	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	..	2	28	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	14	177	...	...	191	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	40	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	..	..	‡5	73	..	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga			1	70	.	..	80	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	18	..	...	..	2	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhoom	..	...	...	10	...	...	10	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom		...	2	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	.	8	208	.	...	90	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	34	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	13	349	6,031	...	12	5,667	...	2	13	611	1	8	126	1,596	...	...	2	97	...	...	...	6

* Inclusive of one
† One European constable paid both
‡ Inclusive of two head constables

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT F—*concluded.*

Internal Management of the Force during the year 1877.

Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
by a Magistrate.								Reward.		Education.											Number who have left the force during the year.								
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.				Other offences.				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.															
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	14	48	...	...	...	...	94	278	34	...	...	31	10	3	38	15	Included in Statement F of the Regular Police.	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	12	40	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	23	9	8	7	...	...	4	2	...	1	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	6	142	40	99	64	...	1	11	6	10	7	8		4·7
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	2	16	...	2	12	15	...	...	...	...	77	257	28	...	3	27	31	16	4	9		2·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	4	...	21	20	...	...	...	...	248	97	19	...	1	123	89	...	15	18		4·9
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	15	...	1	52	50	...	...	...	500	348	560	49	...	2	100	225	...	33	22		3·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	...	24	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	13	35	...	...	...	...	27	94	181	...	2	6	5	7	5	5		1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	25	45	6	...	...	20	6	...	...	5		...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	86	153	18	...	...	28	15	19	19	19		7·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	8	...	...	7	4	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	52	12	...	1	...	1	6	1	1		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	4	8	22	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	24	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2		6·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	80	61	2	...	...	11	19	3	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	...	...	3	1	1	1	1		3·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	2	248	121	259	26	...	...	52	12	50	8	7		2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	50	...	...	2	2	1	...	4	1		1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	10	95	8	...	...	...	2	39	1	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	16	79	12	...	...	10	4	...	4	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	6	3	46	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	6	51	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	2		3·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	1	4	...	...	1	73	12	38	5	5	165	291	...	...	9	939	1,202	2,434	610	...	12	450	450	179	148	115		3·5
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	20	1	5	22	110	...	...	...	...	98	510	290	3	8	33	63	5	1	11		1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	9	61	...	...	...	...	26	168	113	...	...	7	10	...	5	3		·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	228	27	...	1	1	5	...	...	2		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	9	57	...	...	...	...	13	102	61	...	...	7	6	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	32	84	61	...	...	16	16	1	2	1		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	34	76	60	...	...	7	21	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	24	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	9	70	45	...	2	1	3	13	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	...	...	...	...	27	25	81	...	...	7	10	...	1	4		2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	...	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	28	60	32	...	...	4	10	3	...	2		1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	14	6	18	...	...	1	2	...	2	1		2·6
...	...	...	2	...	1	1	34	31	43	1	6	68	336	...	...	...	...	316	1,357	797	3	11	85	157	22	11	25		1·6
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	24	...	...	...	...	6	69	16	...	...	2	2	...	...	2		2·0
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	9	54	15	...	...	2	1	...	...	2		2·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	6	17	7	...	...	1	8	1	...	1		8·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	13	50	...	...	...	...	21	140	38	...	...	5	6	1	...	5		2·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	10	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	8	55	11	...	...	...	9	...	...	1		1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	20	18	54	3	...	...	1	...	5	...	1		1·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1		3·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	17	...	...	3	34	...	...	...	26	39	153	15	...	...	3	13	6	1	3		1·4
...	...	1	8	...	1	4	114	46	102	6	11	249	711	...	...	9	965	1,578	4,084	1,360	3	23	543	626	203*	155	148		2·8

European constable.
by Municipality and Port Fund.
for liquor-shops.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	RACE. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Natives. Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Bengal.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	......	2	2	....	......	.....	......	.....	......	...	6	95	473
	Bankoora	......	1	......	.....	....	.....	......	..	......	.....	2	35	156
	Beerbhoom	1	......	....	....	......	.....	.....	......	......	......	3	47	200
	Midnapore	.....	1	......	.....	..	...	...	......	.....	1	6	142	732
	Hooghly	......	2	....	......	1	.....	1	1		1	2	69	317
	Howrah	......	......	....	.....	....	1	1	.....	......	...	2	56	245
	Central Districts.													
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	.....	2	2	.....	...	......	...	2	...	...	8	138	697
	Nuddea	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	......	......	.....	1	7	87	487
	Jessore	.....	1	......		...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	8	101	531
	Moorshedabad	......	2	....	.....	....	....	1	......	......	......	6	128	528
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	.....	2	.....	......	......	.	.....	.....	.....	...	4	52	324
	Rajshahye	....	2	......	.....	.	..	.	...	.....	...	4	53	294
	Rungpore	...	2	.....	.....	.....	..	....	1	...	...	6	58	370
	Bogra	......	1	....	......	....	.	.	....	......	....	3	38	202
	Pubna	.....	1	...	..	......		.....	...	......	.....	5	60	299
	Darjeeling	...	1	2	.....	.	..	.	..	...	....	1	31	149
	Julpigoree	...	1	...	.....	.	....	....	....	.....	......	4	45	245
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca ...	Dacca	..	2	......	...	...	..	..	...	......	....	5	63	370
	Furreedpore	..	1	....	...	..	.....	....	......	....	.....	5	63	303
	Backergunge	......	2	...	...	..	....	1	1	.....	.....	4	87	407
	Mymensingh	......	1	......	.....	...	.....	..	.....	....	1	6	71	363
	Tipperah	....	1	......	..	.	....	....	....	...	.....	3	43	276
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	....	1	......	.....	1	...	..	....	...	......	4	63	340
	Noakholly	...	...	....	.....	......	......	...	......	..	1	4	51	296
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	3	...	...	.....		1	2	...	......	3	30	549
	Total ..	1	33	6	......	2	1	5	7	...	6	111	1,706	9,153
	Behar.													
Patna ...	Patna	1	3	2	.....	....	..	......	...	.....	...	4	84	476
	Gya	......	2	1	......	....	......	.....	......	......	......	4	91	505
	Shahabad	......	2	1	.....	....	.....	....	......	......	......	6	85	392
	Mozufferpore	1	......	......	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	......	...	4	58	326
	Durbhunga	...	1	...	...	......	......	......	1	...	....	3	49	284
	Sarun	......	2	......	......	..	......	1	......	...	.....	3	66	338
	Chumparun	...	1	.....	...	......	......	...	.....	...	......	4	50	274
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1	1	1	......	....	..	1	.....	......	......	3	53	326
	Bhagulpore	1	...	...	....	.....	..	......	....	......	1	5	67	347
	Purneah	1	1	....	....	....	.....	...	......	....	......	5	75	399
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	....	1	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	1	37	261
	Maldah	.....	1	......	....	.....	....	......	.....	.....	...	3	40	230
	Total ...	5	15	5	......	....	...	2	1	......	1	45	735	4,154
	Orissa.													
Orissa ...	Cuttack	......	2	....	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	92	473
	Pooree	.....	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	....	....	3	77	341
	Balasore	.....	......	1	....	......	......	......	1	......	1	5	100	460
	Gurjhats	....	1	....	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	2	28	180
	Total ...	......	4	1	1	....	......	1	1	....	1	16	297	1,454
	Chota Nagpore.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	87	427
	Lohardugga	1	1	......	.....	......	....	....	......	......	......	5	80	410
	Singbhoom	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	29	148
	Manbhoom	......	2	....	......	....	......	1	......	......	......	2	60	270
	Total ...	2	5	1	......	......	...	2	......	....	......	10	205	1,255
	Government Railway Police	......	1	3	......	9	......	2	......	1	...	2	62	437
	Total ..	.....	1	3	......	9	....	2	......	1	....	2	62	437
	Grand Total ...	8	58	16	1	11	1	12	9	1	8	183	3,085	16,458

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1877.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
OFFICERS.												MEN.												
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand Total, officers and men.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
4	23	31	14	...	..	28	4	...	1	...	..	1	104	128	74	...	...	92	62		12	...	...	578
1	4	13	5	.	...	10	.	..	5	...	...	..	34	36	29	..	..	27	...	...	29	1	...	194
3	17	16	...	2	...	6	..	...	7	.	..	1	67	58	82	2	..	12	.	...	28	...	...	251
2	28	27	10	1	3	53	1	..	25			..	174	130	112	1	2	80	42	...	191	...	..	882
5	15	21	..	1	2	5	15	.	13	..	.	1	71	87	59	...	1	26	44	...	29	...	..	394
2	11	19	3	..	...	16	.		9		...		72	70	48	..	..	19	...	..	38	..	...	305
6	21	50	2	..	2	.	.	..	69	2	...		268	116	85	...	6	44	29	.	119	...	...	849
3	15	35	5	...	1	37	...		.	..	...	10	197	123	43	...	1	68	45	.		...	...	583
4	7	28	3	.	3	.	...	.	66	...	..	1	228	50	75	...	...	33	44	.	100	...	...	642
3	26	48	12	1	..	32	...	..	15	...		...	189	100	68	1	..	57	100	..	13	...	.	665
2	17	14	2	1	1	12	5		5	...	.	...	150	42	32	14	..	42	16	.	28	...	...	381
3	16	22	..	1	...	12	5	..	...	...	..	...	116	58	30	1	4	30	55	..	..	...	..	353
3	14	14	3	1	4	..		...	28	...	..	...	189	20	18	2	3	12	3	..	123	...	..	487
1	14	8	3	1	.	11	2	..	2	..	...	..	119	14	11	...	..	12	5	..	14	...	...	244
1	6	26	1	1	6	21	1	...	3	...	..	...	147	48	56	..	2	34	..	..	12	...	...	365
3	7	8	2	12		1	...	.	2	...	.	...	16	34	25	74	...	...	...	...		...	...	164
1	13	3	3	10	2	16	1	...	1	..		.	34	15	25	75	1	14	68	...	13	...	.	295
4	3	22	4	1	3	20	...	...	4	...	..		67	62	55	..	...	116	..	..	70	...	...	440
1	12	16	5	...	...	31	...	.	4	..	..	2	133	42	37	.	..	32	28	.	24	...	...	373
5	10	33	...	..	..	22	4	...	21	.	...	5	166	67	9	.	.	21	120	...	79	...	...	503
2	9	24	6	..	4	34	..	...	..	...	.	...	144	73	27	...	5	92	..	..	22	...	...	442
1	10	8	...	1	2	18	3		4	...	...	1	113	28	......		.	44	61	.	29	...	...	323
3	15	7	2	.	...	38	...	...	4	..		2	63	20	7	.	...	87		.	161	...	..	409
1	4	16	4	1	1	26	...	..	3	..	...	12	100	53	31	1	1	40	.	..	58	...	...	352
6	6	..	2	10	1	...	..	4	4	6	..	...	13	4	10	246	.	.	...	184	32	60	...	588
70	323	509	91	45	35	457	41	4	295	8	..	36	2,943	1,505	998	417	26	1,034	722	184	1,227	61	.	11,031
6	22	11	8	..	1	41	...	..	5	...	...	.	80	57	188	..	...	76	.	..	75	...	...	579
3	31	5	2	.	2	6	46	...	3	.	...	...	166	90	105	..	2	47	48	6	41	...	...	603
3	26	5	8	..	1	50	1	..	...	..	...	...	104	70	112	.	4	22	50	...	...	...	...	488
1	19	8	3	..	2	29	1	..	...	..	...	2	47	31	119	2	.	98	10	...	17	...	...	384
2	13	4	4	..	1	29	...	.	1	.	...	1	40	24	161	3	.	24	..	...	31	...	...	338
3	36	4	4	1	3	20	1	..	...	...	...	1	86	35	152	.	1	16	14	...	33	...	...	410
1	20	2	9	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	..	1	64	27	102	...	8	16	22	.	34	..	...	320
4	29	8	7	...	1	10	...	.	1	...	...	...	63	60	147	...	1	8	17	...	30	...	..	388
1	41	8	3	..	1	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	87	79	103	..	5	19	5	2	47	...	.	421
2	37	9	5	...	2	22	...	..	5	..	...	1	104	81	103	6	4	20	...	..	75	5		481
1	5	12	3	...	2	7	...	...	6	3	..	...	29	61	85	5	2	17		41	21	...	...	300
2	9	10	6	1	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	..	60	42	69	...	.	15	...	...	40	...	...	270
29	288	86	62	2	16	265	51	...	27	3	...	6	930	657	1,476	16	27	378	166	49	414	5	...	4,983
7	23	11	16	...	3	16	...	...	25	...	...	7	215	28	122	1	4	38	..	...	58	...	...	573
2	13	4	7	..	2	22	...	..	32	..	..	2	131	16	50	..	4	20	...	...	118	...	...	438
4	23	10	8	...	1	60	...	..	...	2	..	8	100	48	31	1		171	4	...	.	7	...	568
3	10	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	14	..	...	13	41	7	13	...	2	..	.	...	100	4	...	211
16	60	26	31	...	7	99	...	...	71	2	.	30	577	99	216	2	10	229	4	...	276	11	..	1,775
3	50	6	2	...	1	26	4	1	...	...	...	...	146	35	116	...	1	64	27	...	17	21	...	520
3	47	5	7	...	3	19	...	...	7	5	...	23	103	16	49	...	1	22	...	...	36	161	...	506
2	6	3	3	...	...	4	4	...	3	6	...	...	11	8	3	...	..	5	26	...	21	74	...	179
3	9	15	6	...	...	24	...	...	6	2	...	2	51	44	78	...	..	17	.	...	38	40	...	335
11	112	20	18	...	4	73	8	1	16	13	...	25	311	103	246	...	2	108	53	...	111	296	..	1,540
16	24	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	..	.	2	106	115	156	...	1	......	.	.	57	......	...	517
16	24	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	..	2	106	115	156	...	1	....		.	57	......	.	517
142	816	650	208	47	62	894	100	5	434	26	...	99	4,867	2,470	3,002	435	60	1,749	945	233	2,115	578	...	19,346

J MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Race.												
		Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers		
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan	Burdwan	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	17	294
	Bankoora } For vital statistics	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	62
	Beerbhoom } For vital statistics	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Midnapore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	23
	Hooghly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	154
	Howrah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	342
		......	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	......	......	......	28	332
	Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	53	556
	Cantonment	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	20
	Nuddea	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	262
	Jessore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	71
	Moorshedabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	241
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	30
	Rajshahye	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	65
	Rungpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	18
	Bogra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	30
	Pubna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	90
	Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	24
	Julpigoree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	13
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	10	273
	Furreedpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	70
	Backergunge	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	110
	Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	99
	Tipperah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	49
Chittagong	Chittagong	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	56
	Noakholly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	14
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total	......	......	......	......	2	......	3	2	......	......	......	208	3,299
	BEHAR.													
Patna	Patna	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	49	848
	Gya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	291
	Shahabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	253
	Mozufferpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	165
	Durbhunga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	137
	Sarun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	159
	Chumparun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	37
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	107
	Bhaugulpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	128
	Purneah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	114
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10
	Maldah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	36
	Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	127	2,285
	ORISSA.													
Orissa	Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	84
	Pooree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	65
	Balasore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	28
	Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	177
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4*	72
	Lohardugga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	73
	Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
	Manbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	46
	Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	201
	GRAND TOTAL	......	......*	......	......	2	......	4	3	......	......	......	356	5,962

* Inclusive of two head

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1877.

Religion or Caste.																								
Officers.												Men.												
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand Total officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	49	60	57	...	...	23	89	...	7	...	...	312
...	...	...	1	.	..	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	17	8	4	...	...	9	...	...	24	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	1	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	..	1
...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	1	1	..	...	......	...	...	11	...	...	26
...	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	36	30	22	...	...	6	30	...	24	...	...	169
...	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	...	...	...	34	65	50	...	...	......	..	...	193	...	...	361
4	5	14	1	...	1	6	...	..	1	..	...	...	111	94	73	...	...	9	...	...	45	...	...	366
...	12	20	..	...	.	10	...	..	9	2	...	..	227	106	48	...	...	20	...	...	153	2	...	609
...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	.....	...	..	...	...	...	18	...	...	24
4	1	4	2	..	...	2	.	...	...	..	...	1	77	37	33	...	...	36	78	...	......	..	...	275
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	33	4	2	.	...	......	...	...	32	...	...	71
...	3	3	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	.	.	...	16	65	60	...	...	1	2	...	77	...	...	253
..	1	...	1	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	18	4	1	...	...	......	...	...	7	...	...	33
.	3	..	...	...	.	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	38	8	4	...	..	... .	15	.	......	...	...	69
..	2	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	.	12	......	.....	...	..	. ..	...	...	6	...	...	21
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	23	1	1	...	...	......	1	...	4	...	...	31
.	3	2	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	58	5	1	...	...	4	...	..	22	...	...	95
...	..	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	......	......	22	...	......	...	..	......	...	...	26
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	.....	......	...	...	.....	...	...	10	...	...	14
1	8	1	..	.	1		...	...	..	..	.	..	90	18	88	...	...	31	20	...	76	...	...	334
...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	44	......	......	...	...	......	5	...	21	...	...	73
...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	93	1	......	...	...	.....	6	...	10	...	...	115
...	3	2	1	..	...	1	.	.	...	...	...	...	53	2	5	...	...	30	.	...	9	...	...	106
...	1	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	......	......	...	...	......	24	...	2	...	...	52
1	3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	61
...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	12	....	......	...	...	......	...	...	2	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	......	... .	......	..	...	......	...	...	......	. .	...	......
11	58	65	15	2	3	27	4	...	28	2	...	1	1,118	547	401	22	...	176	270	...	702	2	...	3,514
1	20	5	10	...	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	182	77	263	...	...	125	...	...	201	...	...	898
...	7	...	1	...	...	..	5	1	2	...	...	..	147	29	14	..	...	6	23	...	72	...	...	307
...	2	2	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	98	30	80	...	...	10	35	...	......	...	...	261
...	6	1	2	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	17	13	78	...	...	26	12	...	19	...	...	176
...	...	...	6	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	19	16	69	...	...	3	.	...	30	...	...	145
...	2	...	6	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	36	19	59	1	...	4	8	...	32	...	...	170
...	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	11	2	6	...	...	4	8	...	6	...	...	39
..	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	46	9	19	...	.	......	12	...	20	...	...	115
...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	23	30	..	...	11	7	...	11	...	...	133
...	2	1	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	27	25	24	...	...	4	...	...	34	...	...	120
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... ..	3	1	..	..	...	...	...	6	..	...	12
...	1	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	4	..	...	1	...	...	26	...	..	38
1	46	12	35	...	5	12	8	1	8	...	...	1	632	248	647	1	.	104	105	...	457	...	...	2,413
...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	45	2	11	...	1	11	...	...	14	...	...	92
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	20	3	6	...	...	9	..	...	27	...	..	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	5	...	...	11	1	...	......	..	...	30
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	... .	... ..	..	..	......	...	...	... ..	...	...	......
...	5	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	73	7	22	...	1	31	1	...	41	...	...	191
...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	33	1	5	...	..	2	11	...	16	4	...	76
...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	29	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	20	1	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......	......	...	...	......	9	...	......	...	...	16
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	18	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	49
...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	69	5	33	...	...	5	20	...	57	5	...	206
12	112	78	53	2	8	46	12	1	38	2	...	10	1,892	807	1,103	23	1	406	396	..	1,317	7	...	[illegible]

constables for liquor-shops.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1877.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			Remarks.
		1			2			3			4			5			
		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
	Bengal.																
	Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	584	...	317	...	...	...	14	...	10	24	...	31	2·4	...	8·1	
	Bankoora	203	...	65	11	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	3	4·4	...	4·6	
	Beerbhoom	250	...	24	...	...	...	3	..	2	10	...	4	5·2	...	25·	
	Midnapore	874	...	167	...	..	...	20	...	6	38	...	11	6·7	...	1·	
	Hooghly	408	..	372	7	...	11	16	...	31	56	...	27	17·5	...	15·5	
	Howrah	305	...	370	...	...	...	20	...	89	43	...	123	22·6	...	62·7	
	Central Districts.																
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ..	838	...	642	...	...	...	42	...	225	97	..	100	16·4	...	53·3	
	Cantonment .	...	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	1	..	...	...	
	Nuddea	584	...	278	...	...	...	12	...	5	14	...	6	5·3	...	3·9	
	Jessore	659	...	76	...	...	...	28	...	6	52	...	20	10·62	...	34·21	
	Moorshedabad ...	665	...	268	...	...	12	34	...	15	66	...	28	15·0	...	16·0	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	387	...	32	1	.	...	17	.	4	14	...	7	8·0	...	34·3	
	Rajshahye	383	...	75	23	...	6	15	...	1	20	...	...	9·1	...	1·3	
	Rungpore	458	...	43	...	...	22	26	...	8	21	..	4	10·2	...	27·9	
	Bogra	243	...	31	...	...	...	8	...	2	26	.	2	13·9	...	12·9	
	Pubna	364	...	95	...	...	1	9	...	19	39	.	11	13·1	.	31·5	
	Darjeeling	183	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	1	13	...	3	9·0	...	15·0	
	Julpigoree	299	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	1	33	...	2	11·9	...	21·4	
	Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	Dacca	440	...	284	...	...	...	11	...	12	19	...	52	1·5	...	22·5	
	Furreedpore	372	...	70	25	..	...	10	...	1	8	...	2	4·8	...	4·2	
	Backergunge	563	...	115		..	33	19	...	2	19	.	...	7·5	...	1·4	
	Mymensingh	475	..	107	35	..	.	12	...	4	8	...	10	4·2	..	13·0	
	Tipperah	324	...	52	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	1·5	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	410	...	60	..	...	...	3	..	2	19	.	2	5·3	...	6·6	
	Noakholly	351	...	15	...	...	...	20	...	1	16	...	...	10·5	...	6·	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	610	...				...	12	...	...	15	..	...	14·6	..	...	
	Total ...	11,201	...	3,652	102	...	85	364	...	450	676	...	450	9·3	...	24·7	
	Behar.																
Patna	Patna	565	...	895	...	...	...	7	...	63	17	...	38	4·2	...	10·7	
	Gya ...	601	...	308	...	...	1	6	...	10	2	...	7	1·6	...	7·4	
	Shahabad ...	483	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	·8	...	2·3	
	Mozufferpore	449	...	176	61	..	...	6	..	6	12	...	7	4·	...	7·3	
	Durbhunga	337	...	145	...	...	...	6	...	16	11	...	16	5·	...	22·	
	Sarun	410	...	170	...	..	...	4	...	21	4	...	7	1·9	...	16·4	
	Chumparun	335	...	30	1	...	...	9	...	1	3	...	1	2·6	...	5·1	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	384	.	127	...	..	13	3	...	3	2	...	1	2·6	...	5·5	
	Bhagulpore	441	...	134	...	...	...	13	...	10	16	...	7	6·5	...	12·6	
	Purneah	489	...	120	5	...	...	25	...	19	12	...	4	7·5	...	15·8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	209	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	1	14	...	...	7·3	...	9·0	
	Maldah	270	...	38	...	...	...	8	...	2	21	..	1	10·7	...	7·8	
	Total ...	5,063	.	2,424	67	...	14	95	...	157	118	...	85	4·2	...	9·9	
	Orissa.																
Orissa	Cuttack	576	...	91	1	...	...	19		2	10	...	2	5·0	...	4·3	
	Pooree	422	...	69	...	...	.	5	...	1	24	...	2	6·8	...	4·3	
	Balasore	541 }	...	30	...	...	...	9	.	3	8	...	1	3·0	...	13·3	
	Boatmen ...	26 }															
	Gurjhats	210	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	4	...	...	8·0	...	...	
	Total ...	1,775	...	190	1	...	...	40	...	6	46	...	5	5·1	...	5·7	
	Chota Nagpore.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	542	...	76	...	...	...	3	...	9	34	...	...	6·8	...	11·8	
	Lohardugga	504	...	65	...	...	...	1	...	.	5	...	1	1·1	...	1·5	
	Singbhoom	184	...	10	6	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	2	2·7	...	2·1	
	Manbhoom	354	...	47	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	·5	...	4·2	
	Total .	1,564	...	198	6	...	...	7	...	13	43	...	3	3·2	...	8·1	
	Government Railway Police	...	531	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	82	...	...	24·4	...	
	Total ...	...	531	...	...	...	.	...	48	...	...	82	...	...	24·4	...	
	Grand Total .	19,603	531	6,464	176	...	99	512	48	620	883	82	543	7·1	24·4	18·0	

Note.—The actual force as it stood on 1st January 1877 is shown in column 1.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Cases reported.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	1	1	...	...	2	...	13	8	5	2	6	3	27	14
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	5	4	4	5	4	3	15	20	36	27	14	11	78	70
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	217	34	81	11	53	118	144	23	40	23	54	284	589
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	4	3	..	...	2	2	7	6
		Total ...	62	223	38	86	17	56	150	175	64	69	48	71	379	680
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder ... by robbers	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
11		Murder ... by poison	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
12		Other murders	8	4	4	1	2	...	15	3	4	...	4	1	37	9
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	9	6
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	7	...	...	7	3	6	2	3	...	2	...	28	12
15	376	Rape	9	1	...	...	6	1	16	1	3	...	3	...	37	6
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	..	...	..	...	...	3	2	..	...	...	...	3	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	1	1	...	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	13	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	9	5	1	1	1	...	7	7	7	3	10	7	35	23
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	9	12	10	15	12	6	13	9	8	16	5	3	57	61
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	5	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	28	18	16	15	5	5	24	14	20	9	6	4	99	65
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	...	4	5	3	..	24	3	11	2	8	1	59	11
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	..	...	12	5
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	39	27	2	1	10	14	33	13	49	38	30	28	169	121
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	9	3
		Total ...	132	83	11	40	53	30	163	63	113	73	76	44	578	383
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*															
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	6	7	5	...	2	...	9	13	12	8	4	...	38	28
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	1
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ..	2	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	4	1	2	...	10	1
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	1
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	3	1	4	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	16	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	15	6	3	..	12	11	36	11	23	7	22	10	111	45
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	11	1	5	4	9	2	24	13	11	4	5	2	65	27
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	456	34	281	10	112	21	508	84	466	18	125	18	2,038	183
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	21	3	2	...	8	24	4	4	8	10	4	2	47	43
37	412, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
		Total ...	522	53	302	15	150	50	675	126	528	49	163	30	2,340	332

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year* 1877—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	17	13	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	5	5	31	27
38A	323	Hurt	192	138	52	27	102	98	216	66	222	104	111	88	895	521
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	88	47	4	1	39	8	168	32	64	19	50	39	422	146
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	5	4	11	7
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	297	198	56	28	141	106	395	109	290	124	180	136	1,359	701
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	2	2	2	3	1	14	5	20	17	7	4	55	31
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	56	16	8	1	26	25	107	47	25	9	7	4	229	102
		Theft { ordinary	1,217	349	164	50	320	131	1,426	442	616	190	857	490	4,600	1,658
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	80	20	9	...	32	3	149	11	42	14	68	22	380	70
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	67	50	15	11	3	5	40	48	23	18	118	87	266	219
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	204	161	19	7	33	22	503	156	158	44	197	167	1,114	557
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	......
		Total ...	1,634	598	217	71	417	187	2,239	709	886	292	1,254	780	6,647	2,637
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	2	7
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	111	78	25	18	3	3	83	41	65	38	9	4	206	182
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	... ..
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	2	1	10	64	...	...	11	71	8	28	2	5	33	169
52		——— Excise Laws	31	40	42	46	168	160	203	208	56	52	23	19	523	525
53		——— Railway Laws	65	70	...	...	4	3	...	...	65	61	43	52	177	186
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	161	...	...	11	8	173	169
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	... .
56		——— Stamp Act	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	709	688	91	91	47	54	105	93	384	347	1,619	2,705	2,955	3,978
		Total ...	919	877	168	219	222	220	564	574	579	533	1,708	2,793	4,160	5,216
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	17	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	15	17	37	36
		Grand Total ...	3,583	2,018	822	439	1,000	638	4,188	1,756	2,464	1,143	3,444	3,871	15,500	9,935

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	24-Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Nuddea. Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Jessore. Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Moorshedabad. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	8	4	7	5	3	3	4	......	23	12
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice...	14	13	15	13	21	20	18	19	68	65
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	62	285	100	283	116	220	40	95	318	883
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	1	......	3	6	4	2	8	8
		Total ...	85	303	124	301	143	249	66	116	419	969
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
10		Murder ... by robbers	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
11		Murder ... by poison	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	2
12		Other murders	7	4	5	3	8	......	5	1	25	8
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	......	1	......	2	2	4	2	9	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	16	6	2	4	3	5	5	25	26
15	376	Rape	6	2	13	......	10	2	8	3	37	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	......	6	3	1	......	5	......	14	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	1	3	......	......	......	6	1	11	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	15	4	21	11	8	5	8	3	52	23
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	......	......	18	12	1	......	......	......	19	12
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	21	......	......	10	18	19	10	43	49
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	5	......	5	......	......	......	2	2	12	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	59	35	27	19	81	64	27	11	194	129
24	363 to 369...	Kidnapping or abduction	2	......	18	9	15	1	11	5	46	15
25	346 to 348...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	......	1	......	11	1	5	1	19	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	1	3	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	53	34	48	20	36	31	71	37	208	122
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	......	3	2	7	4	5	3	16	9
		Total ...	183	117	177	82	196	132	182	83	738	416
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	1	3	17	2	1	3	1	15	20
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery with hurt... By other means ...	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	2	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... In dwelling-house	......	......	2	1	......	......	4	......	6	1
		Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	2	......
		Robbery ... Other robberies	8	......	6	1	5	4	10	5	24	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	64	38	25	11	35	3	45	10	169	62
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals	24	8	50	32	23	6	22	6	128	52
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	295	50	664	43	767	77	528	56	2,254	228
36	449 to 452...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9	2	17	25	5	3	9	10	40	40
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
		Total ...	402	99	779	133	830	94	622	88	2,642	414
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	6	10	13	......	......	......	......	14	19
38A	323	Hurt	342	238	208	204	318	285	323	111	1,191	838
39	341 to 344...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	32	16	100	75	111	42	87	23	330	156
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	16	3	......	......	2	2	1	1	19	6
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	394	263	318	292	431	329	411	135	1,554	1,019

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	24-Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Nuddea. Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Jessore. Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Moorshedabad. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	330	......	45	18	30	17	79	10	400	45
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	54	22	41	31	47	34	72	46	214	133
		Theft ... ordinary	1,304	432	1,236	412	1,076	339	1,259	405	4,875	1,588
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	65	21	118	27	81	25	106	16	370	89
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	47	54	107	111	92	117	74	114	320	396
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	147	66	382	164	416	123	256	92	1,201	445
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	1	1	......	......	4	1	5	2
		Total ...	1,953	595	1,930	764	1,742	655	1,850	684	7,475	2,698
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	2	2	......	......	1	1	......	......	3	3
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters	33	17	48	33	117	68	99	86	297	204
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	......	....	......	......	1	4	1	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	4	5	5	37	......	......	5	14	14	56
52		——— Excise laws	75	55	14	30	14	9	89	195	192	289
53		——— Railway laws	3	2	24	27	......	......	14	13	11	42
54		——— Salt and Custom laws	602	597	......	......	21	19	......	......	623	616
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	20	16	2	5	......	......	......	......	22	21
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	478	515	129	123	56	64	312	409	975	1,111
		Total ...	1,207	1,209	222	255	209	161	520	721	2,168	2,546
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	164	250	8	9	8	15	......	......	180	274
		Grand Total ...	4,398	2,836	3,558	1,836	3,568	1,635	3,651	1,829	15,175	8,136

Bengal Police Office:
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

SATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
		Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...			......	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	2			10	5
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...			4	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	6	4	7	7	23	19	12	11	4	2	5	3			57	46
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	14	34	73	122	112	125	30	175	75	99	2	18			315	578
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...			6	8
		Total ...	25	40	83	130	141	152	53	186	80	101	10	23			392	632
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
10		Murder ... by robbers	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	1
11		Murder ... by poison	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	1
12		Other murders	8	5	12	14	5	7	3	2	7	8	2	7			37	43
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	1	1	1	10	5	1	...	...	...	1	..			17	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	...	13	16	7	9	5	...	3	...	1	1			51	26
15	376	Rape	11	2	14	1	31	...	10	1	7	...	1	1			74	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	2	...	1	...			11	5
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			7	1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	5	2	10	7	10	8	11	6	8	6	3	...			47	29
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
20	325, 226, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	9	2	21	18	37	33	13	13	10	11	4	3			94	80
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...			5	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	3	2	45	7	7	2	10	6	11	3	2	2			78	22
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .	7	...	1	...	20	11	6	5	2	...	4	..			40	16
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	6	4	3	5	2	1	3	...	5	...	1	...			20	10
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	4	29	13	50	18	22	7	18	10	11	7			140	59
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	4	5	8	4	2	1	...	...	...	...			14	10
		Total ...	68	23	156	88	199	100	93	47	73	38	32	22			621	318
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	4	8	3	10	6	4	1	3	2	9	2	...			18	34
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...			3	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	12	5	1	...	17	1	...	...	1	3	2	...			33	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	11	7	17	3	37	3	5	...	2	...	9	1			8	
34A	428 429	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animal.	12	5	12	2	22	9	8	3	6	3	...	...			60	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	585	51	468	49	621	92	320	43	328	47	1	1			2,282	283
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	3	19	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	95	10			125	18
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			1	5
		Total ...	581	80	521	67	707	113	346	53	340	63	109	12			2,604	388

The figures for this district could not be furnished owing to the destruction of the District Superintendent's office records by fire.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	6	136	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	The figures for this district could not be furnished owing to the destruction of the District Superintendent's office records by fire.		143	62
38A	323	Hurt	59	44	1	2	150	78	97	83	103	70	35	13			445	296
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	75	17	89	47	185	32	50	48	63	11	...	...			459	155
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	7	3			10	7
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			1	1
		Total ...	140	67	227	105	335	110	140	134	156	87	44	18			1,058	521
	Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																	
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	1	367	30	39	9	28	12	15	9	1	...			451	61
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle...	20	20	18	12	77	33	37	40	26	29	33	18			211	152
		Theft ... ordinary	402	170	825	236	878	265	560	292	266	129	339	174			3,270	1,268
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	31	4	81	14	65	10	26	2	33	4	37	8			273	42
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	13	23	49	58	19	46	69	107	6	4	7	6			163	244
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	56	25	221	124	169	67	184	126	134	45	23	6			787	303
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2	...			3	...
		Total ..	523	243	1,562	474	1,247	430	904	579	480	220	442	212			5,158	2,158
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			......	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	160	106	36	23	115	80	48	41	56	43	..	...			415	296
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...			1	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17			7	17
52		——— Excise Laws	10	9	27	28	42	34	33	38	7	17	25	42			144	168
53		——— Railway Laws ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			......	...
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	..			4	3
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	287	210	94	71	10	9	23	39	70	73	285	188			775	590
		Total ..	457	325	158	122	168	124	104	121	143	135	317	247			1,347	1,074
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	46			60	46
		Grand Total ...	1,794	778	2,707	986	2,797	1,029	1,649	1,120	1,272	644	1,014	580			11,233	5,137

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division.											
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	......	...	..	......	......	...	...	.	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	1	2	..	1	......	9	2	2	2	16	5
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...	.	...	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	32	33	34	13	21	25	12	16	20	20	119	146
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 .	Rioting or unlawful assembly	136	384	183	219	260	326	199	178	128	413	906	1,520
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	7	7	......	..	...	......	......	...	...	...	7	7
		Total ..	177	425	219	262	282	351	220	196	150	444	1,048	1,678
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
8		Murder ... by thugs	...	...	......	..	...	......	......	...	...	..	......	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits	.	...	......	...	...	......	..	...	...	..	......	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by robbers	...	...	......	...	1	......	......	..	...	...	1	...
11		Murder ... by poison	3	...	2	...	10	1	1	1	2	..	18	2
12		Other murders	7	1	16	8	48	39	20	14	6	2	97	64
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	1	2	1	6	......	1	...	...	...	12	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	7	13	11	23	7	15	22	5	14	64	61
15	376	Rape	19	3	9	...	10	......	8	12	13	5	59	20
16	377	Unnatural offences	13	1	......	..	4	......	2	...	4	1	23	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	......	...	1	......	1	...	1	...	3	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	21	11	10	8	6	2	9	5	7	4	53	30
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	..	......	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	21	40	53	38	32	25	40	32	22	28	168	163
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	1	4	1	......	1	4	...	...	3	8
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	40	29	27	16	96	38	33	13	13	9	209	105
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	...	10	3	27	16	17	...	6	...	67	19
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	73	12	1	...	35	3	3	1	12	5	124	21
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	7	......	...	3	......	2	...	...	...	7	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	..	...	......	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	62	39	53	42	63	38	78	43	54	48	310	210
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	...	1	1	2	......	......	...	1	1	6	2
		Total ...	282	151	198	132	368	169	231	147	146	117	1,225	716
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	...	13	9	17	14	4	...	7	2	45	25
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	1	...
32	[illegible], 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	1	2	1	...	4	10	......	...	...	...	6	12
		Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	......	...	4	8	......	...	...	...	4	8
33	392, 393	Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	1	1	...	2	1	......	...	...	...	4	2
		Robbery ... other robberies	2	3	2	...	...	......	5	7	1	...	10	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	35	3	7	...	46	2	24	1	21	12	133	18
34 A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	45	16	19	4	75	2	47	1	41	14	227	37
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	806	85	418	28	230	22	308	60	134	28	1,896	223
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24	25	2	2	13	13	16	5	6	2	61	47
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	3	...	...	2	......	...	...	...	3	2
		Total ...	918	135	467	43	391	74	404	74	210	58	2,390	384
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	17	20	......	...	4	2	1	3	7	7	29	31
38 A	323	Hurt	450	271	311	245	196	118	327	157	216	150	1,500	941
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	173	110	189	44	953	79	581	115	214	106	2,110	454
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life... ...	1	1	......	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	8	6
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	641	402	500	289	1,150	204	910	274	437	263	3,647	1,432

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Cases reported.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	33	18	13	7	11	5	54	24	64	25	175	79
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	37	27	37	11	299	56	98	48	49	38	520	180
		Theft ... ordinary	1,010	362	641	122	1,575	114	720	154	647	193	4,623	947
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	91	14	47	4	147	7	55	...	46	4	386	29
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	48	84	39	55	68	95	66	97	22	27	243	358
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	295	174	227	76	320	63	1,026	203	251	144	2,119	660
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	......	..	...	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,544	679	1,004	275	2,420	340	2,020	526	1,079	433	8,067	2,253
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	14	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	1	14
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	71	56	97	46	158	44	53	25	55	36	434	207
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	1	1	2	......	......	...	...	...	3	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	2	16	......	...	...	.... .	......	...	...	...	2	16
52	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	———— Excise Laws	8	6	12	9	12	8	27	57	21	22	80	102
53		———— Railway Laws	...	...	21	19	...	......	......	...	...	..	21	19
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	... .	...	17	27	......	...	...	...	17	27
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	......	...	...	....	.... .	...	...	...	......	...
56		———— Stamp Act	1	1	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	1	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	140	105	91	100	25	34	37	23	21	15	614	577
		Total ..	523	498	222	175	214	113	117	105	97	73	1,173	964
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	... .	...		......	..	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
		Grand Total ...	4,085	2,290	2,610	1,176	4,834	1,251	3,902	1,322	2,119	1,388	17,550	7,427

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William.
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	4	6	11	......	......	13	15
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	3	1	1	1	4	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	14	6	19	44	5	8	38	58
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	35	98	85	194	8	73	128	365
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	2	1	......	......	2	1
		Total	56	108	115	251	14	82	185	441
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	1	4	1	8	......	......	2	12
10		Murder by robbers	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
11		Murder by poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders	2	......	7	3	2	1	11	4
13	307	Attempts at murder	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	1	5	4	......	......	10	5
15	376	Rape	3	1	5	1	1	1	9	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	2	4	4	2	1	8	7
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	7	15	9	1	1	29	17
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	25	10	11	6	4	2	40	18
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	......	8	......	2	1	15	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	......	4	4	......	......	7	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	35	33	23	47	1	1	59	81
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	......	4	3	1	2	6	5
		Total	100	59	87	89	15	10	202	158
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	1	1	4	7	28	8	33
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt... by other means	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	1	2	3	......	2	1	6	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	48	4	13	......	6	......	67	4
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	7	7	40	15	......	......	47	22
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	33	194	36	......	......	279	69
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	4	5	3	1	......	9	7
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	144	51	256	58	16	29	416	138
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	109	58	......	......	1	5	110	63
38A	323	Hurt	......	......	117	44	1	......	118	44
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	39	3	129	88	......	......	168	91
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life...	1	1	......	......	4	......	5	1
41	374	Compulsory labor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	140	62	246	132	6	5	401	199

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	6	23	16	......	......	34	22
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	28	22	96	64	......	......	124	86
		Theft ... ordinary	560	181	614	213	58	78	1,232	472
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust...	84	10	190	37	8	2	282	49
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	78	82	91	126	2	1	171	209
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	53	15	215	118	9	31	277	164
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	1	.....	......	.....	1	.....
		Total ...	814	816	1,230	574	77	112	2,121	1,002
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	33	18	36	30	3	5	72	53
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	1	2	......	......	1	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	1	3	......	......	......	.....	1	3
52		————Excise Laws	79	86	2	3	......	......	81	89
53		————Railway Laws	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......
54		————Salt and Custom Laws	349	440	89	106	......	......	438	546
55		————Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	...
56		————Stamp Act	.....	......	......	2	......	.....	......	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	7	2	6	3	......	......	13	5
		Total ...	469	549	134	146	3	5	606	700
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	......	.....	.....	......	......	......	......	......
		Grand Total ...	1,732	1,145	2,068	1,250	131	243	3,931	2,638

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8*th June* 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Cases reported.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Patna Division.															
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	1	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	6	3	2	1	1	2	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	15	11
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	2	...	.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	22	24	10	10	15	18	17	18	9	9	7	5	5	4	85	88
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	71	105	51	93	80	248	20	53	24	50	26	36	4	13	276	698
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	...	...	...	..	11	8
		Total ...	101	228	66	107	99	269	43	73	39	62	34	42	9	17	391	798
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
10		Murder by robbers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
11		Murder by poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
12		Other murders	9	2	13	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	7	5	2	...	36	12
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	2	..	..	...	11	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	5	4	1	8	11	4	1	2	1	6	...	8	1	45	20
15	376	Rape	12	3	9	3	2	...	8	...	9	1	6	...	2	...	48	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	..	...	1	..	1	...	6	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	3	8	5	21	16	15	4	10	9	11	1	11	4	56	42
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	17	10	51	30	53	46	10	5	2	2	26	13	4	3	163	118
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	52	40	34	28	...	...	11	13	14	10	26	51	5	8	142	150
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	23	6	10	3	39	21	7	...	12	...	17	2	..	...	108	35
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	4	1	2	...	3	2	1	3	3	...	7	1	.	..	20	7
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	6	35	23	25	26	18	15	5	3	6	8	3	3	108	84
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	3	5	6	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	10	11
		Total ...	165	81	176	110	202	163	80	47	67	31	116	81	41	21	847	534
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	24	15	27
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
33	392, 393	Robbery... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
		Robbery... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	4	2	7	6
		Robbery... other robberies ...	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	9	...	1	1	20	7
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	45	33	21	9	44	3	10	2	23	1	18	8	8	1	169	57
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing animals ...	13	10	17	13	9	3	15	9	16	10	10	8	5	4	85	57
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,102	55	2,229	169	503	68	489	33	1,009	69	1,339	65	254	38	6,925	497
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14	10	24	13	7	8	17	10	3	1	3	2	3	1	71	45
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	8
		Total ...	1,179	111	2,308	212	568	86	533	55	1,053	83	1,366	87	280	80	7,307	714

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Patna Division in the year* 1877—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozufferpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	4
38A	323	Hurt	190	157	59	54	235	187	51	36	37	27	79	75	7	...	658	589
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	20	17	15	10	59	35	43	17	58	10	26	8	24	3	245	105
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	8	3	1
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	..
		Total ...	211	175	74	64	298	223	95	53	97	37	105	83	35	14	915	649
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking.	6	5	1	1	4	6	13	9	..	...	3	1	8	...	35	22
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	44	23	71	35	84	25	61	36	108	68	69	31	21	21	458	230
		Theft ... ordinary	1,003	404	665	325	777	279	948	390	985	383	617	247	500	260	5,555	2,298
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	30	13	11	1	34	12	48	10	56	9	22	7	10	3	211	55
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	133	122	56	92	68	55	37	26	47	47	68	84	82	82	191	508
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	64	54	24	10	256	134	212	101	295	126	97	39	43	27	991	401
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	10	...
		Total ...	1,282	621	828	464	1,225	511	1,323	[illegible]	1,493	633	876	409	724	398	7,731	3,603
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	175	140	85	68	212	258	50	34	119	77	113	81	188	152	912	810
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	.	5	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	8	35	3	5	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	51
52		——Excise Laws	112	108	79	71	39	35	25	21	27	68	18	18	39	40	339	361
53		——Railway Laws	79	76	...	...	27	33	1	1	7	4	...	..	...	...	114	114
54		——Salt and Custom Laws	29	21	2	1	17	23	61	60	27	43	5	1	11	8	152	157
55		——Stage Carriage Act .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		——Stamp Act	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	2	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	993	1,092	24	214	221	229	183	175	66	97	187	172	67	55	1,941	2,034
		Total ...	1,399	1,474	393	359	510	599	321	291	247	289	323	272	306	255	3,508	3,530
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	133	225	..	..	3	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	136	230
		Grand Total ...	4,470	2,915	3,845	1,316	2,915	1,847	2,395	1,091	2,096	1,135	2,840	974	1,395	780	20,856	10,058

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO.
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	6	2	3	1	1	1	7	4	......	...	17	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	4	5	12	4	9	16	24	5	4	34	53
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	83	47	112	43	43	5	28	11	34	133	300
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	......	...	6	5
		Total	39	90	57	127	50	54	28	57	16	38	190	366
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
10		Murder by robbers	1	1	......	...	1	...	......	......	......	...	2	1
11		Murder by poison	......	......	......	...	......	...	3	1	......	...	3	1
12		Other murders	5	2	8	3	4	5	7	1	4	7	28	18
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	......	1	1	...	1	1	......	...	3	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	1	5	4	......	...	7	3	1	...	19	8
15	376	Rape	3	......	2	...	2	...	17	4	4	...	28	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	......	...	......	...	1	1	5	3	7	5
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	3	1	...	......	...	1	1	2	1	9	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	10	......	...	1	...	5	3	3	1	21	14
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	20	7	12	9	10	9	9	10	3	2	54	37
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	......	......	......	2	......	...	......	......	1	...	1	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	......	......	...	4	1	5	7	6	4	20	12
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	2	...	16	1	16	1	1	1	37	4
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	3	2	3	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	...	1	..	......	......	......	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	20	35	4	8	......	...	21	9	3	5	48	57
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	6	......	...	2	1	......	......	......	...	8	7
		Total	87	68	34	27	43	17	93	42	36	20	292	180
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	......	......	...	6	14	5	1	2	...	13	15
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	1	11	2	1	......	......	......	...	3	12
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	......	...	......	...	3	1	......	...	3	1
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	...	1	...	2	......	1	...	4	......
		Robbery, other robberies	6	9	3	1	......	...	......	......	......	...	9	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	6	......	15	3	18	2	10	5	9	1	58	10
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing animals, &c.	17	9	13	7	23	6	8	4	5	2	66	28
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	801	46	396	36	417	20	518	37	342	30	2,477	169
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	2	7	1	1	...	9	16	1	...	20	19
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	......	...	......	1	......	......	......	...	......	1
		Total	832	66	435	58	468	44	555	64	360	33	2,650	265

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	......	...	......	...	......	......	1	1	2	2
38A	323	Hurt	105	40	58	51	112	73	42	25	58	46	375	235
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	58	15	22	15	65	19	37	18	28	5	200	72
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	......	......	......	...	1	1	1	......	......	...	2	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	164	56	80	66	168	93	80	43	87	52	579	310
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking.	5	6	......	...	33	5	4	3	23	8	64	22
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	70	65	42	23	76	58	78	59	31	23	297	228
		Theft ... ordinary	870	444	448	207	869	180	1,444	566	410	142	4,041	1,545
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	41	18	28	8	58	10	23	8	20	9	170	53
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property...	63	61	26	62	48	55	41	45	15	31	193	214
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	96	61	84	60	133	45	449	180	92	86	854	432
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	1,145	655	628	320	1,216	359	2,039	861	591	299	5,619	2,494
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	143	121	25	24	66	58	26	40	11	6	271	249
	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	2	......	...	1	...	3	1	......	...	6	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	13	52	2	17	......	...	......	......	1	...	16	69
52		——— Excise Laws	156	141	40	44	30	35	32	72	58	30	314	322
53		——— Railway Laws	54	61	8	6	......	...	33	31	......	...	95	98
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	..	......	......
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	......	...	6	20	2	2	......	...	8	22
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, and 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	157	247	141	138	139	145	53	76	185	157	675	763
		Total ...	525	624	225	229	251	258	149	222	235	193	1,385	1,526
	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	......	......	......	...	3	3	......	......	.....	...	3	3
		GRAND TOTAL .	2,792	1,559	1,459	827	2,198	828	2,044	1,289	1,325	641	10,718	5,144

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats Mehals. Cases reported.	Gurjhats Mehals. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	6	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	10	6
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	5	7	1	1	5	14	4	4	15	26
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	39	80	47	63	15	46	2	34	103	223
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	52	93	50	66	21	60	8	38	131	257
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 296 ...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11		Murder by poison ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12		Other murders ...	3	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	12	2
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	9	1
15	376 ...	Rape ...	2	1	3	1	9	3	2	...	16	5
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	11	6
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	27	10	8	2	16	5	10	1	61	18
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	15	12	12	7	3	...	1	...	31	19
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	17	9	26	5	12	5	3	...	58	19
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	3	...	5	...	11	3	...	...	19	3
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	4	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	11	2
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	26	7	7	6	9	3	5	2	47	18
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	6	5
		Total ...	112	48	71	22	77	23	32	7	292	100
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery other robberies ...	5	...	1	2	6	...	2	...	14	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	13	2	31	5	19	4	15	2	78	13
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing poisoning, or maiming animals ...	12	7	19	8	2	1	...	3	40	19
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	138	28	180	30	134	16	112	23	564	97
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	3	7	1	4	3	...	9	12
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	175	38	234	52	165	26	139	28	713	144
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*										
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	6
38A	323 and 571 ...	Hurt ...	143	91	158	72	128	46	10	6	439	215
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	88	40	46	17	42	21	2	1	178	88
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	234	145	206	90	171	68	12	7	623	310
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	18	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	17	2
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle ...	31	28	10	9	26	18	37	32	104	87
		Theft ordinary ...	1,135	361	1,352	721	713	203	409	117	3,609	1,402
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	60	12	52	4	83	7	3	1	198	24
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	14	13	26	40	21	19	48	78	109	150
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	395	106	359	120	348	95	37	28	1,139	349
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,648	521	1,802	894	1,191	392	535	257	5,176	2,064

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats Mehals. Cases reported.	Gurjhats Mehals. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters	..	...	3	1	5	5	...	...	8	6
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act...	16	35	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	35
52		—— Excise Laws	28	36	12	12	40	42	2	2	91	92
53	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	—— Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		—— Salt and Custom Laws	53	46	10	11	28	27	...	...	91	84
55		—— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		—— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	58	72	1,062	1,004	91	88	3	...	1,214	1,164
		Total ...	155	189	1,089	1,030	179	168	5	2	1,428	1,389
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	7	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	23
		Grand Total ...	2,383	1,057	3,452	2,154	1,805	737	731	339	8,371	4,287

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singhbhoom. Cases reported.	Singhbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	8	6
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	5	8	12	1	1	4	5	17	23
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	45	11	23	1	......	4	39	23	107
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	12	51	21	36	3	2	12	47	48	136
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
10		Murder by robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder by poison	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	......
12		Other murders	2	......	9	10	4	2	16	11	31	23
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	3	1	1	......	......	......	5	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	3	2	10	1	4	4	4	12	21
15	376	Rape	5	......	4	1	1	......	13	1	23	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	1	......	......	......	......	5	5	11	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	1	9	4	8	6	4	1	26	12
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	16	17	14	5	3	10	5	43	38
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	2	6	......	......	......	......	3	7
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	......	4	3	5	3	21	12	31	18
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	3	......	......	......	......	2	......	9	4
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	4	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	4	5	4	2	2	4	6	16	16
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	2	1	1	......	1	......	......	5	4
		Total	58	34	58	53	29	21	79	45	224	155
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	4	5	......	......	......	6	......	22	4
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt, by other means	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	2
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery, other robberies	15	1	2	......	1	......	2	2	20	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	......	2	2	3	1	13	2	31	5
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals.	16	12	15	14	1	......	8	2	40	28
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	527	45	224	30	80	20	449	37	1,280	132
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	......	5	3	......	......	2	4	8	7
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	3	......
		Total	583	62	255	51	86	21	481	47	1,405	181
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	70	54	2	2	2	3	......	......	74	59
38A	323	Hurt	......	......	24	18	12	4	46	63	82	85
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	27	22	24	10	3	......	7	9	61	41
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	2
		Total	99	79	51	32	17	7	53	72	220	190

STATEMENT AA—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of persons convicted, in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singhboom. Cases reported.	Singhboom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	10	5	12	1	......	......	78	10	100	16
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	52	37	57	54	32	25	30	16	171	132
		Theft { ordinary	453	203	346	285	83	39	275	122	1,157	649
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	9	8	6	1	......	......	6	2	21	11
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	36	34	58	93	4	4	24	25	122	156
46	417, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	136	75	125	79	7	2	38	40	306	196
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	696	362	604	513	126	70	451	215	1,877	1,160
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters	14	9	13	27	1	6	143	102	171	144
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act...	3	14	......	......	......	......	2	8	5	22
52		———— Excise Laws	77	70	104	138	10	9	82	35	223	252
53		———— Railway Laws	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		———— Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	148	138	63	62	11	15	10	23	232	238
		Total ...	242	232	180	227	22	30	187	168	631	657
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	45	44	5	4	......	......	7	11	57	59
		Grand Total ...	1,735	864	1,174	918	283	131	1,270	605	4,462	2,538

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Persons tried.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Persons tried.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Persons tried.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Persons tried.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Persons tried.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Persons tried.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	674	533	140	99	44	30	233	155	384	251	63	35	1,538	1,103
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	14	5	1	1	1	...	22	8	20	7	20	10	78	31
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	74	14	33	8	16	2	15	12	54	21	38	4	260	61
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	15	1	2	...	1	...	19	3	13	1	16	1	66	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	37	36	...	...	10	10	18	9	4	2	7	2	76	59
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	87	81	14	8	22	21	...	...	14	12	2	2	139	124
		Total ...	901	670	190	116	94	63	337	187	489	294	146	54	2,157	1,384
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	10	...	...	...	1	...	12	6	2	...	2	1	27	7
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	12	6	2	...	2	1	27	7
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	31	9	5	3	2	...	62	15	18	1	16	3	134	31
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,260	481	104	30	255	122	727	368	582	281	546	262	3,474	1,484
		Total ...	1,260	481	104	30	255	122	727	368	582	281	546	262	3,474	1,484
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
16	417 to 420	Cheating	54	12	2	...	6	2	29	3	25	7	21	1	137	25
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	8	7	2	...	8	3	17	7	19	6	21	15	75	38
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	1	2	1	...	...	10	3	3	2	3	1	22	8
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	161	78	12	3	19	6	104	45	45	18	34	11	375	161
		Total ...	227	98	18	4	33	11	160	58	92	33	79	28	609	232
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	65	5	3	...	30	2	44	8	34	3	31	5	216	21
23	500 to 502	Defamation	18	3	6	3	2	1	19	4	5	...	15	...	60	11
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	48	23	2	2	2	1	20	10	18	7	6	2	96	45
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	81	70	...	...	30	21	17	17	4	1	9	8	141	117
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	708	542	43	37	36	23	172	147	97	37	191	93	1,245	879
		Total ...	915	645	54	42	109	48	272	186	158	48	253	107	1,761	1,076
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...															
30	" XVIII of 1854 ...	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	18	30	27	51	46
31	" XXXI of 1867 ...															
32	" XIII of 1870 ...															
33	" XXV of 1873 ...															
34	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkaree Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	23	7	39	20
35	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	2	29	3
37	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	3	2	6	5	8	6	11	7	15	10	43	30
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864...	Jails Act	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
40	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	10	5
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	7	3
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...															
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mookteers Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866...	Hackney Carriage Act	1	1	...	...	7	7	...	...	15	12	1	1	24	21
46	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3
47	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	1	...	3	3	5	2	3	2	...	...	4	...	16	7
48	" VII of 1870 ...	Court Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" I of 1871	Pound Act	57	29	7	3	11	3	93	35	30	14	3	3	203	87
50	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	35	25
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	17	14	1	1	...	...	18	15	30	28	20	20	86	78
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876...	Bengal Municipal Act	343	284	...	...	...	...	88	66	865	592	1,116	853	2,412	1,795
55	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	4	1	1	1	...	...	28	14	...	...	...	...	33	16
58	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	....	Other special Laws	113	108	...	...	9	5	85	85	...	...	...	...	207	198
		Total ...	586	481	16	11	40	24	324	223	997	689	1,256	931	3,219	2,359
		Grand Total ...	3,030	2,386	387	206	554	268	1,894	1,083	2,339	1,346	2,298	1,386	11,381	6,678

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1877.

			PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	500	337	204	133	279	190	166	116	1,158	785
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	11	10	4	10	5	10	3	44	23
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	24	6	50	15	92	22	40	22	215	65
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	21	4	5	......	37	......	16	1	79	5
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	44	36	13	13	9	9	10	7	76	65
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	27	22	12	7	37	30	39	34	115	93
		Total ...	630	416	303	172	464	265	281	183	1,687	1,036
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	6	...	......	......	12	3	7	......	25	3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	6	......	......	......	12	3	7	......	25	3
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	......	28	2	7	2	5	2	43	6
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,152	761	884	388	1,132	588	718	417	3,886	2,154
		Total ...	1,152	761	884	388	1,132	588	718	417	3,886	2,154
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	30	12	43	11	33	6	21	8	127	37
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	32	20	42	18	11	7	21	7	106	52
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	13	4	6	1	8	3	29	10
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	184	110	184	43	107	94	80	31	645	278
		Total ...	248	144	282	76	247	108	130	49	907	377
	CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	7	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	2
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	5	2	1	1	8	1	......	......	14	4
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	77	24	62	25	89	19	53	7	281	75
23	500 to 502	Defamation	11	1	6	2	11	6	31	5	59	14
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	27	12	11	3	24	10	36	17	98	42
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	88	69	29	22	31	23	20	8	168	122
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	125	48	181	123	425	321	88	61	819	553
		Total ...	340	158	292	177	588	380	228	98	1,448	813
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
28	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	6	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	4
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1868											
30	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	15	14	12	8	......	......	14	14	41	36
31	„ XXXI of 1867											
32	„ XIII of 1870											
33	„ XXV of 1873											
34	„ XXI of 1856...	Abkaree Act	11	10	......	......	2	2	34	28	47	40
35	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
36	„ IX of 1872	Breach of contract	......	......	35	14	......	......	124	117	159	131
37	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	......	......	3	2	......	......	3	2
38	„ V of 1861	Police Act	59	39	1	1	128	119	14	10	202	169
39	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	4	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	4
40	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	211	145	......	......	......	......	1	1	212	146
41	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	10	9	......	......	6	5	......	......	16	14
42	„ I (B.C.) of 1873											
43	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
44	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
45	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	13	9	......	......	1	......	......	......	14	9
46	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	7	3	1	1	1	1	9	5
47	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	3	8	8	7	4	1	......	19	15
48	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	75	46	331	139	205	123	162	87	773	395
50	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	1
51	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	„ X of 1872, Chap. XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	......	......	2	2	......	......	13	13	15	15
53	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	......	......	5	5	......	......	......	......	5	5
54	„ V (B.C.) 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	145	112	314	244	133	113	......	......	592	469
55	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	2	2	4	4	24	12	4	4	34	22
58	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
59	....	Other special Laws	10	7	23	19	13	10	38	37	84	73
		Total ...	564	404	743	447	524	391	407	313	2,238	1,555
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,952	1,883	2,532	1,263	2,974	1,737	1,776	1,062	10,234	5,944

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	277	223	144	79	160	104	31	24	161	110	5	5	76	45	854	589
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	18	4	16	8	7	1	4	3	11	5	4	...	4	4	64	25
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	52	12	59	19	47	17	53	13	35	17	1	1	9	6	256	85
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	2	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	13	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	14	1	2	1	7	6	2	...	1	...	3	2	29	10
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	34	31
		Total ...	340	239	235	108	251	155	95	46	214	134	15	7	92	57	1,251	746
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	83	18	17	...	51	16	37	11	6	1	11	...	16	1	221	47
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	372	202	427	211	398	191	113	78	340	144	71	36	141	65	1,862	927
		Total ...	372	202	427	211	398	191	113	78	340	144	71	36	141	65	1,862	927
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	16	6	30	2	81	39	3	2	8	1	5	...	19	7	162	57
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	5	12	5	16	13	4	4	2	1	4	4	6	3	49	35
18	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	2	2	13	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	10	8	119	41	71	30	18	17	27	16	12	11	29	14	295	137
		Total ...	43	19	161	48	172	82	25	23	37	18	25	16	56	26	519	232
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion	3	2	...	...	63	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	15
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	7	5
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	97	15	36	5	33	12	41	7	71	10	30	2	22	5	330	56
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	...	2	...	12	2	3	2	4	...	2	1	2	...	27	5
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	3	1	14	6	6	6	1	1	4	4	8	6	4	4	40	28
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances... ...	113	93	9	4	14	12	2	1	...	...	3	2	6	4	147	116
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	40	37	62	44	213	188	65	44	358	261	4	1	29	23	771	598
		Total ...	258	148	123	50	342	234	112	55	437	275	50	15	66	37	1,388	[illegible]

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in the year* 1877—concluded.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye and Cooch-Behar Division. Dinagepore. Persons tried.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Persons tried.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Persons tried.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Persons tried.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Persons tried.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Persons tried.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Persons tried.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
28	Regulation VI of 1819.	Ferries	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866																	
30	" XVIII of 1854...	Railway Acts																
31	" XXXI of 1867 ...		5	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
32	" XIII of 1870 ...																	
33	" XXV of 1873 ...																	
34	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkaree Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	16	...	...	...	...	26	24
35	" I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10
37	" XXXI of 1860...	Arms Act	...	...	2	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
38	" V of 1861 ..	Police Act	6	3	46	43	17	16	10	8	15	11	...	...	3	3	97	84
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jails Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
40	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864.	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873																	
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
44	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	16	12
47	" XVIII of 1869...	Stamp Act	7	3	7	4	5	5	89	87	...	...	...	...	3	3	111	102
48	" VII of 1870 ...	Court-Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	45	27	...	...	27	15	33	17	65	34	11	6	39	10	220	118
50	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	4	3	43	35	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	40
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	...	...	19	14	506	461	2	2	...	..	31	30	...	...	558	507
55	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passenger Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
58	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	....	Other special Laws	...	...	28	26	43	42	1	1	109	98	9	8	5	5	195	180
		Total ...	67	41	178	133	633	565	147	121	208	161	53	46	54	38	1,340	1,105
		Grand Total ...	1,172	667	1,143	559	1,847	1,243	529	337	1,242	733	225	120	425	219	6,583	3,878

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Persons tried.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Persons tried.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Persons tried.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Persons tried.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Persons tried.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	420	297	205	140	443	283	245	155	150	109	1,463	983
	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	24	16	13	...	18	6	15	10	8	5	78	37
	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	204	134	96	33	90	27	54	20	72	32	516	246
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	8	1	4	...	25	3	11	...	15	...	63	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	7	5	4	2	...	......	3	1	2	2	16	10
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	76	61	8	4	26	23	15	10	2	2	127	100
		Total ...	739	514	330	179	602	342	343	196	240	149	2,268	1,380
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	3	... ..	...	2	1	......	...	2	...	8	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	...	......	...	4	......	......	...	3	...	7	...
		Total ...	4	3	... ..	...	6	1	... ..	...	5	...	15	4
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	16	2	1	...	23	3	42	3	25	3	107	11
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	......	...	...	......	1	...	...	..	1	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force...	2,314	1,391	698	371	596	309	1,013	612	741	514	5,362	3,197
		Total ...	2,314	1,391	698	371	596	309	1,014	612	741	514	5,363	3,197
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
16	417 to 420	Cheating	31	3	17	1	5	1	16	3	33	7	102	15
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	14	12	78	66	104	41	25	10	24	10	245	139
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	2	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	3	1
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	352	138	284	97	120	43	166	62	194	93	1,116	433
		Total ...	398	154	381	164	229	85	207	75	251	110	1,466	588
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
20	298	Offences against religion	1	1	.....	...	...	......	... ..	...	...	...	1	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service... ...	...	..	10	10	...	......	......	...	...	...	10	10
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	152	39	61	5	96	11	121	16	64	11	494	82
23	500 to 502	Defamation	12	5	4	1	1	......	19	10	11	3	47	19
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	6	3	7	2	3	1	7	1	3	1	26	8
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	...	...	22	18	3	2	4	3	21	17	50	40
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	..	...	... ...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	198	134	362	277	896	690	164	76	308	212	1,927	1,389
		Total ...	369	182	466	313	998	704	315	106	407	244	2,555	1,549
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.													
28	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	(Ferries)												
30	" XVIII of 1854... ...	Railway Acts	1	1	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	1	1
31	" XXXI of 1867	(Railway Acts)												
32	" XIII of 1870	(Railway Acts)												
33	" XXV of 1873	(Railway Acts)												
34	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	23	14	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	23	14
35	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
36	" IX of 1872	Breach of contract	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
37	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	1	... ..	...	...	......	3	2	3	1	7	4
38	" V of 1861	Police Act	13	11	26	26	17	12	38	35	3	2	97	86
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	...	...	......	...	3	......	2	2	2	1	7	3
40	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	... ..	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	(Salt Acts)												
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
44	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
46	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	6	4
47	" XVIII of 1869... ...	Stamp Act	33	26	......	...	18	13	3	3	32	26	86	68
48	" VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
49	" I of 1871	Pound Act	162	81	122	46	45	15	252	122	107	63	688	327
50	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	......	...	...	......	5	5	7	7	12	12
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths	6	3	2	2	17	8	4	3	1	...	30	16
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act	732	584	......	...	8	4	......	...	19	16	759	604
55	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
56	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
57	" III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	3	2	...	...	3	2
58	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
59	....	Other special Laws	24	17	30	30	...	......	4	4	...	...	58	51
		Total ...	996	739	181	104	110	54	316	179	174	116	1,777	1,192
		Grand Total ...	4,836	2,985	2,057	1,131	2,564	1,468	2,237	1,171	1,8[illegible]	1,136	13,548	7,931

Bengal Police Office; [illegible]

J. Monro.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong. Persons tried.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Persons tried.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons tried.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Chittagong Division.							
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	215	163	231	143	99	77	545	383
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	11	2	8	1	......	......	19	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	64	21	29	12	3	......	96	33
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	26	3	12	......	1	1	39	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	......	......	20	17	......	......	20	17
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	6	3	......	......	......	......	6	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	9	10	10	......	......	19	19
		Total ...	331	201	310	183	103	78	744	462
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*									
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*									
13	384 to 389	Extortion	36	4	81	49	13	2	130	55
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*									
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	375	137	273	175	34	9	682	321
		Total ...	375	137	273	175	34	9	682	321
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*									
16	417 to 420	Cheating	18	5	31	4	5	2	54	11
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	2	189	81	2	......	204	83
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	155	35	50	21	20	5	225	61
		Total ...	187	42	270	106	27	7	484	155
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*									
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	25	20	......	......	8	4	33	24
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	24	4	23	5	4	......	51	9
23	500 to 502	Defamation	......	......	5	1	......	......	5	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	6	......	......	......	......	9	6
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	......	......	3	3	......	......	3	3
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, Criminal Procedure Code.	137	51	46	34	16	3	199	88
		Total ...	195	81	77	43	28	7	300	131
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.									
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries								
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
30	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts								
31	„ XXXI of 1867									
32	„ XIII of 1870		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	„ XXV of 1873									
34	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	11	8	......	......	......	......	11	8
35	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	22	17	......	......	......	......	22	17
36	„ IX of 1872	Breach of contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
38	„ V of 1861	Police Act	22	16	24	20	17	11	63	47
39	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	......	......	2	2	......	......	2	2
40	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts								
42	„ I (B.C.) of 1873		......	......	25	24	......	......	25	24
43	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
44	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears' Act	......	......	2	2	......	......	2	2
45	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
46	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1	......	1	1	......	......	2	1
47	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	12	4	......	......	......	......	12	4
48	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees' Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	78	39	25	8	7	......	110	47
50	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	5	5	21	19	......	......	26	24
53	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	18	17	......	......	......	......	18	17
55	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	2	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
56	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	2	......	2	......	......	......	4	......
58	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
59	....	Other special Laws	15	10	128	124	......	......	143	134
		Total ...	188	117	230	200	26	11	444	328
		Grand Total ...	1,312	582	1,248	756	231	114	2,785	1,453

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Patna Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division. Patna. Persons tried.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Persons tried.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Persons tried.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Persons tried.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Persons tried.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Persons tried.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Persons tried.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	156	107	145	112	459	311	162	115	131	94	157	83	123	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	4	4	3	9	3	6	1	12	10	9	4	10	8	55	[illegible]
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	126	60	47	34	62	34	29	14	109	52	29	1	24	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	19	3	1	1	9	6	1	...	10	1	25	1	...	...	65	[illegible]
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	15	14	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	1	14	[illegible]	3	...	48	[illegible]
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	43	40	6	6	51	24	34	27	...	...	25	25	...	...	159	[illegible]
		Total	364	228	206	159	594	381	236	160	204	158	250	115	160	103	2,083	[illegible]
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	8	[illegible]
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	8	[illegible]
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	...	10	5	3	1	7	2	13	4	10	...	12	3	56	[illegible]
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	780	336	321	106	776	334	442	208	409	142	651	211	341	150	3,728	[illegible]
		Total	786	330	321	106	77[illegible]	33[illegible]	442	208	409	142	651	211	341	150	3,728	[illegible]
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	32	16	6	...	10	3	14	5	10	2	14	3	5	4	91	[illegible]
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	9	13	5	7	2	11	5	17	10	12	9	10	9	79	[illegible]
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	[illegible]
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	55	18	28	19	75	39	103	44	90	40	95	24	33	16	478	[illegible]
		Total	97	44	47	[illegible]	92	44	13[illegible]	56	117	52	121	36	49	29	654	[illegible]
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	[illegible]
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	21	6	22	5	46	15	...	...	9	2	9	...	16	8	128	[illegible]
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	11	[illegible]
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	23	14	4	1	9	7	7	3	8	8	5	3	12	1	63	[illegible]
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	15	15	1	1	27	24	...	...	4	4	5	3	...	...	52	[illegible]
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	128	83	133	84	312	1[illegible]	165	124	152	44	108	70	62	52	1,060	[illegible]
		Total	194	122	163	93	397	215	188	132	175	57	130	77	92	57	1,339	[illegible]
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries																
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]
30	" XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts																
31	" XXXI of 1867																	
32	" XIII of 1870		22	20	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	" XXV of 1873																	
34	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	48	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	...	...	77	[illegible]
35	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
36	" IX of 1872	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
37	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	[illegible]
38	" V of 1861	Police Act	11	9	2	2	5	5	4	3	8	3	20	23	2	2	56	[illegible]
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	[illegible]
40	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	[illegible]
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts																
42	" I (B.C.) of 1878		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	36	...	...	50	[illegible]
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	[illegible]
44	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteears' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
46	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	[illegible]
47	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	12	[illegible]
48	" VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
49	" I of 1871	Pound Act	57	13	55	29	97	47	118	49	79	40	73	34	178	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	32	28	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	42	[illegible]
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	568	460	557	501	91	69	8	8	2,005	1,888	369	272	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
56	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
57	" III of 1877	Registration Act	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	....	Mutiny Act	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	....	Other special laws	4	4	36	27	658	320	83	83	...	...	9	9	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total	735	565	636	565	894	478	225	150	2,098	1,934	571	402	182	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Grand Total	2,177	1,289	1,464	952	2,757	1,453	1,229	708	4,081	2,349	1,743	841	638	411	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The [illegible] June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement shewing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	12	10
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	164	86	170	102	247	173	327	286	108	56	1,016	703
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	6	2	15	6	45	26	1	1	68	36
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	68	35	72	34	33	20	60	31	16	9	249	129
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4	1	6	1	6	2	5	3	2	...?	23	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	11	4	3	1	3	3	35	29	9	4	61	41
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	12	8	93	92	...	...	105	100
		Total	263	142	257	140	316	212	577	477	136	72	1,549	1,043
		Class II—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	7	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	...	...	9	4
		Class III—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	2	31	9	48	11	60	33	26	10	168	65
		Class IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	667	308	411	208	432	195	807	546	168	95	2,485	1,352
		Total	667	308	411	208	432	195	807	546	168	95	2,485	1,352
		Class V—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	12	1	10	1	33	10	57	18	25	13	137	43
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	17	5	11	6	19	6	28	19	4	4	79	40
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	6	2	1	2	...	5	4	2	1	20	12
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	143	43	80	27	70	24	205	94	116	51	614	239
		Total	181	55	103	35	124	40	295	135	147	69	850	334
		Class VI—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	32	2	18	2	20	4	57	18	10	...	137	26
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	2	...	...	12	7	102	45	5	1	123	55
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	3	2	...	...	7	3	234	177	5	4	249	186
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	5	4	1	...	2	2	49	47	...	...	57	53
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI C. P. C.	93	62	39	34	71	39	42	26	28	15	273	176
		Total	137	72	59	36	112	55	485	314	51	20	844	497
		Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.												
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866													
30	" XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	9	9	3	3	...	...	27	27	...	...	39	39
31	" XXXI of 1867													
32	" XIII of 1870													
33	" XXV of 1873													
34	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	...	...	28	24	...	...	17	15	...	...	45	39
35	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	" IX of 1872	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	44	38	6	5	4	4	...	...	54	47
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
40	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873													
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	1	...	38	36
44	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
47	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	9	4	2	...	...	...	12	11	12	10	35	25
48	" VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" I of 1871	Pound Act	88	35	170	98	132	54	87	46	61	36	538	269
50	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	2
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	14	14	25	25
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	7	2
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	634	433	214	138	29	22	95	82	45	43	1,017	718
55	" VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	" III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
58	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	......	Other special Laws	36	36	50	47	1	1	...	...	1	1	88	85
		Total	780	521	511	346	170	84	298	232	138	106	1,897	1,291
		Grand Total	2,033	1,100	1,373	776	1,294	597	2,027	1,741	606	372	7,302	4,586

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 8th June 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat mehals.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	131	95	36	25	35	26	50	27	252	173
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	7	5	3	10	......	4	2	33	11
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	52	20	21	9	45	11	......	......	118	40
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	15	4	......	......	14	2	......	......	29	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	39	35	1	1	5	2	3	3	48	41
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	7	5	5	8	7	......	......	20	19
		Total	258	168	68	42	117	48	57	32	500	290
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	3	......	......	8	1	......	......	13	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	5	3	......	......	8	1	......	......	13	4
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	1	1	1	7	2	11	......	34	4
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,103	404	327	130	472	210	33	20	1,935	764
		Total	1,103	404	327	130	472	210	33	20	1,935	764
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	31	12	13	4	22	4	......	......	66	20
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	17	6	6	7	6	2	2	33	31
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	11	......	1	1	......	......	13	2
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	354	80	149	57	228	76	48	44	779	257
		Total	404	110	179	67	258	87	50	46	891	310
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	12	12	5	5	......	......	......	......	17	17
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	7	......	9	......	3	1	......	......	19	1
23	500 to 502	Defamation	28	13	10	......	27	6	14	3	79	22
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	37	14	5	3	47	19	......	......	89	36
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	3	......	8	3	2	......	1	......	14	3
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	167	61	117	74	24	16	......	......	248	151
		Total	194	100	154	85	103	42	17	3	468	230
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
28	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	......	......	9	9	......	......	......	......	9	9
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866											
30	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
31	„ XXXI of 1867											
32	„ XIII of 1870											
33	„ XXV of 1873											
34	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	6	6	......	......	......	......	4	2	10	8
35	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
36	„ IX of 1872	Breach of contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
38	„ V of 1861	Police Act	8	5	4	3	1	......	7	7	20	15
39	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
40	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	6	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	5
42	„ I (B.C.) of 1873											
43	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
44	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	3	3	......	......	......	......	3	3
45	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
46	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
47	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	1	1	4	1	......	......	......	......	5	2
48	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	3	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2
49	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	170	62	29	13	48	15	13	6	260	96
50	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Courts	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	......	2	2
53	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	69	49	......	......	12	11	......	......	81	60
55	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
58	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
59	....	Other special Laws	69	66	171	106	......	......	......	......	240	172
		Total	332	196	221	136	63	28	24	15	640	375
		Grand Total	2,311	882	980	461	1,028	418	193	116	4,461	1,877

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The [illegible]

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1877.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Persons tried.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Persons tried.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Persons tried.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Persons tried.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	171	143	114	87	48	38	292	230	625	498
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	14	9	5	2	4	2	24	20	47	33
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	3	1	12	3	......	......	19	9	34	13
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	1	......	2	1	......	......	5	1	8	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures...	1	......	1	1	......	......	8	3	10	9
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	26	23	6	6	......	......	12	11	44	40
		Total ...	216	170	140	100	52	40	360	279	768	595
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	1	2	......	2	1	3	......	10	2
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	3	1	2	......	2	1	3	......	10	2
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	3	17	8	4	2	1	1	25	14
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	7	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	3
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	294	161	320	148	102	60	307	175	1,023	544
		Total ...	301	164	320	148	102	60	307	175	1,030	547
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	11	1	1	......	1	......	26	13	39	14
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	12	9	24	17	5	3	15	7	56	36
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	5	1
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	74	65	50	32	22	19	63	12	209	128
		Total ...	100	76	76	49	28	22	105	32	309	179
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
20	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	3	......
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	38	21	11	3	......	......	21	6	70	30
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	6	1	......	......	1	1	6	1	13	3
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2	1	3	3	57	33	17	9	79	45
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	10	10	10
26	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	20	20	72	63	13	11	87	75	192	169
		Total ...	66	43	86	69	72	44	143	101	367	257
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
28	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...											
30	" XVIII of 1854 ...	Railway Acts ...	10	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	10
31	" XXXI of 1867 ...											
32	" XIII of 1870 ...											
33	" XXV of 1873 ...											
34	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkaree Act ...	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
35	" I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
36	" IX of 1872 ...	Breach of contract ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
38	" V of 1861 ...	Police Act ...	......	......	9	8	......	......	......	......	9	8
39	" II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2	2
40	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...											
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
44	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
46	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
47	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act ...	20	18	......	......	1	1	......	......	21	19
48	" VII of 1870 ...	Court Fees Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	" I of 1871 ...	Pound Act ...	23	15	19	8	19	9	49	23	110	55
50	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	5	22	5
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	" X of 1872, Chap. XXXII	Contempt of Court ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passenger Ships Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act ...	5	5	......	......	......	......	2	2	7	7
58	......	Mutiny Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
59	......	Other special Laws ...	......	......	1	1	......	......	11	8	12	9
		Total ...	60	48	29	17	20	10	88	40	197	115
		Grand Total ...	749	511	670	391	280	179	1,007	628	2,706	1,709

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 8th July 1878.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 15th August 1878.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1877.

Read again—

The reports for previous years and the orders of Government passed upon them.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has to acknowledge the punctuality with which this report has been submitted. Hitherto the reports have only reached Government towards the close of the year succeeding that of the administration of which they treat, and the orders of Government on one report have frequently not reached the officers of the Department till they were about to record the results of another year's labours. In the Resolution on the report for 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor gave an outline of his views on many points of the Police Administration; but as the orders were not issued till the close of the year, the present report does not indicate the extent to which they have been followed. Much that was then written applies *mutatis mutandis* to the statements now before Government.

2. The total budget grant for the year, including the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police, and the Government contributions towards the Municipal and Railway Police, was Rs. 38,42,647. This was exceeded by Rs. 16,115 in consequence of special charges incurred in repairing damage caused by the cyclone, and unavoidable delay in effecting reductions in the Chittagong Frontier Police. There was a net decrease in the force of ten inspectors, five sub-inspectors, three head-constables, 113 constables, one European constable, and two mounted constables. In some cases the services of the men were dispensed with in pursuance of a general scheme of reduction; in others in consequence of the introduction of the warder system in jails. The average cost of the purely civil police throughout the province was about seven pies per head of population. In Behar the cost per head was 5·2, in Bengal proper 7·5, in Orissa 10·1, and in Chota Nagpore 10·4 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 7·2 square miles in Orissa, 1 to 8 in Bengal, 1 to 10·7 in Behar, and 1 to 21·2 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 2,365 in Orissa, 1 to 2,510 in Chota Nagpore, 1 to 3,716 in Bengal, and 1 to 4,958 in Behar. The Lieutenant-Governor drew attention in the last Resolution to the specially large force employed in Orissa. During the current year Mr. Monro has made careful local enquiries in Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, as well as in Orissa, and has effected reductions representing a saving of Rs. 1,66,200 per annum. The Lieutenant-Governor has conveyed his special thanks to Mr. Monro for his services in this respect.

3. There was some little variation in the strength of the Municipal Police. There was an increase of one sub-inspector and 21 head-constables, and a decrease of two European and 76 native constables. The percentage of casualties was no less than 26·6 against 23·4 in 1876. Dismissals were most numerous in 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Dacca, and Hooghly. No fewer than 222 constables and three head-constables were dismissed in the first named district. It is stated, however, that in most of these instances, the men were formally dismissed for failing to rejoin on the expiration of leave. Resignations numbered 123 in Howrah, 100 in 24-Pergunnahs, 52 in Dacca, 33 in Patna, and 31 in Burdwan; and desertions were 38 in Burdwan and 33 in 24-Pergunnahs. There can be no doubt that the Municipal Police, especially in the larger towns, is an unpopular service, owing to the dearness of provisions and the ease with which the unskilled labourers can find employment at high wages. In Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca these circumstances, and the natural aversion of the men to the restraints of discipline, are no doubt the cause of the difficulty of keeping the police contented. Some increase to the

salaries of the lower grades appears to be called for, if the Municipal Police of the cities is to be made efficient.

4. The Inspector-General does not speak confidently of the working of the Chowkidaree Act. During the past season the revision of the police establishments in the different districts required his presence at the head-quarters offices, and he had little opportunity of making himself acquainted with the working of the new system by visits to villages and outlying stations. From what he has seen, however, he appears to apprehend unsatisfactory results from the authority given to the punchayets and their intervention between the regular and the rural police. He promises to treat this subject in detail in his next report, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await an expression of his matured views on the subject. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to learn that, with the exception of the Commissioner of Chittagong, no Commissioner has taken objection to the working of the Act. Mr. Beames considers that it "is a complete mistake and not calculated to work well anywhere, least of all in a litigious district like Chittagong." These objections, though so confidently put forward, appear to rest on theory only, as he at the same time reports that the Act has not yet had a fair trial in his division. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions the Act is reported to have worked on the whole satisfactorily. Purneah and Sarun appear to be the only districts where comparative failure has resulted, but in Sarun at least this seems to have been the fault of the local officers. It is observed that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police found in Rajshahye that many chowkidars had not been paid for months. This complaint does not appear to have reached the Commissioner. From all that the Lieutenant-Governor has heard there appears reason to fear that unless the punchayets are well watched irregularities of this nature are very likely to occur. If Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates, and Police Officers would only take the trouble to make thorough periodical examinations of the accounts of a few villages selected at random, the one serious reproach to the working of the Act would disappear. On the whole, it may be gathered that the main object of the Act, to provide a body of fairly paid rural police, has been attained. Details may require amendment in the light of experience, but the elements of success appear to have been fairly secured. It will now be more than ever necessary for Magistrates and the superior officers of the police to see that the chowkidars do not degenerate into servants of particular villagers, but attend regularly at the police-station and discharge their duties of patrol with efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see this subject treated in somewhat greater detail in future reports. Note should be carefully taken by the inspecting officers of the extent to which the different District Superintendents insist on the regular attendance of the chowkidars at the police-stations and on frequency and intimacy of communication between them and the regular police. The rural police are the main stay of the regular police, and without their co-operation detection of crime must be more or less a matter of chance. It is probable that the marked want of success of the Bankoora Police which has been so often reported is owing more to the inefficiency and obstructiveness of the ghatwals than to the want of detective ability among the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that separate mention may hereafter be made of those District Superintendents who perform the important duty of supervising the rural police to the satisfaction of the Inspector-General. There are difficulties in the way of satisfactory legislation on the subject of ghatwali and paikan tenures, but the matter will not be lost sight of by Government.

5. Casualties in the Railway Police numbered 32·8 per cent. during the year, against 26 per cent. in 1876, and admissions to hospital were 179·9 per cent. against 145. This service appears to be specially unpopular, owing to the severity of the work, and to the want of decent accommodation for the men at many of the most unhealthy stations. The Inspector-General is now in communication with the Agent on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter will receive due attention. The road patrols have been fairly effective. In Hazareebagh a number of new posts were established during the year. The occurrence of several recent mail robberies on the Gya road appears to show that the patrolling arrangements in that district are still somewhat defective. The number of parties of punitive police quartered

on disturbed villages during 1877 was 30, against 12 in 1876. Of these, 21 were rendered necessary by the turbulence of zemindars and ryots in Backergunge, and four were required in Noakholly. In Shahabad this measure has been attended with specially beneficial results in the suppression of robberies. There were 152 large fairs specially attended by the police. It is reported that only 132 petty offences were committed in connection with them, and that convictions were obtained in 95. It is stated that only Rs. 1,653 worth of property was stolen from the three million persons who attended the fairs: no doubt this is all that was reported, but that it should represent all actual thefts seems very improbable. At one fair, 21 shoplifters were arrested in a gang by Inspector Govind Chunder Chuckravarti, and it may fairly be suspected that at the other large gatherings the professional thieves were more successful than the reported figures would show.

6. In the regular police 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 98 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 85 per cent. of the head-constables, and 37 per cent. of the constables can read and write, and a large number of head-constables and constables are under instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the rules regarding the exclusion of uneducated men kept under special circumstances from promotion to the grade of head-constables are being attended to. Casualties numbered 13 per cent. of the entire strength. In 1876 the percentage was also 13, in 1875 it was 11·5, and in 1874, 13·1. Dismissals were most numerous, among the Railway Police (48), in 24-Pergunnahs (42), Moorshedabad (34), and Rungpore (26): and resignations, in 24-Pergunnahs (97), Railway (82), Moorshedabad (66), Hooghly (56), and Jessore (52). The general health of the force was bad during the year. Admissions to hospital were 63·7 per cent. of the strength against 49·5 in 1876. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Railway, and Dinagepore the number admitted to hospital considerably exceeded 100 per cent. The mortality was highest in Dinagepore, Maldah, and Moorshedabad, and lowest in Gya, Monghyr, and Shahabad.

7. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,792, against 4,463 in 1876 and 4,189 in 1875. There was an increase in the number of convictions under the Penal Code and a decrease in those under the Police Act; while departmental punishments numbered 4,209, against 3,832 and 3,589 respectively in the two previous years. For the third year in succession the Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly Police show the highest percentage of punishments. It is to be remarked that in the two last named districts inspection duty was insufficiently attended to. Departmental punishments were also very numerous in Cuttack and Gya. Altogether one sub-inspector, six head-constables, eight constables, and one chowkidar were punished for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and seven head-constables, twenty constables, and one chowkidar were convicted of extortion. On the other hand, there were very many instances of special good conduct, no less than 736 men were added to the list of the wearers of good conduct rings. Besides these, 20 inspectors, 216 head-constables, and 812 constables were specially rewarded for distinguished good service. Inspectors Hara Prosad Das, Bhuggobutty Churn Ganguly, Ram Cumar Ghosh, and Makoond Singh, and sub-inspectors Mahomed Ariff and Dinonath Kooshir earned particular approbation. The fixed proportion of foreigners in the force of each district was in many cases exceeded. The Lieutenant-Governor has during the current year found it necessary to direct that for the purposes of enlistment the term foreigner be applied only to natives of other provinces than that in which police service has to be performed. It has been found in many instances impossible to recruit the force under the previous orders, which included residents of other divisions in the term.

8. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 108,989, against 117,559 in 1876 and 120,838 in 1875. If cases declared false by Magistrates are deducted, the numbers are 94,362, 95,747, and 94,783 respectively. The decrease in the number of cases reported in 1876 and 1877 appears in due proportion under all heads. Out of the difference of 2,071 under "other cases" no less than 2,056 are accounted for by the falling off in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood. It is satisfactory to observe that this large reduction in the number of these cases was attended by a decrease of no less than 4,683

in the number of reported offences against property. Mr. Monro points out that, after allowance is made for cases of hurt and mischief which were not cognizable by the police in 1872, the number of true cases stands thus:—

1872 ...	...	...	...	90,991
1876 ...	...	...	...	95,747
1877 ...	...	...	...	94,362

He proceeds to argue that the increase in crime in 1877 over 1872 is only apparent and not real, as in the former year there was a large increase in nuisance cases and some increase in excise cases. It may be remarked, however, that the increase in excise cases (448) is more than counterbalanced by the decrease (487) in salt and railway cases. The Inspector-General further argues that, owing to the greater caution exercised under recent orders in declaring cases to be false, many cases which in 1872 would have been shown as false appear in the statement for 1877 as true. Mr. Monro, however, does not give due weight to the fact that under those orders cases which turn out on enquiry to be non-cognizable, or to give grounds for a civil action only, are now removed entirely from the statement. Very many of these are cases which most Magistrates would have hesitated to declare to be false and never to have occurred. The Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the view that there has been some real increase in crime since 1872.

9. The number of cases declared false was 14,627, against 21,812 in 1876 and 26,055 in 1875. In some districts the decrease is very striking, while in only four was there an increase. The percentage of false cases to cases reported fell from 30 to 2 in Beerbhoom, from 37 to 8 in Bhagulpore, from 25 to 8 in Dinagepore, from 23 to 8 in Dacca, and from 14 to 2 in Bankoora. Mymensingh, which had 52 and 55 per cent. of false cases in 1875 and 1876, and Noakholly, which had 30 and 32, had only 10 and 5 per cent. respectively in 1877. It is of course evident that the decrease must be to a considerable extent the result of the orders to which reference has been made above; but as those orders were only promulgated in the second half of the year, it is necessary to look further for a satisfactory explanation. In some instances fluctuations have doubtless been caused by changes of officers; but it seems clear that there is a distinct relation between the number of false cases instituted and the number of prosecutions for false complaints set on foot. The districts with the highest percentage of false cases were Backergunge (34), Cuttack (32), Balasore (32), Rungpore (29), Pooree (23), Burdwan (21), and Purneah (19); and in all these districts the number of prosecutions instituted was very low. Backergunge had only 55 out 1,690, Cuttack 11 out of 777, Balasore 32 out of 593, Rungpore 9 out of 813, Pooree 12 out of 818, Burdwan 39 out of 786, and Purneah 24 out of 420. In those districts, on the other hand, where the precentage of false cases was lowest, the proportion of prosecutions was generally high. Thus Bhagulpore had 84 prosecutions out of 126 cases, Bankoora 19 out of 23, Monghyr 54 out of 193, and Noakholly 50 out of 116. It appears quite evident that Magistrates have the remedy for a most unsatisfactory state of things in their own hands, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the remarks made in the last Resolution will be duly attended to. The Magistrates of Rungpore, Sarun, Cuttack, Pooree, and Backergunge appear to have been very remiss in this respect. The Inspector-General observes that one result of the orders of last year will be to make the police more careful in reporting cases as false. It is clear from the figures now before Government that in many districts such an effect will be very beneficial. It is difficult to believe that 21 per cent. of the cases reported in Burdwan were really false, while in the adjoining district of Bankoora the precentage was only 2; that Rungpore had 29 per cent. and Dinagepore only 8; Backergunge 34, and Dacca only 8; Purneah 19 and Monghyr only 6.

10. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of refusal of enquiry in petty cases were fully stated in the Resolution on the report for last year, and it is hoped that during the current year the orders issued will receive due attention. The percentage of cases not enquired into was very high in Gya (33), Gurjhats (28), Manbhoom (27), Bogra 21), Monghyr (21), and Bankoora (16). In most of these districts the results of the police action in such cases as were taken up was indifferent. It is again noticed that in Patna, where enquiry was only refused in 15 cases out of 4,470, the police were far

more successful than in the neighbouring district of Gya, where no investigation was attempted in 1,280 out of 3,845 cases. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 59 in Gya against 72 in Patna.

11. The total number of cases under enquiry during the year was 110,632. Of these, 14,627 were declared false, and 8,595 were not enquired into. In 33,266 out of the remaining 87,410, or 38·05 per cent., convictions were obtained. The percentages of convictions in 1875 and 1876 were 38·9 and 39·2 respectively. These results, as Mr. Monro justly remarks, are unsatisfactory. Of 94,318 persons arrested, 55,977 or 59·3 per cent. were convicted, against 59 per cent. in 1876. The convictions and acquittals of persons actually put on trial compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. Convictions were 61·6 per cent. against 62, and acquittals 34·1 per cent. against 33. This is very unsatisfactory. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the different divisions were, Burdwan 66, Chittagong 66, Patna 63, Presidency 61, Rajshahye 61, Bhagulpore 61, Chota Nagpore 60, Orissa 58, Dacca 57. The best results were obtained in Howrah (79) Patna (72), and 24-Pergunnahs (71). Less than half the number arrested were convicted in Backergunge (43), Mymensingh (46), Sarun (47), Balasore (47), Gurjhats (48), Jessore (48). The statement showing the results of investigations by the police is very unfavourable to Rungpore, Backergunge, and Pooree, where only 26·5, 27·2, and 29·7 respectively of cases investigated were successful. While the Lieutenant-Governor is quite satisfied that the importance of Magisterial control and scrutiny of the action of the police in investigating cases cannot be exaggerated, certain recent circumstances appear to indicate that judicial officers, particularly sub-divisional officers, sometimes forget the distinction that exists between an investigation and an enquiry under the Criminal Procedure Code. The former process is the informal method prescribed for the police in ascertaining the facts of the case: the latter is a judicial proceeding which, under section 6, must be held according to the provisions of the Code. There is perhaps no provision of the law so conducive to efficient action as that which permits local enquiries by Magistrates; but the essential value of this form of procedure arises precisely from the circumstance that it is conducted by a judicial officer. The Magistrate holding an enquiry on the spot can receive and record the evidence as it is discovered, before the witnesses can be tutored or intimidated, with opportunities of gauging the value of their testimony and of mastering the circumstances of the case which must often be entirely wanting in his distant cutcherry. But it is very different where a Magistrate assumes the functions of a police officer and holds an informal investigation which he afterwards developes into a judicial enquiry in his court-house. This procedure is unauthorized by law, unsatisfactory in results, and unfavourable to judicial fairness. The Lieutenant-Governor would encourage to the utmost prompt and careful local enquiries by Magistrates in serious cases; but such enquiries, to be useful, must be conducted according to the law.

12. Of prisoners committed to the Sessions 39 per cent. were acquitted against 36·9 in 1876. More than half the total number of acquittals occurred in cases of serious offences against the person. Acquittals in cases of this class were most numerous in 24-Pergunnahs, Tipperah, Dacca, Nuddea, Backergunge, Rajshahye, Noakholly, Rungpore, and Maldah. Only three of these are jury districts. The largest percentage of acquittals in Sessions trials ensued in Pooree (85), Gurjhats (76), Sonthal Pergunnahs (67), and Sarun (66). Of 15 districts in which one half or more of the prisoners committed were acquitted, only four (Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna, and Moorshedabad) are jury districts. There is no doubt much force in what Mr. Monro urges regarding the high standard of evidence required by Session Courts, and the severity of the tests to which the general veracity of the witnesses is subjected in cross-examination. The fact that the orders of Magistrates were upheld on appeal in 79 per cent. of the cases is urged in support of this view. The most important practical point connected with this subject is the apparent want of good system in the conduct of prosecutions before the court of first instance or the Court of Sessions or appeal. In only 196 of 2,096 cases in which appeals were preferred was Government represented before the Appellate Court; while of 979 cases tried by the Court of Sessions only 40 were conducted before the committing Magistrate, and only six before the

Sessions Court by the District Superintendent or his Assistant. In the Resolution on last year's report, the Lieutenant-Governor laid particular stress on the importance of what may be called the court duties of police officers, and Mr. Monro promises that due attention will be directed to the subject. As regards appeals in criminal cases to the High Court there is often much neglect in bringing the main facts of important cases prominently to the notice of the Legal Remembrancer. Magistrates should communicate much more freely with him; and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer will then be in a position to watch and argue all important criminal appeals to the High Court.

13. The gross value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,67,762 and of recovered Rs. 3,01,451. The recoveries were thus 31·2 per cent. of the amount stolen. In the previous year the percentage was 31·8. Bankoora still sustains its position at the bottom of the list. The average percentage of recoveries in this district for the past three years has been 5. This is less than half the lowest percentage in any other district. Furreedpore and Dacca show results which are only tolerable when compared with those of Bankoora. The average percentage of recoveries in these districts for the past three years has been 13 and 11 respectively.

14. The following statement shows the number of true cases reported under each heading during the past six years:—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class I ...	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	3,120	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,8[illegible]
" II ...	Serious offences against the person ...	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141
" III ...	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	20,210	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667
" IV ...	Minor offences against the person	3,994	4,126	6,405	9,802	9,073	8,812
" V ...	Minor offences against property	38,767	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,095
" VI ...	Other offences not specified above	14,497	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348
	Other special laws	599	872	951	726	495	480
	Total ...	85,205	90,882	99,187	94,783	95,745	94,361

Under class I the results of prosecutions at the sessions were very unsatisfactory, only 166 cases having resulted in convictions against 280 in which acquittals ensued. The Mymensingh police did good service in bringing to justice a gang of coiners. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to know the name of the Moonsif in the Bhagulpore Division who declined to comply with the Government circular on the subject of evasion of the stamp duty, on the ground that he had received no orders on the subject from his official superior, the Judge. Under rioting and unlawful assembly there was an increase of 174 cases. The Inspector-General, however, attributes a large part of this to the greater care shown by Magistrates in the second-half of the year in accepting cases as false. There was also a considerable increase in Midnapore owing to a change in the procedure under which cases which would ordinarily fall under the criminal trespass section were treated as cases of organized illegal assembly. In this district there was an increase under this head of 79 cases, though only one was of any importance. As usual, the Dacca Division heads the list. The first five districts were Backergunge (199), Mymensingh (196), Furreedpore (157), Dacca (127), Tipperah (123). The results were unsatisfactory in all of these, with the exception of Dacca, where 72 cases resulted in convictions. In Furreedpore, Mymensingh, and Backergunge the results of trials were extremely unsatisfactory. The turbulence of this division is a matter for serious consideration. Backergunge and Mymensingh had each about four riots a week, and in the former district one person was murdered by rioters every month. The Magistrate of Backergunge, however, appears to look upon this state of things as a condition of tolerable public tranquillity. He reports that "no man remembers a rice-cutting season to have passed away so peaceably." It is quite clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that the criminal administration of Backergunge has been allowed to fall into great disorder; and that there has been a want of really vigorous and intelligent control. It says little for the efficiency of the preventive measures adopted that, while security to keep the peace was demanded from no less than 604 persons, and 21 parties of punitive police were employed, the number of

riots decreased only from 207 to 199. It is useless to demand security from large numbers of persons if the real movers in these disturbances are not touched. What is most required is that the Magistrate should personally sift the causes of local disputes, prevent riots, if possible, by demanding security from those really responsible for the preservation of the peace, and benefiting by the lawless acts of their servants and dependents, and when outbreaks do occur that he should make a signal example of the offenders. It is of no use punishing servants and villagers engaged in affrays if those who employ them to commit these affrays escape unpunished. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a marked decrease in the number of rioting cases in Pubna, and that disputes between landlord and tenant have ceased to be a cause of disturbance. In sessions trials under this head there were only 145 convictions to 257 acquittals. The difficulties in the way of successful prosecutions in such cases at the sessions court are undoubtedly very great. Except where the circumstances indicate special and organized criminality, it would no doubt be more satisfactory if such cases were disposed of by the Magistrate. In cases where the different sides are taken by rival zemindars, the dangers to which the honesty of witnesses is subjected in the interval between commitment and trial at the sessions, are very great.

15. The number of serious offences against the person ascertained to have occurred was 4,141 against 4,108 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 39·4 per cent. of these against 39·6 in 1876, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 44 5 against 44. There were 315 murders against 342 in 1876 and 302 in 1875. The want of success in dealing with these cases was most deplorable, convictions being obtained in only 30·4 per cent. of the cases against 41·2 in 1876. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 25·1 against 27·4. Of 729 persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magistrate, 546 were committed to the sessions, and of 436 of these, regarding whom a decision was arrived at during the year, 228 were convicted at the sessions and 208 were acquitted. These results point strongly to the necessity of greater care in the conduct of prosecutions before the sessions courts. So far as the investigating police are concerned it cannot be said that they are to blame in arresting persons against whom the Magistrate considers that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. The results were most unfavourable in Midnapore, Howrah, Jessore, Dacca, Tipperah, and Noakholly. The Inspector-General gives the details of sessions trials in certain selected districts, and shows that, while the Magistrate committed to the sessions 85 per cent. of the persons arrested, the sessions court only convicted 18 per cent. of those committed. In the Presidency Division there was a marked decrease in the number of murders, only 23 occurring against 49 in the previous year. Of these, however, only five were detected, and only 10 out of 61 persons arrested were convicted. The Dacca Division had no less than 99 murders, of which 44 occurred in Backergunge. The condition of this district is such that the Lieutenant-Governor has during the current year found it necessary to considerably strengthen the administrative staff, and special and minute attention is being paid to the progress of crime. The police of the Patna Division were strikingly unsuccessful in dealing with this class of offence. Of 28 cases only 10 resulted in conviction, and only 12 out of 85 persons arrested were punished. In Gya only one out of seven cases, and in Patna only two out of 8, were successfully prosecuted, while Gya shows only one conviction, and Patna only two out of 19 and 20 persons arrested respectively. The Legal Remembrancer will be requested to submit to Government the record of the case referred to in paragraph 188 of the report. There were 199 cases of culpable homicide against 203 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 93 cases, against only 187 persons out of 486 arrested. There were altogether 40 cases in Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Chittagong, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, and Pooree, but there were no convictions in any of these districts. Under grievous hurt there were 634 cases against 626 in 1876. The Patna Division shows an increase from 139 to 166, and a satisfactory increase from 125 to 185 in the number of persons convicted. The results were most satisfactory in 24-Pergunnahs, where 13 out of 14 cases resulted in convictions. Cases of administering stupefying drugs were chiefly reported from the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions. This is a class of crime for the commission of which the credulity

and sociable tendencies of travellers in this country afford great facilities. It should be possible to deal with it more satisfactorily than has hitherto been the case by judicious detective measures. The Inspector-General notices the good service rendered by Inspector Hakim Singh in connection with these cases in Lohardugga. There were 733 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 729 in 1876, and only 424 persons were convicted against 412 acquitted. In Rajshahye, Sarun, Pooree, and Hooghly the results were most discreditable to the local police.

16. The statistics of minor offences against the person call for little remark. The number of true cases was 8,812 against 9,073 in 1876. In Moorshedabad there was gross failure in dealing with this class of crime. Convictions were only obtained in this district in 62 out of 385 cases. There was a decrease in the number of cases in the Rajshahye Division. One of the causes alleged for this decrease in the Pubna district is very satisfactory. It is said that many cases of this nature are now settled by the zemindars "whose disputes with their ryots have been settled, and whose cutcherries are again opened for the disposal of such cases." The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs with Mr. Monro in thinking that simple hurt should be a non-cognizable offence, and that the time of the police is fruitlessly taken up with enquiries into trifling cases of this class.

17. The decrease in dacoity which was noticed in the report for 1876 was sustained in 1877. There were only 138 cases against 154 in 1876, and 254 in 1875. Convictions were obtained in 35 cases only against 186 persons out of 562 tried. The Magistrates committed to the session 72 per cent. of the prisoners placed before them, but the sessions courts only convicted 53·5 per cent. of those committed. The decrease is most marked in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, which had 30 and 9 cases respectively against 45 and 17 in 1876, and 64 and 31 in 1875. Three districts of the Bhagulpore Division (Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah) were entirely free from dacoity, and Purneah, in which the crime was once rife, had only four cases. In the Dacca Division there was an increase of 16, in Chittagong of 7, in Orissa of 1, and in Chota Nagpore of 6 cases. The decrease in dacoities in Midnapore is very satisfactory, and reflects credit on the local police. The services of Inspector Hara Prasad Dass in cases of this class have been rewarded by promotion. In Hooghly there was a large increase, and only three cases out of 11 resulted in convictions. The Inspector-General, however, has hopes that some of these cases may still be successfully worked out by special agency. There appears to have been considerable laxity in the police administration of this district to admit of the occurrence of so many undetected cases. In Rungpore there was an increase from two to six cases, and only four persons were convicted to 35 acquitted. It is explained, however, that no less than 22 persons were acquitted owing to the carelessness of Moulvie Dilwar Hossain Ahmad, who recorded the confesfessions of the accused so irregularly that they were inadmissible as evidence at the sessions. The record of this case will be called for and examined. In Furreedpore dacoities increased from five to ten and in Backergunge from three to 13. Nine out of the 12 river dacoities of the year were committed in these districts. In Furreedpore convictions were obtained in only three cases against nine persons, while no less than 28 were acquitted. The Inspector-General says that four cases which had really occurred in Dacca were detected by the Furreedpore police. The figured returns do not appear to bear out this statement. In Backergunge only two cases resulted in conviction. These statistics are extremely unsatisfactory. There is no doubt much force in what is urged regarding the difficulty of bringing the offenders in river dacoities to justice; and, indeed, if the apathy of the people is not exaggerated, it may be apprehended that many of the cases that occur are not reported at all. But the Lieutenant-Governor has read with no little surprise that the Inspector-General has abandoned all hope of obviating these difficulties, except by the adoption of a procedure which the Lieutenant-Governor has in the plainest terms condemned. The Inspector-General says that "the only remedy left for adoption by the police is prevention—prevention by shutting up notorious bad characters, such as are in the dacoit villages on the Mudhomati and other large rivers in Eastern Bengal." Mr. Monro appears to overlook the fact that, up to the middle of last year, some thing like this

procedure was followed with the result that there was the same number of river dacoities in 1877 as in 1875. The precise figures for 1876 have not been given. On the general policy so persistently advocated by Mr. Monro, the Lieutenant-Governor will have more to say further on. With special reference, however, to Mr. Monro's remarks on river dacoity, he must warn all police officers against adopting the view that, if large numbers of persons are not locked up to keep them from committing this crime, prevention is impossible. It is difficult to conceive a more humiliating confession than the statement that to prevent river dacoity it is necessary to place in confinement all those whom the police suspect in the villages on the large rivers. No doubt if all the people with criminal propensities were put in jail, police administration would be simple: but, as the police are required for the detection and apprehension of the guilty only, it is necessary to restrict their operations. If a man is denounced by his fellows as a notorious criminal, of course the provisions of the law should be put in force against him. But for the general maintenance of order amongst the population at large something else is required. Provisions which were intended for special application must not be put to wholesale use. The patrols may be weak, but that is no reason for confessing that they must be hopelessly inefficient; still less is it a reason that they should not be strengthened. If the police are so thoroughly well acquainted with the disturbers of the peace that they can prove general bad character against them individually, it is difficult to understand why they cannot watch them and let them know that they are watched. If they would utilize the knowledge they are said to possess in apprehending a few real dacoits, it would be unnecessary for the Inspector-General to advocate a system of wholesale terrorism. Let dacoits once know that they are marked, that their proceedings are watched, and their footsteps dogged from district to district, and the number of dacoities will not fail to decrease. It may be gathered that none of the river dacoities in Backergunge were detected. There were, however, nine other dacoities, and of these, it appears, only two were prosecuted to conviction. This is very unsatisfactory. The Chittagong Hill Tracts had seven cases though none were reported in the previous three years. Only one was detected. The increase is ascribed to the dearness of provisions, and it is said that the object of the offenders was to secure, not plunder, but food. If this explanation is correct, the failure of the police is the more remarkable, as the offences were not committed by professional dacoits, and should have been easy of detection. The circumstances of this district are, however, peculiar. In Gya there were seven cases against three in 1876, and there were no convictions. The Inspector-General justly characterises these results as lamentable. Two of the cases were mail robberies, and one of the Deputy Inspectors-General has been deputed to Gya to devise special measures for the repression of this class of crime. Altogether the working of the Gya police has been unsatisfactory. In Chota Nagpore there were 14 cases against 8 in 1876, and of these, 11 occurred in Hazareebagh. Only one case was detected. These cases, it is said, were chiefly highway robberies. There were also 16 cases, which, owing to the number of persons engaged being less than five, are formally shown under the head of robbery. Of these, only three were detected. These results are very discreditable; and it would appear that in Hazareebagh and Gya there has been a regular outbreak of highway robbery with which the police have proved quite unable to deal. It is explained that a scheme of special road patrol for Hazareebagh is under consideration.

18. The statistics of robbery do not call for any other special remark. There were 144 cases against 141 in 1876, and convictions were obtained in 53 cases in each year. Of 277 persons tried in 1877, 116 were convicted, against 100 out of 206 in 1876. It is stated that an increase in robbery with hurt "appears marked in the districts of Backergunge and Gya." Under serious mischief, there were 637 cases against 811 in 1876. Convictions, however, were obtained in 153 cases only against 203, and 231 persons only were convicted out of 651 tried against 421 out of 919 in 1876. The decrease in the number of convictions was most marked in the Presidency Division, so marked indeed as to call for special explanation. Jessore had only three convictions out of 21 cases, and Moorshedabad only 8 out of 42. In the Patna Division there were 71 cases against 40 in 1876, and convictions were obtained in 40 cases against 57 out

of 76 persons tried. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Pubna prosecutions were very successful, convictions being obtained in the former district in 35 cases out of 53, and in the latter in 23 out of 34. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of arson, which is the characteristic crime of the Chittagong Division. The results of police enquiry were not good, but the crime is very difficult of detection.

19. Under the head of minor offences against property 50,539 cases were reported against 56,331, the average of the previous five years. These figures will be analysed under the different headings further on. The most marked fluctuations in crime are observable in the returns for Noakholly. Inclusive of cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36, the total number of offences of this nature reported in Noakholly during the past three years was :—

1875.	1876.	1877.
779	1,098	1,428

The occurrence of the cyclone at the end of 1876 does not explain this extraordinary increase in crime. The Lieutenant-Governor has found the administration of Noakholly in every department most inefficient, and the Magistrate has been transferred to a less important charge.

20. The following table shows the fluctuations in cases of burglary and house trespass including serial Nos. 35 and 36 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases reported	79,045	75,522	71,163
" declared false	18,767	16,071	10,975
Total true cases	60,278	59,451	60,188
Not enquired into	10,484	9,589	7,985
Enquired into	49,794	49,862	52,203
Convictions in cases	13,297	13,076	13,435
Persons tried	40,013	40,045	41,430
" convicted	21,926	22,264	22,620
" acquitted	16,227	15,969	17,003

The Inspector-General, arguing from the diminution in the number of cases accepted as false, considers that there has been no increase in crime under this head. It has already been pointed out, however, that the orders which have operated to induce greater care in this respect provided also for the complete exclusion from the returns of cognizable crime of all cases which on enquiry turned out to be not false in fact, but not cognizable by the police. Very many of these are cases such as disputed right to land or crops, which Magistrates under the old procedure would hesitate to declare "to be false and never to have occurred." These would have appeared as true cases in the returns for 1875 and 1876, while in the returns for 1877 they would not appear at all. This view is quite borne out by the substantial decrease in cases entered as reported as well as in those declared false. The decrease in the number of cases in which enquiry was refused is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that during the current year full effect will be given to the recent orders of Government. The results of police enquiry in cases of this class were not favourable. The percentage of true cases in which convictions were obtained was about 22 in each of the past three years. This, however, it must be admitted, is a class of crime in which great success is under present circumstances unattainable. The method of construction of native huts, the dense vegetation with which they are surrounded, the habits of the people, their timidity, and their aversion to take trouble where success is improbable, their dislike to having anything to say to the police if it can be avoided, all afford facilities for the commission of offences of this nature, while they enhance the difficulties of the police in dealing with them. The handful of regular police in each thana can do little in the way of patrol; though much good has been found to ensue from the systematic deputation every night of one or two constables to visit certain villages selected by the sub-inspector. Anything like success, however, in dealing with cases of this description can result only from the efficiency of the rural police. The paramount importance of attention to this subject on the part of Magistrates and District Superintendents has already been urged. In Hooghly, Sarun, Gya, Durbhunga, Bankoora, and in the Bhagulpore Division, the failure of the police in dealing with these cases was particularly marked. In Hooghly the percentage of true cases detected was only 3·4, in

Sarun 4, in Gya 5·3, in Durbhunga 5·5, in Bankoora 5·7, and in the Bhagulpore Division 5·5. The Inspector-General remarks on the very unsatisfactory proceedings of the police in this respect in the 24-Pergunnahs. There were 336 cases of burglary under serial No. 42 in that district, in 335 of which no enquiry was held. It is understood, however, that all the cases in which property was stolen were entered under serial No. 35, and that the very improper system under which no cases were investigated, except those in which theft occurred, has now been put a stop to. The results in this district were worse than in any other in the Presidency Division.

21. The operations of the police in cases of ordinary theft and cattle-theft are shown in the following statement:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Cases reported	38,684	37,306	35,735
„ declared false	12,235	10,894	7,411
Total true	26,449	26,412	28,323
Not enquired into	2,294	2,225	2,184
Enquired into	24,155	24,187	26,149
Convictions in cases	8,298	8,148	8,600
Persons tried	22,299	22,397	23,919
„ convicted	12,424	12,668	13,436
„ acquitted	8,768	8,532	9,371

These figures also bear evidence of the effect of recent orders. On the one hand, there was a large decrease in the number of cases reported owing to the removal of civil cases from the statement. On the other, there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases accepted as false. The results of investigation, though more favourable than were obtained in burglary cases, cannot be considered satisfactory. Convictions for theft were very satisfactory in Howrah, and very unsatisfactory in Bankoora and Hooghly. The action of the Monghyr police in cattle-theft cases was specially commendable. There was a marked increase in thefts of this class in Shahabad, but no explanation is offered. Convictions were obtained in 1,492 out of 2,017 true cases of receiving stolen property investigated, against 1,526 out of 2,086 in 1876. These cases are generally taken up by the police after the property has been actually found.

22. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 3,173 against 5,154 in 1876. Of these, only 2,184 were convicted, while 937 were acquitted. In other words, in cases where only general bad repute, and not specific criminality, had to be proved, no less than 32 per cent. of the persons sent up by the police were declared by the judicial officers to have vindicated their character. No language can condemn the police more strongly than the naked figures in which their proceedings are recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to believe that most of these cases were instituted during the first half of the year before his orders on the subject were issued, and he trusts that he will never again have to review a statement which bears on the face of it such unmistakeable evidence of hardship and wrong. The results were specially deplorable in Backergunge, Furreedpore, Jessore, Mymensingh, Hooghly, and Chittagong. Backergunge had 55 acquittals against 44 convictions, Furreedpore 47 against 46, Jessore 65 against 68, Mymensingh 33 against 25, Hooghly 24 against 38, and Chittagong 11 against 18. It is remarked that Backergunge had also 38 cases declared false. The Lieutenant-Governor would have thought that the failure of the police after all their efforts to prove a man a bad character would be sufficient to ensure the case being considered false. What degree of untruthfulness is considered essential to the formal declaration of a case as false, it is not explained; nor does it appear that the Inspector-General has considered it desirable to ask for any explanation of the proceedings of the Backergunge police. It would seem that the vindictiveness and disregard of public right so freely charged against the people of this district are reflected in their police. The Lieutenant-Governor must have a special report of the circumstances under which these prosecutions were conducted in the districts named above, and particularly in Backergunge. Among the districts selected by Mr. Monro for mention as exhibiting results above the general average are Dinagepore, Burdwan, and Sarun, where there were 67, 32, and 28 acquittals to 106, 78, and 81 convictions respectively. To the Lieutenant-Governor these results appear most discreditable.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot observe without regret the attitude which the Inspector-General has assumed in regard to this question. The following sentences may be quoted as showing the general tone which he has adopted in dealing with it. "All that I can say at present is that the bad characters, and their protectors in most of the districts, are fully aware of the change of policy, and will no doubt take advantage of it for their own ends. The orders of Government will of course be carried out, and at the end of 1878 I shall be better able to point to the effect which the carrying out of those orders has had on crime." The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that Mr. Monro should have thought proper to express himself thus as the head of the department responsible for the police administration of the province. If the bad characters enjoy undue liberty, and make a bad use of it, it can only be that the Lieutenant-Governor's orders are not carried out, and that the police are, in Mr. Monro's opinion, absolutely inefficient in the detection of crime. Sir Ashley Eden has in no way declared that the provisions of the law are to be treated as a dead letter; what he did say was that they were intended only for a state of circumstances to which they have not been restricted. They were intended as aids to police administration, and not as substitutes for ordinary preventive and detective action. They were never intended to serve as a cloak for the indulgence of the police in sloth and for the gratification of malice, or as a screen for inefficiency. That they have been so used, the record of police administration for the past two years amply proves. It is plainly demonstrated by the figures that the police in their efforts to save themselves trouble, and to swell their lists of convictions, have employed an engine intended for the repression of special crime in harassing all against whom they have been able to get up cases of bad livelihood without regard to their real innocence or guilt. In the resolution on the last report the Lieutenant-Governor said "all enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should as a rule be held by the Magistrate in the village of the accused. Mr. Eden will leave it to the judicial officers to satisfy themselves, on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society." For the rest the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his determination to insist on lawful supervision only, and not to permit the police to harass and oppress the people in their endeavours to have locked up in anticipation, and supported at the public cost, all those whom they think likely to give them any trouble. If under these orders the bad characters are allowed undue latitude, the Magistrate and the police officers in fault will be held responsible; and the Lieutenant-Governor will insist on loyal co-operation on the part of the Inspector-General in substituting a system of sensible control, and prevention of crime by intelligent exertion, for one under which it was possible in the course of one year and a half to prosecute 2,180 innocent persons for bad character.

24. In the resolution on the report for 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked upon the neglect of the police of some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws. It is hoped that the orders then passed will be duly attended to during the current year. The action of the police has been satisfactory in Monghyr, Chittagong, Lohardugga, and Beerbhoom, and very unsatisfactory in Noakholly, Jessore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Sarun, Mozufferpore, Dinagepore, Pubna, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, and the Dacca Division. An improvement in this respect will be insisted upon. In salt cases the action of the police has only been satisfactory in 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, and Cuttack. In Midnapore and Noakholly the police are clearly relaxing their efforts. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Inspector-General's view, that there is no necessity for any relaxation of the law in respect of illicit manufacture in Chittagong or elsewhere.

25. In non-cognizable crime there has been a decrease from 98,287 cases in 1876 to 95,367 in 1877. In the previous year, however, the increase was exceptional, and the number of cases in 1875 was actually less than in 1877. The fluctuation is to some extent explained by the action of the Magistrate of Dinagepore, who in 1876 proceeded judicially against a very large number of chowkidars who are ordinarily dealt with departmentally. In the Dacca Division

there was a decrease in the number of offences relating to marriage, but this decrease is not attributed to the working of the registration law. The Commissioner reports that little recourse is had to the provisions of the Act, and adds that "another year's experience certainly tends to show that, if the Act is to have the desired effect, registration of marriages and divorces must be made compulsory." The number of persons summoned by the Magistrates was 100,687 against 103,830, and of those who appeared, 72,745 against 75,691. The percentage of convictions was 41 and 57 against 43 and 59 respectively. The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed was 5,670 against 4,964 in 1876. This is not satisfactory. It is very undesirable that the time of the police should be occupied in making enquiries in petty cases when they have so much to do in more important departments. In Backergunge, where serious crime of every class was rampant, no less than 858 non-cognizable cases were made over to the police for enquiry. This could not have occurred had the Magistrate exercised proper care in supervising the proceedings of his subordinates. In Dinagepore and Noakholly, two districts where the general administration was also unsatisfactory, the police were employed in 369 and 317 non-cognizable cases respectively. In Burdwan the number was 264, and in Cuttack 225, while in Singbhoom 20 per cent. of the non-cognizable cases instituted were thus dealt with. The variations in the proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable offences in the different districts are again noticed. In Bankoora, Beerbhoom and Midnapore the proportions were 1 to 2,544, 1 to 2,596 and 1 to 2,588 persons respectively; while in the three other districts of the Burdwan Division (Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah) they were 1 to 852, 1 to 663 and 1 to 527 persons respectively. The explanation can hardly be that the two last-named districts are to some extent Suburban; for in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea the proportions were 1 to 1,173 and 1 to 1,436 respectively. Nor can it be that there are backward tracts in the first three, for the Sonthal Pergunnahs had 1 to 723 and the Chittagong Hill Tracts 1 to 610. It is particularly unsatisfactory to remark that the large proportion in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which was noticed in last year's report, still continues. No less than 1,741 persons were convicted in this district against 597, or only 1 in 2,872 in the adjoining Regulation District of Bhagulpore. In Mozufferpore the proportion was only 1 to 3,090; while in Durbhunga, which was formerly a part of the same district, it was 1 to 935. No explanation is offered of this extraordinary circumstance.

26. The question of the supervision of criminal tribes received due attention during the year. The Mugheya Domes on the Nepal frontier at one time gave considerable trouble, and the adoption of an expensive scheme for their permanent repression was urged on Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, was unwilling to embark on such a project until it should be shown that ordinary resources had been exhausted. The Chumparun police were reinforced by a few men from the neighbouring districts, a complete system of patrols was established, and the active co-operation of the Nepalese Government was solicited and obtained. Since the close of the year a report has been received that the measures adopted have been completely successful. Mr. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Chumparun, has received the special commendation of Government for his judicious and vigorous action in dealing with these marauders.

27. There were 3,042 re-convictions recorded during the year against 2,435 in 1876. This subject is receiving due attention from police officers, but it is obvious that many Magistrates entirely fail to realize the actual criminality of persons who, after undergoing judicial trial and punishment for one or more offences, deliberately commit crime again. To inflict petty sentences in such cases is to reduce criminal procedure to a mere form; yet in many of the cases reported by the Inspector-General, sentences appear to have been passed on hardened criminals which would scarcely suffice on a first conviction. In Pooree, a man who had been convicted four times of theft, once of receiving stolen property, and twice of burglary, was on re-conviction of theft sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Another in Beerbhoom was on his fifth conviction for theft imprisoned for four months. In the Gurjhats, Fakeer Mahapatter was convicted 13 times in 1877, and the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded him was 11½ months. In Monghyr, Jaisee was on his seventh

conviction for theft sentenced to ten stripes. In Hooghly, Sheikh Abbas, who had been convicted once of robbery and twice of theft, and had been in jail for six and a half years out of the previous ten, was convicted of burglary a few days after his release from prison and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and 30 stripes. The double punishment shows that the judicial officer was aware of the previous convictions. In the same district, Bani Chungo, who had been twice in jail for theft, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3. Such proceedings can only bring the administration of justice into discredit. The Lieutenant-Governor will call for the records of a few of the most remarkable cases in order that he may see on what possible grounds the officers concerned justify such apparently inadequate sentences.

28. The conduct of the police has been generally good. Isolated instances of grave misconduct have occurred, but the sweeping condemnations so often passed upon the force have not been justified. Great dangers are thrown in their way owing to special circumstances, to the facilities which their position affords them for petty oppression, and to the apathy with which the people as a body, especially in the outlying districts, accept as inevitable some abuse of official power. Where gross maladministration has occurred, it has generally been the result of the absence of effective supervision on the part of the superior officers. If the police are not looked after, they do not rise above the traditional weaknesses of imperfectly educated officials dealing with an uneducated people, and malpractices of all kinds are naturally fostered. If they see their superiors apathetic and dilatory, they readily take advantage of the latitude allowed them; but if they are carefully watched and guided, and are encouraged to honest work by the certainty of appreciation and reward, they can, and do, perform most excellent service. The Lieutenant-Governor need not now repeat all that was said in the last Resolution on the paramount necessity of frequent and full inspections by superior officers. That police will always show the best results whose head controls them not only by scrutiny of their records, but by constantly moving about among the people and taking due cognizance of complaints. There can be no more certain way of demoralizing the police than refusing to believe any evil of them under false ideas of loyalty to subordinates; and those are the most efficient Superintendents who, while protecting their men from unjust censure and malicious attack, are the most ready to investigate readily any reasonable complaint. The District Superintendents of Midnapore, Lohardugga, Howrah, Noakholly, Gurjhats, Pubna, Purneah, and Manbhoom are reported to have neglected their inspection duties. A similar report was made regarding Midnapore and Lohardugga in the last report. The Lieutenant-Governor warns the Superintendents that neglect of this duty will not again be tolerated. Note has been taken of the names of the officers who have been selected by the Inspector-General for specially favourable mention. Mr. Monro's report is full and interesting, and presents an able analysis of the operations of the department during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied from all he sees and hears from all parts of the country, that, under Mr. Monro's vigorous administration, the police is day by day becoming more efficient and more under control. But very much remains to be done before it can be said to be in a satisfactory condition.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3349.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. 3350.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

Circular No. 31.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 15*th August* 1878.

C. B. G. & W. H.—Reg. No. 3493—16-8-78.